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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1879-80.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
20*th April* 1880.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

We propose to divide the statements and observations which we have the honour to submit to Your Majesty into three parts, as they relate to, 1st, the Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate, 2ndly, Local Government and the Public Health, and 3rdly Local Taxation Returns.

I.—*Relief of the Poor and the Poor Rate.*

Poor law administration.

In each of our last two annual Reports we have had to record an increase in the poor law expenditure of the country amounting in the parochial year 1877, *i. e.*, the year ended on the 25th of March 1877, to 64,176*l.*, and in the parochial year 1878 to 288,616*l.* We have this year to record an increase amounting to 141,169*l.* for the parochial year 1879. The poor law expenditure in the latter year was therefore 493,961*l.* more than it was in the year 1876.

That the poor law expenditure of the country continued to increase during the six months following the ending of the parochial year 1879 may further be collected from the fact that the expenditure during those months on the two items of "in-maintenance" and "out-relief" was greater by 25,029*l.* than it was during the corresponding months of the preceding year. This increase was slightly larger than that which took place in the same months in 1878 as compared with 1877.

In our last Report we also mentioned that the mean number of paupers of all classes (including children) at one time in receipt of relief during the parochial year 1878 was larger by 9,140 than in the previous year, although smaller by 20,387 than in the year 1876. In the parochial year 1879, it was larger by 36,366 than in 1878, being an increase of 45,506 as compared with 1877, and of 15,979 as compared with 1876.

On the 1st of July 1879, a further increase had taken place, the number of paupers in receipt of relief on that day being larger by 46,330 than on the same day in the preceding year. This increase was considerably larger than that on the 1st of July in the previous year, when the number of paupers was only 15,866 in excess of that recorded on the 1st of July 1877.

Looking at the above facts, the severity of the late winter, and the agricultural and commercial depression which prevailed during the year 1879, it is to be feared that the poor law expenditure and the pauperism of the country continued to increase up to the close of that year, and that the returns for the parochial year 1880 will in this respect compare unfavourably with those for the year 1879. This view is corroborated by the reports of our General Inspectors, to which we shall hereafter more particularly refer, and from which it will be seen that the distress during the past winter was severely felt in several localities.

It should, however, be remembered that in the foregoing calculations no allowance is made for the increase during the last three parochial years in the value of the property which is liable to contribute to the poor law expenditure, or for the growth in the population which has taken place during the same time, and which might have reasonably been expected to be accompanied by a proportionate addition to the number of paupers. These are elements which must not be lost sight of in contrasting the poor law returns of successive years. When they are taken into account, it will be found that during the three years in question, the increase in the rateable value of the property assessable to the poor rate has more than kept pace with the increased expenditure, and that the percentage of the population who were paupers was smaller at the end of the parochial year 1879 than it was at the end of the year 1876, at which time the poor law expenditure of the country was smaller than it had been in any year since 1867. Having regard to the very exceptional character of the last few years, these results cannot but be regarded as affording satisfactory evidence of the soundness of the general poor law administration of the country.

We will now proceed, in accordance with our usual practice, to summarise some of the more important poor law returns, which are contained in the Appendix to this Report.

Expenditure in relief 1878–79.

The sums expended in relief to the poor during the year ended with Lady-day 1879 amounted to 7,829,819*l.*, showing an increase of 141,169*l.* or 1·8 per cent. on the amount so expended during the previous year. In twenty-three union counties there was an increase of burden, varying from 13·3 to ·2 per cent., while in twenty-four there was a decrease of expenditure, varying from ·1 to 6·1 per cent. *See* Appendix, p. 307.

The union counties in which in comparison with the previous year the increase was proportionately the heaviest were York (North Riding) where it was 10,074*l.* or 13·3 per cent.; Westmoreland where it was 1,603*l.* or 10·2 per cent.; and Lancaster where it was 62,449*l.* or 9·1 per cent. Seven out of the eleven divisions of the kingdom exhibited an increase varying from 0·9 per cent. in the North Midland to 8·8 per cent. in the North-Western; the remaining four divisions show each a decrease, varying from 1·6 in the South-Eastern to 2·6 in the Eastern.

The following statement shows the expenditure and the amount and rate per cent. of increase or decrease in each division.

DIVISIONS.	Expended for Relief to the Poor in 1878–79.	Increase or Decrease on preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	£	£	
THE METROPOLIS - -	1,806,637	49,454	2·8
SOUTH-EASTERN - -	826,346	13,196*	1·6*
SOUTH MIDLAND - -	542,857	11,704*	2·1*
EASTERN - - - -	454,944	12,087*	2·6*
SOUTH-WESTERN - -	653,719	14,548*	2·2*
WEST MIDLAND - -	778,438	14,792	1·9
NORTH MIDLAND - -	408,761	3,762	0·9
NORTH-WESTERN - -	886,544	71,476	8·8
YORK - - - -	614,850	29,264	5·0
NORTHERN - - -	347,102	17,681	5·4
WELSH - - - -	509,621	6,275	1·1
TOTALS OF ENGLAND	7,829,819	141,169	1·8

* Decrease.

The following table shows the items in respect of which the poor law expenditure of the last two years has been incurred, and the increase or decrease in each item.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RELIEF TO THE POOR IN ALL ENGLAND.

The Items which form "Relief to the Poor."	1878.	1879.	Increase or Decrease on preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	£	£	£	
1. In-maintenance - -	1,727,340	1,720,947	6,393*	0·4*
2. Out-relief - - -	2,621,786	2,641,558	19,772	0·8
3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums - -	957,119	986,050	28,931	3·0
4. Workhouse or other Loans repaid with interest thereon - -	287,934	296,533	8,599	3·0
5. Salaries and rations of Officers, and superannuation allowances -	997,308	1,023,197	25,889	2·6
6. Other expenses of Relief	1,119,638	1,153,308	33,670	3·0
TOTAL - -	7,688,650†	7,829,819‡	141,169	1·8

* Decrease.

† This amount is arrived at by deducting from the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total repayments made from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year over and above the contributions paid to the fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.

‡ This amount is arrived at by adding to the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total contributions paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes over and above the repayments made to them from the Fund.

In the Appendix, p. 311, will be found a table showing the amounts which have been expended in respect of each of the above items during the last ten years.

Cost of relief as measured on population and rateable value.

The next statement exhibits the fluctuations in the cost of relief, in the rate of expenditure per head of the population, and in the rate in the pound on the rateable value of the property liable to the poor rate during the parochial years from 1872 to 1879, both inclusive. It will be seen that the rate per head for the year now under report was 6*s*. $2\frac{3}{4}$*d*. being $\frac{1}{4}$*d*. per head more than in 1878, and 2*d*. more than in 1876, but $8\frac{3}{4}$*d*. per head less than in 1872, while the rate in the pound was the same as in 1877, slightly less than in 1878, and less than it was in 1872 by 3·3*d*. or more than 18 per cent.

Expenditure for Relief in all England, 1872–1879.

Parochial Years.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Increase or Decrease on immediately preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Head on Population.		Rate in the Pound.	
	£	£	Per Cent.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1871–72	8,007,403	120,679	1·5	6	11½	1	5·6
1872–73	7,692,169	315,234*	3·9*	6	7¼	1	4·4
1873–74	7,664,957	27,212*	0·4*	6	6	1	3·9
1874–75	7,488,481	176,476*	2·3*	6	3¼	1	3·5
1875–76	7,335,858	152,623*	2·0*	6	0¾	1	2·8
1876–77	7,400,034	64,176	0·9	6	0½	1	2·3
1877–78	7,688,650	288,616	3·9	6	2½	1	2·4
1878–79	7,829,819	141,169	1·8	6	2¾	1	2·3

* Decrease.

The cost of relief and its ratio to population and to the rateable value of the property liable to the poor rate are shown for a longer series of years in the Appendix (*see* p. 324.)

From the figures there given it will be observed that the rate per head for the year was lower than in any of the years from 1867 to 1875, both inclusive, during which years the average rate per head was 6*s.* 9*d.*; and that the rate in the pound was lower than it had been in any year since 1841, with the exception of the year 1877, when it was of the same amount. The average rate in the pound during the last ten years has been 1*s.* 3·8*d.*, or more than 9 per cent. higher than it has been during the last year.

In-maintenance and out-relief, Michaelmas half-years 1876, 1877, and 1878.

The foregoing tables relate in each case to the poor law expenditure for all purposes for the parochial years ended at Lady-day, as shown by the Annual Poor Rate Returns. In the Appendix, pp. 333 and 334, will be found returns as to the expenditure in each of the 11 divisions of the Kingdom on in-door and out-door relief during the half years ended at Michaelmas 1878 and Michaelmas 1879. These returns, when taken in connexion with those of previous years, enable us to compare the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-door relief for the half year subsequent to Lady-day 1879, when the last Poor Rate Return was closed, with the expenditure for the same purposes in the corresponding half years in the three years 1876, 1877, and 1878. The result of the comparison is shown by the following table.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
	£	£	£
1876 - -	764,577	1,327,613	2,092,190
1877 - -	819,768	1,312,377	2,132,145
1878 - -	839,829	1,316,645	2,156,474
1879 - -	828,882	1,352,621	2,181,503

The total of these two items of expenditure exhibits an increase of 25,029*l*. when the half year of 1879 is compared with that of 1878; compared with 1877 the increase is 49,358*l*. The following statement shows that the school fees which are legally charged to out-door relief are also increasing; excluding these fees there will be found an increase of 17,029*l*. in the out-door relief as between Michaelmas 1879 and 1876.

Half-years ended with Michaelmas.	OUT-DOOR RELIEF.		
	In Money.	In Kind.	In School Fees.
	£	£	£
1876 - -	1,146,683	172,998	7,932
1877 - -	1,118,315	183,766	10,296
1878 - -	1,135,222	168,451	12,972
1879 - -	1,178,986	157,724	15,911

The school fees, according to the last return, have increased since Michaelmas 1876 by 7,979*l*., or fully 100 per cent. On the other hand doles in kind have decreased since that date by 15,274*l*., while doles in money as compared with the corresponding half year in 1878, have increased by 43,764*l*., or 3·7 per cent.

Pauperism.

In the Appendix, p. 342 *et seq.*, will be found summaries showing the numbers of able-bodied, infirm, and lunatic paupers in receipt of in-door and out-door relief on the 1st of January and the 1st of July 1879, together with tabulated comparative statements, contrasting the number of paupers in receipt of relief on those days with the numbers receiving relief on the corresponding days in 1878. The first of these statements discloses an increase of 57,269 or 7·7 per cent. on the total number of paupers relieved on the 1st of January 1879, as compared with the 1st of January 1878, the numbers having risen from 747,811 to 805,080. Of this increase no less than 21,006 is attributable to the increase in the number of adult able-bodied paupers, which amounted on the 1st of January 1879 to 118,933, as compared with 97,927 on the same day in 1878, being an increase of 21·5 per cent. The latest census of pauperism, viz., that of Midsummer 1879, when compared with the corresponding census of 1878, also shows a very considerable increase especially in the number of able-bodied paupers. The subjoined table will show the fluctuation in each class.

MIDSUMMER CENSUS OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES—
1878 AND 1879 COMPARED.

—	1st July		Difference in 1879.
	1878.	1879.	
In-door Paupers:			
Able-bodied - -	32,842	39,834	6,992 more.
Not able-bodied (excluding the insane) -	105,296	111,302	6,006 more.
Insane - - -	16,024	15,847	177 less.
Out-door Paupers:			
Able-bodied - -	235,923	266,567	30,644 more.
Not able-bodied (excluding the insane) -	292,588	294,723	2,135 more.
Insane - - -	43,368	44,098	730 more.
TOTAL - -	726,041	772,371	46,330 more.

From the above figures it will be seen that the able-bodied paupers in receipt of out-door relief on the 1st of July had increased from 32,842 in 1878 to 39,834 in 1879, or 21·2 per cent., and that the numbers of the same class of paupers in receipt of out-door relief had risen during the year from 235,923 to 266,567, or 12·9 per cent., while the total number of paupers of all classes had risen from 726,041 to 772,371, or 6·38 per cent.

The Appendix, p. 358, also contains a table showing the mean annual number of paupers of all classes, and of adult able-bodied paupers for the parochial years 1849 to 1879, both inclusive. The mean annual number for the purposes of this table is computed on the January and July enumerations of the parochial year. From this table it will be found that the mean number of paupers of all classes, including children, in receipt of in-door relief for the year ended on the 25th of March 1879 was 166,852, the largest number yet recorded, while the mean number receiving out-door relief was 598,603, which is the smallest number yet recorded in any year, with the exception of the years 1877 and 1878. The total mean number of paupers receiving relief during the year was, therefore, 765,455. This number is in excess of that recorded in either of the years 1876, 1877, or 1878, but considerably less than that recorded in any preceding year. It comprised 104,970 adult able-bodied paupers, of whom 19,109 were receiving in-door and 85,861 out-door relief. The number thus in receipt of in-door relief was larger than in any year since 1873, but smaller than in any recorded year prior to that date. On the other hand the number thus receiving out-door relief was larger than in 1876, 1877, or 1878, but smaller than in any preceding year.

It should, however, be observed that if allowance is made for the growth of the population the proportionate number of the paupers relieved during the year has but very slightly increased during the last two years, while as compared with the majority of recorded years previous to 1877 it has very considerably diminished. The mean number of paupers relieved during the year was 3 per cent. on the estimated population. In 1877 and 1879 it was 2·9, and in 1876, 3·1, to which rate it had fallen almost continuously since the year 1849, when it was 6·2. The proportion of paupers to the population is therefore less than half what it was 30 years ago. The proportionate diminution in the number of adult able-bodied paupers not belonging to the vagrant class has been still greater. In 1849 this class of pauper numbered 228,823 out of a population of 17,534,000 or one out of every 77 persons. In 1879 they were 104,970 out of a population of 25,160,000, or one out of every 239. It should, however, be stated that in 1878 they were only 92,286 out of a population of 24,760,000 or one out of every 268; and in 1877, 89,398 out of a population of 24,460,000 or one out of every 273.

Insane paupers.

From the last of the above tables it will be seen that the number of insane paupers receiving in-door relief on the 1st of July 1879 was smaller by 177 than it was on the 1st of July 1878, while the number receiving out-door relief was larger by 730 at the former than it was at the latter date. There was, therefore, a net increase of 553 of this class of paupers on the 1st of July last as compared with the same day in the preceding year. On reference to our last Annual Report it will be found that this increase is considerably less than that there recorded, for the number of insane paupers was larger by 1,744 on the 1st of July 1878 than it was on the 1st of July 1877. This diminution in the rate of increase is to some extent satisfactory, having regard to the continuous increase which has taken place of late years in the number of insane paupers, as shown by the following tabular statement, which has been compiled from the statistics of the Commissioners of Lunacy, and gives the number of this class of pauper chargeable to the poor rate on the 1st of January of the last five years, with their respective domiciles. The numbers do not include insane paupers chargeable to the county or borough rate.

Domicile of the Insane Paupers chargeable to the Poor Rate.	1st January				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
County or Borough Lunatic Asylum	30,497	31,973	33,432	35,553	36,627
Registered Hospital or Licensed House - -	1,842	1,507	1,439	910	1,303
Workhouse -	15,376	15,509	16,038	16,265	16,005
Residing with Relatives, or in Lodgings, or Boarded out -	6,856	6,526	6,312	6,214	6,230
TOTALS -	54,571	55,515	57,221	58,942	60,165

If the insane paupers chargeable to counties and boroughs be added to the numbers on the 1st January 1879 as shown above, the total will be 62,059.

Vagrants relieved.

The following table shows the number of vagrants relieved by the Guardians in casual wards or otherwise on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in the parochial years 1869 to 1879, both inclusive, and the mean number relieved in each year. It will be observed that although the number relieved was larger on the 1st of July 1878 than it was on the same day in the previous year, it had fallen so considerably on the 1st of January 1879 that the mean number of vagrants for the year was smaller than in 1878, though larger than in any other year since 1871.

PAROCHIAL YEAR.	On the 1st July.	On the 1st January.	Mean Number for the Year.
1868–69 - -	7,946	7,020	7,483
1869–70 - -	6,692	5,430	6,061
1870–71 - -	6,630	3,735	5,183
1871–72 - -	4,293	3,378	3,836
1872–73 - -	2,372	3,027	2,700
1873–74 - -	2,485	3,089	2,787
1874–75 - -	3,299	2,235	2,767
1875–76 - -	3,202	3,294	3,248
1876–77 - -	3,367	4,173	3,770
1877–78 - -	3,323	5,108	4,216
1878–79 - -	3,632	4,651	4,142

Distress.

In our last Report we adverted to the prevailing distress, and we regret to state that owing to the continued depression of trade in most of the manufacturing districts, as well as to the general agricultural depression, it abated but slightly during the earlier part of the year. Many persons were in consequence thrown out of employment, and were compelled to apply to the Guardians for assistance. We found it necessary therefore to acquiesce in a large amount of out-door relief given to able-bodied male paupers, but we invariably urged upon the Guardians the desirability of setting to work all able-bodied men to whom relief was afforded, and we are glad to report that this course was followed with beneficial results.

Notwithstanding the large number of applicants, no cases have been brought under our notice of a failure to supply destitute persons with adequate relief, and the Guardians have been enabled to meet the demands made upon them without any undue strain upon their resources. We have recently received from the inspectors in charge of those districts where the distress has chiefly prevailed, reports on the state of pauperism in their districts during the past winter, and it is satisfactory to learn that there now appears to be a general improvement in the condition of the labouring classes, and an indication of the revival of trade throughout the country.

Mr. Henley, whose district extends from Guildford to Birmingham, including in its area 52 unions in the counties of Surrey, Middlesex, Worcester, Berks, Bucks, Oxon, and Warwick writes:—"Great apprehension was entertained that the winter would prove disastrous to the working classes, and thus swell the pauper roll.

"A succession of wet seasons had impoverished the populations employed in the extensive brickfields to the north-west of London. With exhausted stocks, impaired credit, and little assistance coming from relatives, already wearied by importunity, it was feared that they would be unable to support their families, and therefore obliged to apply for poor law relief.

"The same cause, wet seasons, affected all employed on land, whether on farms or in market gardens.

"The trade in Birmingham and other large towns was also greatly depressed, and consequently the working classes generally throughout the district were expected to be less able to stand the pressure of a hard winter than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

"The weather during the months of November and December 1879 proved exceptionally severe, and though large numbers of these classes were undoubtedly out of employment, it is satisfactory to note that there was not a corresponding increase of pauperism. The following Table will explain the facts:—

PAUPERISM LAST WEEKS OF 1879 AND 1878.

—	Indoor.		Out-door.		TOTAL.		1879 compared with 1878.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
Berks - -	1,710	1,691	5,029	5,096	6,739	6,787	—	48
Bucks - -	1,088	1,020	4,868	4,903	5,956	5,923	33	—
Middlesex -	906	798	3,519	2,972	4,425	3,770	655	—
Oxon - -	1,286	1,267	5,841	5,636	7,123	6,903	220	—
Surrey - -	1,627	1,557	4,967	4,957	6,594	6,513	81	—
Warwick -	5,497	4,887	17,840	13,636	23,337	18,523	4,814	—
Total -	12,114	11,220	42,064	37,200	54,174	48,419	5,755	—

"The chief increase was in the following places:—

	1879.	1878.	Increase.
Brentford - -	2,565	2,065	500
Banbury - -	1,504	1,414	90
Aston - - -	2,400	2,202	198
Birmingham - -	12,134	8,175	3,959

"It will be seen that in Birmingham the resources of the Parish were somewhat strained, but the preparations by the Guardians in anticipation of any emergency were so carefully considered and so effectually carried out, that no real difficulty was experienced. The branch workhouse for able-bodied men was again opened, and this was supplemented by an enclosed stone yard for men employed under the provisions of the Out-door Labour Test Order. It was found that the average term of maintenance for each man in this workhouse was only about one week.

"Though the increase in Birmingham is exceptionally large it must not be exaggerated. The population of the parish by the census of 1871 amounted to 231,015, and the number of paupers relieved on the 1st of January 1871 was 9,782, being one pauper to 24 of the population. The estimated population is now 280,000, and the actual number relieved on the 1st January 1879 was 9,191, being one pauper to 30 population.

"Looking at the crowded state of the Birmingham workhouse, which at the end of the year contained 2,874 inmates, the Guardians were compelled to adopt the provisions of the Out-door Labour Test Order to a greater extent than was desirable, as offers of the workhouse for certain classes of married men would, I am convinced, have greatly diminished the number of applications for relief."

With respect to unions in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and part of the West Riding of York, Mr. Cane reports :—

" The condition of the 'working classes' who mainly depend upon the 'cotton' and 'iron' industries in this district, and the means adopted for their relief when destitute, during the year 1878, were described in the report for that year.

" Serious as was the distress, and great the expenditure it entailed during that period, still more serious and still higher have in many places been the destitution and the cost of relief during 1879.

" No such revival of trade occurred during the early part of that year as allowed those who required assistance through want of work and stress of weather in the previous winter to recover from their privations and prepare themselves for what has proved to have been a still more unfortunate and less prosperous season than that which they had to endure in 1878.

" The labourers, both male and female, had to meet another winter, some of them it is to be feared with less bodily health and strength than in the year gone by, and had to contend against sufferings that have proved even more intense.

" In the former year large subscriptions were raised, and money, food, and clothing were freely distributed amongst the poor by volunteer associations. Thus many of them were enabled to avoid making application for relief from the rates, and by such means many of them escaped actual pauperism. But such subscriptions and distributions were not resorted to in 1879 so freely as they were in the previous year and consequently a larger number of persons have in certain places been compelled to ask for that assistance from the Guardians which they had for so long been struggling to avoid.

" The increased number of applications has been met by similar arrangements to those adopted in the previous winter, and although great inconvenience and embarrassment have been experienced, and even greater cost incurred, owing to the want of such workhouse accommodation as would allow of in-door relief being given in many cases in which undoubtedly it ought alone to have been afforded, yet by substituting tasks of work under vigilant superintendence the poor have been adequately relieved, though not without very seriously increasing the demands on the ratepayers.

"It is satisfactory to state that although 'strikes' and 'trade disputes' have again occurred, much less discontent has shown itself in those forms, and that the poor have borne their privations with the same peaceable and rational fortitude that they displayed whilst suffering from want of work and from diminished earnings during the previous year. Happily, however, marked indications of improvement in their condition were to be observed in November; and in December there was still stronger evidence of that returning prosperity which has been since so completely developed in many of the most important of the unions in the district and elsewhere."

Of the North-Eastern District, Mr. Culley says,—

"Between the 1st of January 1879 and the same date of 1880, there was an increase of 587 in-door paupers but a decrease of 770 out-door, giving a net decrease of 183 during the year.

"It appears, however, that on the 1st of January 1879, no less than 5,094 persons (able-bodied men with their families) were receiving out-door relief under a labour test, but that the number of persons so relieved on the 1st of January 1880 was reduced to 1,685.

"As out-door relief under a labour test is only adopted in cases of sudden displacement of trade or unusual severity of the weather, and applies to persons who may be expected to remove themselves from the pauper roll as soon as work can be found, it is desirable to disregard this class of paupers in estimating the more permanent effect of such a depression of trade as began about the middle of 1874, and is now, I hope, passing away.

"Proceeding in this way, it would appear that the number of paupers likely to remain for some time a charge on the poor rates was increased during 1879 by 3,226, *i.e.*, by 8·3 per cent., following an increase of 5·6 per cent. during 1878.

"I do not anticipate any considerable decrease during the present year in the number of, what I may call, chronic paupers, but it is satisfactory to note that there were in the district 5,145 fewer paupers on the 1st of January 1880 than on the 1st of January 1872.

"The highest rates of pauperism have prevailed in those unions most closely connected with the Cleveland Iron Trade, but in no one of them has the pressure been so great as to justify the panic under which the then Mayor of Middlesbrough made an appeal for public help in September of last year.

"The expenditure on all subjects connected with the relief of the poor amounted in the Middlesbrough Union, for the year ended September 29th, 1879, to a sum represented by a rate of 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound, while in the neighbouring and more suffering union of Stockton, it slightly exceeded a rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* in the pound.

"So quick was the revival of the Cleveland iron trade, that of the 2,500*l.* obtained from private subscriptions by the appeal of the Mayor of Middlesbrough, about 1,000*l.* remains unspent.

"Considerable misconception exists as to the application of money raised under the head of poor rate, and it is not unusual to find the cost of relieving the poor made the scape-goat for the effect of municipal extravagance.

"Such a depression of trade as that we have passed through necessarily adds to the roll of paupers, but even in those unions where the disturbance of the labour market has been greatest, the ability to relieve destitution under sound Poor Law principles ought never to have been doubted."

Mr. Davy observes:—"The returns of pauperism from the Unions of the West and East Ridings at the end of last year showed a heavy increase over the corresponding periods of 1878 and 1879. In the West Riding the numbers of in-door and out-door paupers had increased 9·6 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively on the numbers for 1877 and 1878, while in the East Riding the increases were 5·9 and 17·4. It may be remarked that these increases were entirely due to the urban and manufacturing unions. Though the East Riding has notoriously suffered severely from the prevalent agricultural depression, the pauperism of the rural unions has remained stationary for the last three or four years and in some instances has actually decreased. This fact is important and a consideration of its causes seems to show that a steady and permanent decrease of pauperism in rural districts will follow the revival of trade.

"It is satisfactory to observe that the number of able-bodied men who have received relief during the winter has been much less than last year. At no time has the number in the two Ridings exceeded 750, whereas last year in one union alone (Bradford) there were more than 900. This decrease is to a very great extent due to improved administration.

"Recently the numbers in receipt of relief have been falling rapidly. In Bradford the out-door relief is now 200*l.* a week, and at Leeds 60*l.* a week less than it was during the corresponding period of last year."

In reference to the district under the charge of Mr. Longe, comprising unions in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Stafford, and Somerset, he remarks :—"The state of pauperism in my district during last winter, compared with that of the previous winter, may be epitomised as follows. Owing to the revival of the iron trade the number of able-bodied men reduced to destitution by want of employment in the unions of Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Walsall, Dudley, and Stourbridge, in which unions distress from this cause was very general at the beginning of the year, was comparatively small. In none of these unions were the Guardians compelled to relieve able-bodied men out of the workhouse, and the aggregate pauper lists of these unions showed a consequent reduction of about 7,000. The pressure in the workhouses, however, had not diminished, and the pauperism of these unions was still considerably above the rate of that of the winter 1877–78, and that of the winter 1876–77.

"The continuance of trade depression and another severe winter prevented any improvement in the general pauperism of the unions connected with the city and trade of Bristol. The number relieved in the workhouses of Bristol, Barton Regis, and Bedminster Unions, was even greater than at the end of 1878; but the relief given to able-bodied persons out of the workhouse in these unions was comparatively small. The aggregate pauperism of these unions during the last winter shows a reduction of about 1,201 on that of the previous winter, but an increase of about 3,000 on that of 1877–78.

"The pauperism of the other unions of my district, comprising for the most part agricultural and urban populations not dependent upon particular trades, had not been materially affected by the depression of trade during the previous year. During the late winter there has been very generally a slight increase in the number of in-door poor in these unions, which is probably to be attributed to the agricultural depression, but the increase which appears in the pauper lists of some unions, is quite immaterial, as compared with the general reduction in pauperism which has taken place during late years."

Mr. Bircham reports:—"With respect to South Wales and Monmouthshire, pauperism has not declined during the past year. The depression in the iron and coal trades brought an addition of many old people to the pauper roll and these are, as I stated last year, likely to be a permanent charge on the rates. In the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, and Carmarthen there has been a slight decrease in pauperism, as compared with the previous year, whilst the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Pembroke show a perceptible though not great increase. The early months of the winter were very severe, and there was a considerable amount of sickness amongst the poorest classes, to which the increase may fairly be attributed. There has been no special strain upon the poor rates. In one union only, that of Pontypool, the out-door labour test is still in force; this is, however, due to the workhouse being quite inadequate to the requirements of the union. Additional in-door accommodation is about to be provided, when the necessity for the labour test will I hope be at an end. In the union of Abergavenny, the stopping of the Blaenafon Iron and Steel Works necessitated the opening of a stone yard for two or three months towards the close of last year. At the present time there is considerable activity in the iron and steel trade, and it is to be hoped that these welcome signs of returning prosperity may continue, enabling Boards of Guardians gradually to diminish the pauperism of their respective unions. The collieries are for the most part fairly employed, but the price of coal, and therefore wages, remain still very low.

"In the purely agricultural Unions there is no marked increase in pauperism. The farmers in Wales have suffered much from disease amongst the sheep, but they do not employ many hands, working to a great extent on their farms themselves.

"The number of vagrants relieved during the year was very large, but recently I have remarked a perceptible diminution on this head."

Metropolitan poor relief.

In accordance with our usual practice we will now proceed to give the statistics of pauperism and relief in the Metropolis apart from the general statistics of the whole country.

During the parochial year 1879, the cost of in-maintenance in the Metropolis decreased by 614*l.*, or ·1 per cent., and the cost of out-relief by 12,130*l.*, or 5·7 per cent. These decreases were, however, more than counterbalanced by the additional cost of the maintenance of lunatics, the interest on loans, and the salaries and rations of the poor law officers. The difference in each item of relief is shown by the following table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RELIEF TO THE POOR IN THE METROPOLIS ONLY.

——	1878.	1879.	Difference.			
			Amount.		Proportion.	
	£	£	£ *More.*	£ *Less.*	Per cent. *More.*	*Less.*
1. In-maintenance - -	516,219	515,605	—	614	—	0·1
2. Out-relief - - -	213,803	201,673	—	12,130	—	5·7
3. Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums - -	183,011	195,360	12,349	—	6·7	—
4. Workhouse or other Loans repaid and interest thereon - -	112,553	119,784	7,231	—	6·4	—
5. Salaries and rations of Officers, &c. - -	214,650	226,582	11,932	—	5·6	—
6. Other expenses of Relief	539,422	539,407	—	15	—	0·0
TOTAL RELIEF -	1,757,183*	1,806,637†	49,454	—	2·8	—

* This amount is arrived at by deducting from the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total repayments made from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year, over and above the contributions paid into the fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes.

† This amount is arrived at by adding to the aggregate of the above items the amount of the excess of the total contributions paid to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the year by the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes over and above the repayments made to them from the fund.

From the above figures it will be seen that during each of the last two years the expenditure on out-relief in the Metropolis has been considerably less than half of that of the in-maintenance. If, however, reference is made to the comparative table of relief to the poor of all England during these years (p. xii), and the amounts expended under each head for the Metropolis are subtracted from the amounts so expended in the entire country, it will be found that the expenditure in England, exclusive of the Metropolis, was in 1878, on in-maintenance 1,211,121*l.*, and on out-relief 2,407,983*l.*; and in 1879, on in-maintenance, 1,204,342*l.* and on out-relief, 2,439,885*l.* While therefore in each of the two years the cost of the out-relief as compared with the in-maintenance was in a proportion of considerably less than one to two in the Metropolis, in the remainder of the country it was in 1878 in the proportion of nearly two to one, and in 1879 in the proportion of considerably more than two to one. A similar result will be found if the returns of the year 1877 are examined. In that year the expenditure on in-maintenance was in the Metropolis 490,713*l.*, and in the remainder of England 1,123,044*l.*; while the expenses of out-relief were in the Metropolis 225,291*l.*, and in the remainder of England 2,391,174*l.*

The next table shows the expenditure for relief in the Metropolis during the past eight years.

EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF IN THE METROPOLIS ONLY, 1872–79.

Parochial Years.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Increase or Decrease on immediately preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease per cent.	Rate per Head on Population.	Increase or Decrease of Rate per Head.
	£	£		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1871–72	1,756,929	110,826	6·7	10 9·6	0 8·2
1872–73	1,630,886	126,043*	7·2*	10 0·3	0 9·3*
1873–74	1,633,182	2,296	0·1	10 0·4	0 0·1
1874–75	1,588,709	44,473*	2·7*	9 9·2	0 3·2*
1875–76	1,618,822	30,113	1·9	9 11·4	0 2·2
1876–77	1,695,590	76,768	4·7	10 5·0	0 5·6
1877–78	1,757,183	61,593	3·6	10 9·7	0 4·7
1878–79	1,806,637	49,454	2·8	11 1·2	0 3·5

* Decrease.

For the purposes of this table the rate per head has been computed on the population of 1871. If allowance were made for the increase in the population which has taken place during the last seven years, the rate per head on the population would be found to have considerably diminished during that period. It should also be stated that whereas in 1871 the rateable value of the Metropolis was 19,877,000*l.* and the rate in the £ for relief 1*s.* 8*d.*, in 1879 the rateable value was 23,912,681*l.* and the rate 1*s.* 6*d.*

In-door and out-door relief in Metropolis.

The following table shows the amounts expended for in-maintenance and out-relief in the Metropolis during the half-years ended at Michaelmas from 1876 to 1879, both inclusive, and thus contains the latest particulars with respect to the expenditure for those purposes in the Metropolis. It will be seen from it that the amount expended on those two items of relief during the half-year ended at Michaelmas 1879 was less by 6,855*l.*, or 1·9 per cent., than the amount so expended during the corresponding half-year in 1878, and less by 4,208*l.*, or 1·1 per cent., than the amount so expended during the corresponding half-year in 1877; and also that the amounts expended in out-relief in the Metropolis have steadily diminished during the four half-years in question to the extent of 17,706*l.*, or 15·5 per cent.

Half-years ended at Michaelmas.	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
	£	£	£
1876 - -	232,320	113,576	345,896
1877 - -	247,345	105,956	353,301
1878 - -	254,245	101,703	355,948
1879 - -	253,223	95,870	349,093

If a comparison is made between the amounts expended on Metropolitan out-relief during the half-years ended Lady Day 1876 to 1879, both inclusive, it will be found that the decrease during those half-years has been even greater, the amounts so expended having fallen from 117,010*l.* in 1876 to 110,277*l.* in 1877, 106,398*l.* in 1878, and 97,624*l.* in 1879, being a decrease on the four half-years of 19,386*l.*, or 16·5 per cent. Of this decrease, 8,774*l.* is attributable to the half-year ended Lady Day 1879, during which the expenditure on out-relief was less by 8·2 per cent. than in the corresponding half-year in 1878.

The next table gives the constituent items of the amount expended in out-relief in the Metropolis during the half-years ended at Michaelmas in the years 1876 to 1879, both inclusive. It will be seen from it that during the four half-years the relief in money has diminished to the extent of 13,324*l.*, or 14·7 per cent., and the relief in kind to the extent of 4,592*l.*, or 20·1 per cent., while the school fees have increased to the extent of 210*l.*, or 29·9 per cent.

Half-years ended with Michaelmas.	Out-door Relief.		
	In Money.	In Kind.	In School Fees.
	£	£	£
1876 - -	90,041	22,834	701
1877 - -	82,774	22,408	774
1878 - -	79,216	21,574	913
1879 - -	76,717	18,242	911

Pauperism in the Metropolis.

The respective numbers of the paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1878 and the 1st of July 1879, were as follows:—

——	1st July		Difference in 1879.
	1878.	1879.	
In-door Paupers:			
Able-bodied - -	5,865	6,254	389 more.
Not able-bodied (excluding the insane) -	31,827	33,462	1,635 more.
Insane - - -	4,767	4,808	41 more.
Vagrants - - -	535	871	336 more.
Out-door Paupers:			
Able-bodied - -	19,952	19,754	198 less.
Not able-bodied (excluding the insane) -	20,319	19,297	1,022 less.
Insane - - -	7,150	7,322	172 more.
Vagrants - - -	37	69	32 more.
Total - - -	90,452	91,837	1,385 more.

The in-door paupers were therefore more numerous by 2,401, and the out-door less numerous by 1,016 on the 1st of July 1879 than they were on the same day in the preceding year.

In the Appendix, p. 360, will be found a comparative statement of the number of Metropolitan paupers (except lunatic paupers in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the last week of each quarter in the parochial years 1878 and 1879. This statement and the corresponding returns of former years, when tabulated, give the following results:

Parochial Year.	Number of Paupers at end of each Quarter.			
	June.	September.	December.	March.
1871–72	123,898	117,510	124,477	118,275
1872–73	104,999	100,900	110,735	116,649
1873–74	100,817	97,839	106,879	106,480
1874–75	93,687	91,257	97,357	97,049
1875–76	84,581	81,639	88,007	85,969
1876–77	78,469	77,607	83,536	85,732
1877–78	78,206	76,695	83,056	84,160
1878–79	77,616	76,604	84,773	86,040

From the above figures it will be seen that during the parochial year 1879, the numbers of the Metropolitan paupers, exclusive of lunatics and vagrants, in receipt of relief at the end of the last two quarters were respectively 590 and 91 less, and at the end of the last two quarters 1,717 and 1,880 more than they were at the end of the corresponding quarters of the parochial year 1878. If, however, a comparison is made between the years 1879 and 1872, it will be found that the number of these paupers had decreased during the seven years to the following extent, viz.: in the first quarter, 46,282 or 37·3 per cent.; in the second quarter, 40,906 or 34·9 per cent.; in the third quarter, 39,704 or 31·8 per cent.; and in the fourth quarter, 32,235 or 27·2 per cent. It will also be found that the decrease in the numbers has been continuous in every quarter in each of the seven years, with the exception of the last two quarters of the parochial year 1879.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

During the past year certain items of poor rate expenditure for the half years ended at Lady-day and Michaelmas 1878, amounting in the aggregate to 749,203*l.*, were through the instrumentality of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund equally distributed over the Metropolitan District on the basis of the rateable value of the Unions and Parishes comprised within it.

The total amount of such expenditure borne by the Common Poor Fund in respect of the two half years above referred to will be found to exceed the amounts for the corresponding half years of 1877 by 33,379*l.* Of this increase no less than 31,841*l.* is attributable to additional expenditure during the year ended at Michaelmas 1878 for the maintenance of in-door paupers, pauper children, and insane poor.

The total of the several sums paid out of the fund to the poorer districts as a result of this distribution of charge was 178,464*l.*, the amount contributed to the fund by the other districts being 175,984*l.*

The total poor rate expenditure charged upon the fund from the passing of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, to Lady-day 1878 amounts to 6,232,014*l.*

The poor rate expenditure charged upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund in respect of the year 1877–78 is as follows, namely—

	£	£
PAUPERS:		
Maintenance of in-door paupers - -	192,489	
" Pauper children - -	133,083	
" Insane poor - - -	159,008	
" Paupers suffering from small-pox or fevers -	17,620	
School fees for out-door pauper children under the Education Acts - -	1,517	
Vagrants.—Expenses under the Houseless Poor Act - - - -	8,681	
		512,398
MEDICAL RELIEF:		
Medicine and medical and surgical appliances -		8,760
PAID OFFICERS:		
Salaries - - - - -	149,211	
Rations - - - - -	34,302	
Compensation for loss of office - -	3,303	
		186,816
TOTAL for purposes immediately connected with the Relief of the Poor -	—	707,974
REGISTRATION FEES - - -	10,580	
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES - -	13,277	
		23,857
TOTAL - - -		£731,831

The sum of 707,974*l.* incurred for purposes immediately connected with the relief of the poor forms 44·2 per cent. of the entire cost of such relief for the same period which was defrayed out of the poor rates of the Metropolis; that is to say, the total cost after deducting therefrom the amount borne by Treasury subventions.

The particulars of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund transactions will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 444–450.

etropolis.
n-door relief.

We regret to state that owing to the increase which has taken place in pauperism in the Metropolitan district, the past year has been one of considerable pressure on the accommodation for the in-door poor and some difficulty has been experienced by several Boards of Guardians in dealing satisfactorily with the increased number of applicants for relief.

nfirmary ac-
ommodation.

In our last Report we described the position of the unions and parishes in the Metropolis as regards the carrying out of those portions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, which were designed to secure special accommodation for the in-door sick poor, and we contrasted the provision which had been made under the Act with the arrangements for the reception of the in-door sick poor, as they existed prior to the passing of that measure. During the past year the separate infirmary of the Holborn Union, which was then in course of erection, has been opened and regulations have been issued placing it under medical supervision.

We have received proposals from the Guardians of Fulham, Mile End Old Town, and Paddington for giving effect to the Act, so far as it relates to the in-door sick poor, and we hope that at no distant date the system contemplated by it will be in operation throughout the entire Metropolis.

ew Build-
ngs, &c.

The following is a statement of the progress which has been made during the year in providing accommodation for other classes of the poor in the Metropolis:—

The additional workhouse referred to in our last Report as in course of erection by the Guardians of the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell, was opened in July last with accommodation for 774 able-bodied poor, and the Guardians have been enabled to classify satisfactorily the in-door poor in the three establishments belonging to the parish.

A pressing necessity for additional in-door accommodation in the parish of Chelsea has for some time past engaged our attention and after much deliberation as to the best means of obtaining it, the Guardians have resolved to acquire, under the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Acts, a plot of land adjoining the workhouse for the erection of additional buildings.

New Vagrant Wards with separate berths have been opened by the Fulham Guardians during the year.

We have assented to the acquisition of land adjoining the present workhouse of the St. George's Union in the Fulham Road with a view of increasing the accommodation for able-bodied poor.

The in-door accommodation for healthy paupers in the parish of St. George-in-the-East has been considerably augmented by the purchase of property known as Raine's Asylum adjacent to the workhouse.

The reconstruction of the workhouse of the Guardians of the parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, is proceeding, and two new blocks have recently been completed and occupied.

The Guardians of the Hackney Union have accepted a tender for the erection of an additional pavilion for the sick.

In the parish of Hampstead the new vagrant wards on the separate berth system, to which reference was made in our last Report, are now in use.

The additional buildings at the school of the parish of Islington at Hornsey Rise were completed last Summer, and have enabled the Guardians to relieve the pressure hitherto experienced.

The Guardians of the Kensington Union have found it necessary to appropriate one of the blocks at the workhouse to infirmary purposes. Supplementary establishments elsewhere have been resorted to for supplying accommodation for the paupers thus displaced.

We have approved of plans submitted to us by the Lambeth Guardians for a new infirmary and probation wards at their school at Norwood which are now completed.

The accommodation at the infirmary of the St. Olave's Union has been considerably increased by the provision of additional buildings.

We have again drawn the attention of the Guardians of St. Pancras to the inadequacy of the accommodation for the in-door poor of the parish and we have felt compelled to urge them to provide a second workhouse instead of adding to or reconstructing the present establishment.

Some additional accommodation has been provided at the Christchurch Workhouse of the St. Saviour's Union by alterations which have now been completed.

We have authorised the Guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union to erect a residence for the Medical Officer and to execute certain other works at the infirmary.

Extensive alterations and additions of the Central London District School at Hanwell, the main feature of which was the provision of probationary wards, according to plans which we approved, are now approaching completion, and new class rooms are about to be erected.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the accommodation at the school of the Managers of the South Metropolitan District School at Sutton to meet the growing requirements of the district it was found necessary during the past year to suspend admissions. After careful deliberation as to the best means of relieving the pressure we approved of the purchase of a site at a short distance from the present school on which it is proposed to provide additional accommodation.

With a view to increase the usefulness of the Branch Establishment at Herne Bay, we have issued an Order under which only those children "suffering from scrofu-" "lous affections likely to receive benefit from temporary" "residence at the seaside" will in future be received in this school.

We anticipate the early completion by the Managers of the Kensington and Chelsea School District of the new school at Banstead on the "Cottage-home" system, and we have already had under consideration certain propositions of the Managers regarding the staff to be employed.

The new buildings for the Brentwood School District consisting of infectious and probationary wards, and a new infirmary have been completed, and are now occupied.

OPHTHALMIA IN PAUPER SCHOOLS.

The subject of ophthalmia in pauper schools, to which attention was drawn in our fourth and fifth Reports, is still under our consideration. The measures taken by the Managers of the North Surrey school at Anerley to remedy this evil have now been proved by an experience of five years to be efficacious.

These measures have been partially adopted by the managing bodies of other schools; and have in the majority of instances effected a marked improvement. It is to be noted that this improvement is more apparent in the smaller schools where the personal supervision of each child is attended with fewer difficulties. Improvements in ventilation, food, clothing, and exercise, combined with the establishment of quarantine or probation wards, have sufficed in these schools to reduce the evil to inconsiderable proportions. In the larger district schools at Hanwell, Sutton, and Ashford, the difficulty of eradicating the disease has been greater; though even here it has been considerably reduced both in extent and in severity.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

The Poor Law Act, 1879, to the contents of which we shall draw attention later on in this Report, authorised the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to contract with the various local authorities of the Metropolis for the reception of patients not of the pauper class.

The negotiations on this subject between the Managers and these authorities have not as yet been brought to a definite conclusion. As regards these establishments it will of course be necessary that great care should be exercised lest undue advantage be taken of them by persons whose position would enable them to defray the expenses connected with their maintenance in the asylums or hospitals to which they may find admittance.

During the year the erection of the first portion of the Darenth Asylum for Adult Imbeciles was completed. This building, which is designed for 744 inmates, will be occupied as soon as the necessary furniture has been obtained. We have approved of the purchase by the

Managers of 58 acres of additional land adjoining the present estate with a view to the future requirements of the Metropolis.

The hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board have proved amply sufficient for the demands made upon them in respect of small-pox during the past year. The five hospitals at the disposal of the Managers were at different times called into requisition, though they were usually very partially occupied, and have been on several occasions used temporarily for other classes of infectious disease. During the course of the year ended 31st December last 1,809 persons were admitted, of whom 1,398 were vaccinated, and 411 unvaccinated, and 340 deaths occurred; 88 of them in vaccinated, 252 in unvaccinated persons. If a deduction of 10 from the number of deaths is made in respect of the excess of numbers in hospital at the beginning of the year over those left under treatment at the close, the gross rate of mortality was 18·2 per cent., the rate among the unvaccinated being 59 per cent. as contrasted with the low rate of 6 per cent. among the vaccinated. It is to be noted that a large number of the unvaccinated cases were those of children.

The Managers state with regard to the training ship "Exmouth" that the "results of the system of education "and training are most satisfactory and encouraging." During the year 1879 there were on board 756 boys under training; 184 were discharged during the same period, of whom 118 entered the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, and 31 joined Military Bands.

The particulars received relative to the career of the boys after leaving the ship afford convincing proof of the usefulness and efficiency of the training.

Schools for Roman Catholic Children.

We have given much consideration to the arrangements and accommodation at the several certified schools in which Roman Catholic pauper children are maintained.

Our inspectors have periodically visited these institutions, and we are glad to observe that the managers have at all times been ready to adopt our suggestions for the improvement of the sanitary and other arrangements in these establishments.

METROPOLIS. Workhouse for able-bodied poor.

Several of the Metropolitan Boards of Guardians continue to avail themselves, under contracts which we have approved, of the accommodation afforded by the Poplar workhouse, the greater part of which is still reserved under the provisions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, for the reception of able-bodied paupers.

METROPOLITAN VAGRANCY.

In the Appendix (pp. 363–364) are inserted the usual statements of the number of "habitual vagrants" identified as such, and pointed out to the officers of the Guardians by the persons appointed by us to visit and inspect the casual wards in pursuance of section 2 of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865. The number thus identified is still largely in excess of that of the years immediately following the passing of the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871; but we anticipate that with the extension of the "separate berth" system (which, as compared with associated wards, is distasteful to "habitual vagrants") the number of this class of paupers will in course of time further diminish. It is satisfactory to observe that the tables inserted in pp. 365-366 of the Appendix show that the average number of vagrants relieved on the last day of each week in 1879 was 406, or more than one-third less than in 1871.

COST OF METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS, INFIRMARIES, AND ASYLUMS.

As will be seen from our former Reports the subject of the variation in the cost of maintenance of children at the several pauper schools has from time to time engaged our attention. In the Appendix (pp. 392–396), we insert tables showing under detailed headings the expenditure incurred in connexion with the Metropolitan schools, and also in connexion with the infirmaries and asylums during the year ended at Lady-day 1879. We have laid Summaries of the Returns before the managing authorities.

Removal of sick paupers to lunatic asylums.

Our attention having been directed to cases in which paupers had been removed to lunatic and other asylums, when physically unable to endure the fatigue of the journey, we issued, on the 23rd of May 1879, a circular, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, p. 92, bringing the matter under the special notice of the

Metropolitan Guardians, and impressing on them the expediency of giving directions to their officers that every person about to be so removed, should on the day of removal be carefully examined by the medical officer in charge of the case, in order that he may satisfy himself and may certify that the removal may in his opinion be effected with safety. It was also pointed out as important that as little time as possible should be allowed to elapse between the examination, and the actual removal of the pauper.

Emigration;

Emigration at the cost of the poor rate during the year 1879 did not make any considerable advance on the previous year. The total number of persons to whom assistance to emigrate was afforded by Boards of Guardians was only 34, at a cost to the poor rate of 122*l.* Twelve of the emigrants went to New Zealand, seven to Australia, and the remainder to Canada, Natal, and other places.

We received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a despatch from Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in which his Excellency set forth the advantages offered by that Colony to agricultural settlers, and suggested that a few labourers should be sent out to the Cape from this country to report for the information of their fellow labourers as to the opening the Colony affords as a field of labour. As, however, Boards of Guardians have no funds at their disposal which could be applied to defray the expense of sending men to the Cape for the purpose contemplated, it was not within our power to afford any aid in furtherance of the experiment.

Poor Law conferences.

During the past year, fewer conferences of Guardians were held than in previous years, but we are glad to draw attention to the following meetings which took place.

On the 7th May 1879, for the West-Midland District at Great Malvern.

On the 11th June, for the South-Midland District at Cambridge.

On the 5th and 6th August, for the Northern District at Gilsland.

On the 11th October, for the North-Western District at Southport.

On the 30th October, for the South-Eastern District at Brighton.

The principal subjects which were brought under consideration at these conferences, comprised among others in-door and out-door relief, workhouse administration, local government and poor relief during the depression of trade in the winter of 1878–9, and the treatment of vagrants. The questions of national insurance, and the means by which provident habits amongst our labouring classes can best be promoted, having regard especially to benefit societies and industrial schools, also engaged attention at some of the conferences.

Boarding out orphan and deserted children.

Three new committees were formed during the past year (one in Bedfordshire, one in Hertfordshire, and one in the West Riding of Yorkshire) under the provisions of the General Order of the 25th November 1870, prescribing regulations for the boarding out of orphan and deserted children beyond the limits of the union to which they are chargeable. In accordance with these regulations 95 duplicate undertakings signed by the foster parents were transmitted to us, and we received information of 17 cases in which children had ceased to be boarded out or to be chargeable. The total number of registered undertakings on the Board's list amounts to 572.

Pauper education.

In the Appendix, p. 200 to 214, are contained reports which we have received from Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Mozley, Dr. Clutterbuck, and Mr. Holgate, our inspectors of pauper schools, with reference to the education of pauper children in their respective districts.

In some of these reports the inspectors express their opinions with respect to the benefits which have resulted and are likely to result from the individual examination of the elder children, which is now made in every pauper school, in order to ascertain whether or not the certificates of proficiency can be awarded which it is necessary that the children should obtain under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, before they can be employed in remunerative labour. The Education Department, in their revised Regulations of the 29th of March 1879, directed that the certificates, in the case of children in workhouse and district schools, should be granted after examination by our school-inspectors and we have since prepared and issued to the inspectors two forms of schedule, one for tabulating the result of examination of the children presented to them as candidates for these certificates, and the other for recording the result of the examination of the whole school, not only in the three subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also in scripture, extra subjects, and as to the general tone and condition of the children.

It is satisfactory to us to note that our inspectors speak well of the present and probable future effect of the Act in the matter of these certificates, and the action taken by the Education Department with respect to them. Mr. Bowyer considers that the requirement that all the children in the schools, except the infants, should be examined and reported on individually, is the greatest improvement which has taken place in pauper education since he has been connected with it. Mr. Mozley thinks that it is calculated to make the elder children bestow much additional care on their annual examination. Mr. Holgate looks forward with great confidence to very material advantage being thus obtained for the schools. "Guardians and Managers," he says, "will now become fully "impressed with the necessity for every boy and girl to "obtain this certificate before passing out of school to "labour or to domestic service; indifferent teachers will "have to improve or resign their office now that for "the first time the actual results of their teaching are "clearly brought before their superiors; a spirit of "healthy emulation will be set on foot in schools of "more than one department, as either boys or girls "show a larger number of passes in any subject; and "the whole status and well-being of the children and "the schools will be improved by being thus brought "more nearly on a par with other elementary schools." As regards the present condition of the schools, it appears from a report made to us by Dr. Clutterbuck that out of 3,743 children presented to him for individual examination, 2,870, or 76·7 per cent., passed in reading, 2,832, or 75·7 per cent., in writing, 2,700, or 72·1 per cent., in arithmetic, and 1,720, or 46 per cent., in all three subjects.

Amongst other points of interest in these reports, to which we may draw attention, are the particulars given by Mr. Bowyer with respect to the pauper schools, which have recently been erected for the parish of Birmingham on the cottage home system, and the gratifying advance in industrial training reported by Mr. Mozley as having been made during the last year or two in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne workhouse through the energy of the master, Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Holgate reports that in all those schools, which have established an opening for their band boys in the Army, the difficulty is to meet the demand which is made upon their numbers. He also mentions that during the last few months, two bandmasters have been elected, one to a cavalry and one to an infantry regiment, the former of whom was educated at the North Surrey District Schools, and the latter at the St. George-in-the-East School at Plashet; and that the two next musicians at Kneller Hall, for similar appointments as bandmasters of regiments, were also respectively educated at the same two schools.

Attendance at workhouse and district schools.

In the Appendix, p. 368, *et seq.*, a statement will be found showing the daily average number of children attending workhouse and separate union or parochial schools in England and Wales, as well as the number attending district schools, during the half-year ended at Lady-day 1879: also the amount of money paid, from the parliamentary grant, in respect of the salaries of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for the year ended at the same period. The following is a summary of this statement:—

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *Workhouse* Schools and *separate Union* or *Parochial* Schools during the half-year ended at Lady-day, 1879:—

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	7,518		
Above 10 years of age - -	6,470	13,988	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	7,785		
Above 10 years of age - -	4,738	12,523	
Total - - - - -			26,511

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *District* Schools during the same period:—

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age	1,974		
Above 10 years of age	1,755		
		3,729	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age	1,286		
Above 10 years of age	1,494		
		2,780	
Total			6,509
Boys,—Above 10 years of age in training ship "Exmouth"			211
Total number of Children attending *Workhouse, separate Union* and *Parochial,* and *District* Schools			33,231

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid to Boards of Guardians and Managers out of the Parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of Workhouse and District School teachers for the year ended at Lady-day, 1879	36,340	18	7

In 182 Unions the children instead of being educated in the Workhouse of the Union to which they belong, are educated in National Schools, Village Schools, British Schools, Board Schools, or in Workhouse Schools belonging to other Unions, or are boarded out, or are in Cottage Homes.

Select Committee on Poor Removal.

On the 7th of March 1879 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the operation of the existing laws in the United Kingdom relating to the settlement and irremovability of paupers, with special reference to removals to Ireland, and with power to make any proposals for the alteration, repeal, or assimilation of such laws.

After examining several witnesses as to the working of the respective systems in force in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the Committee, in their report, dated the 10th of July 1879, expressed a preference for that in Ireland, where there is no law of settlement or removal, and recommended that in England the law of removal should be abolished, and that settlement should be disregarded for the purposes of poor relief, with the following exception, viz.; that with respect to seaport towns persons landing in a destitute condition, and immediately applying there for relief should be chargeable to the place of their settlement for non-resident in-door relief. They further recommended that the law in Scotland relating to removal should be gradually assimilated to that of England, and that a settlement should be obtained by one year's residence in a parish, instead of as at present by a five years residence.

In their Report the Committee pointed out that the arguments in favour of the retention of the existing law in England and Scotland were that it operates as a test of pauperism; that its abolition would cause a flow of pauperism into certain localities; that vagrancy would be facilitated; that seaport towns would be unduly burdened by the landing of people in a state of destitution and having settlements in other places; and that the great towns, and especially certain parts of the Metropolis, would be taxed for the relief of persons having no interest and no permanent residence in the district.

On the other hand they stated that it was contended that the existence of the law of settlement and removal is wrong in principle, as being an infringement on the freedom and easy circulation of labour; that every poor man has a right to carry his labour to the best market without let or hindrance; that many cases of hardship occur in the operation of the law; that through neglect or misconception of its provisions unfair and cruel removals take place; that its abolition would occasion a better and more uniform administration of the Poor Law; that especially non-resident relief would be discontinued; and that the evils of frequent litigation, whereby much time and money are squandered, would be avoided.

They further recorded their opinion that the question of removal should be regarded, not merely in the supposed interest of the ratepayer, but with sympathy and care for the convenience and material advantage of the poor.

The Poor Law Act, 1879.

The Poor Law Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 54.), which was introduced by us during the last session, received the Royal Assent on the 15th of August last, and came into operation on the 1st of September following. It confers on us additional powers with reference to the adjustment of parish boundaries, and contains other amendments of the Poor Law on miscellaneous subjects.

Amongst other things, it provides that where on any representation it appears to us that the combination of two or more unions, not in the Metropolis, for any purpose connected with the administration of the relief of the poor, would tend to diminish expense, or otherwise be of public or local advantage, we may with the consent of the Guardians of the Unions affected, make an Order for combining such Unions, and for constituting a joint Committee of the Guardians of each of them for the execution of the purposes named in the Order.

It also extends section 2 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, for the alteration of Local Acts, by enabling us to alter by Provisional Order any Local Act for poor law purposes upon application to be made to us by any churchwardens, overseers, managers, commissioners or other persons having any powers or duties under the Local Act, as well as by the Guardians.

It extends the operation of section 4 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851, by authorising Guardians with our consent to subscribe towards any asylum or institution for persons who are blind, deaf, or dumb, or suffering from any permanent or natural infirmity, or towards any association or society for aiding such persons, or for providing nurses, or for aiding girls or boys in service, or towards any other asylum or institution, which appears to the Guardians to be calculated to render useful aid in the administration of the relief of the poor, provided that we are satisfied that the paupers under the Guardians have or could have assistance therein in case of necessity.

It empowers Guardians to borrow in accordance with the provisions of the Poor Law Acts for the purpose of furnishing and fitting up any workhouse under their control, and amends the Union Loans Act, 1869, by rendering its provisions applicable to the Managers of District Schools, and to the Managers of Districts constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867. It also authorises the repayment of any moneys borrowed under the Poor Law Acts by such number of equal annual payments not exceeding thirty, and in such number of years not exceeding thirty, as the Guardians, with our consent, may in each case determine.

This provision enables us to sanction loans for a shorter term than thirty years where the probable duration of the works would not seem to justify the Guardians in borrowing for so long a period.

The Act also authorises Boards of Guardians, having any hospital or building vested in them for poor law purposes, to transfer the same, subject to our approval, to themselves as the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Union, for the reception of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder in the Union or any part of it; provision being made as to the contribution to be paid towards its maintenance by the Urban Sanitary Authority of any district, the inhabitants of which will participate in its use, when so transferred, and for the payment to any parishes of the Union which do not so participate of the value of their interest therein.

Additional powers are also given to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, both in regard to the provision of ambulances, and the entering into contracts with the Local Authorities of the Metropolis for the reception into the Board's hospitals of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder within the districts of such Authorities. In the former case the expenses incurred are to be defrayed out of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund; and in the latter they may be recovered by the Local Authority from the patient or his representatives at any time within six months after his discharge from the hospital.

It should also be mentioned that the Act empowers the overseers of any parish, with the consent of the vestry, to require the collectors of the poor rate to collect any rate levied by the overseers over part of the parish only, and to remunerate them for the extra work thus imposed.

The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1879.

Another Act, which was passed during the Session, amending the Poor Laws, was the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. 12.), which received the Royal Assent on the 23rd of May 1879. This Act provides that the 23rd section of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, shall not apply to any moneys, which a pauper or pauper lunatic having a wife or other relative dependent upon him for maintenance may be entitled to receive as a member of any friendly or benefit society, but that such moneys shall be paid or applied to or for the maintenance of such wife or relative; and where a pauper or pauper lunatic having no wife or relative so dependent upon him is entitled to any such moneys, no claim is to be made under the last-mentioned Act, against the society for any expenses incurred in his relief, unless the guardians or their relieving officer have declared the relief to be given on loan, and have within thirty days thereof notified the same in writing to the secretary or trustees of the society of which the pauper or pauper lunatic is a member.

The Elementary Education (Industrial Schools) Act, 1879.

The 4th section of the Elementary Education (Industrial Schools) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 48.), which was also passed during the last session, contains an amendment of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, which will be of some importance to Boards of Guardians and School Attendance Committees. It provides that where, upon complaint made by a School Attendance Committee, a child is ordered to be sent to a certified industrial school, the Council, Guardians, or Sanitary Authority appointing such Committee, shall on the recommendation of the Committee have the same power of contributing towards the maintenance of the child in such school as if they were a School Board. The expenses of any such contribution are to be paid in the same manner as the expenses of the School Attendance Committee, but in the case of Committees appointed by Boards of Guardians our consent will be necessary to their payment.

Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.

The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, contains with some amendments the usual clauses which were formerly inserted in the Mutiny Acts, prescribing the mode of recording a soldier's settlement, and for the delivery of a lunatic soldier, on discharge, with his wife or child at the workhouse of the union in which he is settled, and for the delivery of a dangerous lunatic at the county asylum, and for rendering a soldier liable to maintain his wife and children, or to have an order made upon him for the maintenance of any bastard child of which he may be proved to be the father.

The District Auditors Act, 1879.

The District Auditors Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. 6), which came into force on the 28th of March, 1879, effected several important amendments in the laws relating to the audit of the accounts of Local Authorities.

The Act (amongst other things) provides that after the 25th of March, 1879, all payments to District Auditors out of any local rate shall cease, that the whole of their salaries and expenses shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament; and that for the purpose of contributing towards the payment of such salaries and expenses, there shall be charged on every Local Authority, whose accounts are subject to audit by a District Auditor, a stamp duty according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement, which is required by the Act to be prepared and submitted by the Local Authority at the audit. This stamp duty, it is estimated, will realise a sum sufficient to cover the additional expenditure of the Treasury occasioned by the passing of the Act. The financial statement is required to be made in such form and to contain such particulars as may from time to time be prescribed by us. It accordingly became necessary for us to prescribe forms of these statements for the Local Authorities affected by the Act. In the Appendix, pp. 42 and 50, will be found copies of the Orders, which we issued for this purpose to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions and separate parishes in England and Wales, on the 25th and 26th of April 1879. These Orders were forwarded to the Guardians with a circular letter, of which a copy is contained in the Appendix, p. 40, and in which we drew attention to the provisions of the Act relating to the financial statements, and the scale of the stamp duties prescribed thereby; and informed the Guardians of the arrangements which had been made with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue with respect to the supply of special stamps to be affixed to the statements.

Prior to the passing of the Act, although the expenses of the audit of the poor law accounts were, under the statutory provisions in force, payable by the Guardians, an annual sum had been for several years past voted by Parliament to relieve them from that charge. It devolved, however, upon all other Local Authorities whose accounts were subject to audit by a district auditor to pay out of their own funds the cost of the audit. Whilst, therefore, the effect of the Act has been to require the Guardians in common with the other Local Authorities to contribute towards the expenses of the audit according to the scale fixed by the statute, it has distributed amongst all Local Authorities alike the benefit of the Treasury subvention in aid of such epxenses.

The chief duties of the District Auditors are to audit the accounts of:—

1. Poor Law Guardians, including Rural Sanitary Authorities.
2. Overseers of the Poor.
3. Managers of School Districts formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844.
4. The Metropolitan Asylums Board.
5. Managers of the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts.
6. Urban Sanitary Authorities, other than Town Councils.
7. School Boards.
8. Churchwardens, as regards rates levied under the Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868.
9. Highway Boards, and
10. Surveyors of Highway Parishes.

In our last two reports we referred to the additional duties, which were cast upon the District Auditors by the passing of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878. Under the latter Act the accounts of about 350 Highway Boards and the Surveyors of 5,900 Highway Parishes for the first time became subject to their Audit. Irrespective of this additional work, the duties of the District Auditors had in many instances been so much increased by the School Board audits that a re-arrangement of many of their Districts had become absolutely indispensable.

The necessary powers for this purpose were accordingly given to us by the District Auditors Act, which enabled us to appoint such number of District Auditors and Assistant Auditors, as, with the sanction of the Treasury, we might determine, and to assign to them their duties and districts. The Act further authorised us, with the like approval, to award to the officers appointed by us under the Act such salary and remuneration, and such sums for their expenses as we might see fit, and also to determine the salary or remuneration to be paid to the District Auditors holding office at the passing of the Act, and the amount to be allowed for their expenses, regard being had to the sums, which they had theretofore received, and to any change in their duties, which might be made in pursuance of the Act.

The mode in which the District Auditors had previously been remunerated was as follows:—

For the Poor Law Audits by a Parliamentary vote:

For the Audits of the accounts of Urban Sanitary Authorities by the Sanitary Authorities themselves at a rate agreed upon between them and the Auditor:

For the School Board Audits by the School Boards at a rate fixed by the Local Government Board.

The remuneration for the audit of Highway Accounts was under section 9 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, to have been paid by the Highway Authorities in the same manner as in the case of School Boards; but no provision existed for paying the Auditors for the labour cast upon them by the Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868, and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

The effect, therefore, of the Act was to enable us, with the approval of the Treasury, to revise the whole of the arrangements with respect to the salary, remuneration, and expenses of the Auditors, and to re-establish the whole system upon more satisfactory principles.

Re-arrangement of Audit Districts.

At the time of the passing of the Act the total number of Audit Districts, exclusive of the Metropolis, was 33, and that number has not been increased.

The following are the Extra-Metropolitan Audit Districts as re-arranged:—

1. Berkshire and Oxfordshire.
2. Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire.
3. Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
4. Cheshire.
5. Cornwall.
6. Devonshire.
7. Durham.
8. Essex.
9. Gloucestershire.

10. Hampshire.
11. Herefordshire and Montmouthshire.
12. Hertfordshire and Middlesex.
13. Kent.
14. North Lancashire.
15. South Lancashire.
16. Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
17. Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.
18. Norfolk.
19. Northamptonshire.
20. Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.
21. Shropshire and Worcestershire.
22. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire.
23. Staffordshire and Derbyshire.
24. Suffolk.
25. Surrey.
26. Sussex.
27. Warwickshire.
28. Wiltshire.
29. North Yorkshire.
30. South Yorkshire.
31. West Yorkshire.
32. North Wales.
33. South Wales.

In arranging these Districts it was our object to make them as far as practicable co-extensive with counties and divisions of counties, and it will be seen that, in the main, this object has been attained.

In order to render the audits more effective each Auditor is required to appoint a competent clerk to assist him in the audit, but such clerks are not to be considered as civil servants. Each Auditor and each clerk has an allowance made to him in respect of each day when absent from home on duty at night to reimburse him for personal expenses, but this allowance is not in the nature of an emolument. Both Auditors and clerks are also repaid the actual cost of their travelling.

Of the 33 Auditors who were in office previous to the re-arrangement of the Districts, 25 have had new Districts assigned to them. Of the remaining eight, two died, viz., Mr. Wm. Roberts, and Mr. W. W. Jones, and six ceased to hold office, viz., Mr. Thornley, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Bathurst Mr. Cherry, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Rising, and we appointed the following gentlemen in their places, viz., Mr. J. O'Neill, Mr. E. P. Burd, Mr. H. C. Darlington, Mr. W. J. Bloomfield, Mr. C. F. Costerton, Mr. F.

D. Boggis-Rolfe, Mr. J. F. Adams, and Mr. Chas. Warner.

The Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland Audit District subsequently became vacant by the death of Mr. Donald, and on the 6th of December last, we appointed in his place Mr. Chas. Hunton, Solicitor, of Richmond (York).

With regard to the Metropolis, it is our intention that the whole of the Metropolitan area shall ultimately be placed under one principal Auditor, and in furtherance of that view we have abolished the offices held by Mr. Thurston and Mr. Gliddon who acted as Auditors the one for the united Parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, and the other for the Parish of St. Marylebone, and have annexed those places to the Metropolitan Audit District of which Mr. H. L. Roberts is the Auditor. We have appointed Mr. E. Stevens as Assistant Auditor for the District. Mr. Roberts is allowed to appoint two clerks to assist him at his audits.

The large increase in the number of the Authorities whose accounts are now audited by the District Auditors, has caused a corresponding increase in the work of the Audit branch of the Department.

Appeals against decisions of Auditors.

During the year we investigated and decided many appeals against disallowances and surcharges made by District Auditors in the accounts of Overseers of the Poor, and Assistant Overseers, Boards of Guardians and their Officers, and from accounting officers of Boards of Management of District Schools.

Of these appeals, 462 had reference to items in the accounts of Overseers of the Poor, and of Assistant Overseers employed in the collection of rates. In 411 of these cases we found that the auditor's decision was lawful. In 364 cases we exercised the equitable jurisdiction conferred upon us by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91. s. 4., and by the remission of the disallowance or surcharge relieved the appellants from the liability which would otherwise have attached to them by the operation of the auditor's certificate. In nine cases we considered that although upon the facts presented to the auditor at the audit he had arrived at a lawful decision, the evidence afterwards submitted to us did not justify a continuance of the disallowance or surcharge, and we therefore directed that it should be discharged. Of 45 appeals, the result was a reversal of the auditor's certificate as unlawful, and in six cases his certificate was declared to be null and void.

From members and accounting officers of Boards of Guardians we received 346 appeals. In 338 cases the auditor's decision was upheld as lawful. In 264 cases we exercised our power of remission, and thereby relieved the appellants from the consequences of the auditor's certificate; but in 18 cases the circumstances under which the expenditure had been incurred were such as to compel us to refuse remission of the disallowance or surcharge. We discharged the disallowance or surcharge in nine cases, and in 51 we found that the auditor's decision was unlawful, and reversed it. In five cases we declared the auditor's certificate to be null and void.

In three cases we were required to determine the question of the validity of the auditor's decision with regard to the allowance in accounts of Boards of Guardians of particular items of expenditure. In two of these cases we reversed the auditor's decision, and in the other confirmed it.

One appeal was received from the clerk to the Board of Management of a District School, and three from school superintendents. These we decided by confirming the auditor's decision and remitting the disallowance or surcharge.

Dismissals and resignations of officers.

We insert in the Appendix, p. 452, a statement showing the number of officers whose resignations have been required during the past year on account of irregularities in the discharge of their duties, or who have been dismissed from the offices held by them in the several Unions or Parishes in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis.

The following figures show the total number of the officers of the principal classes, and the number dismissed or required to resign:—

	Total number.	Dismissed or required to resign.
Clerks	624	4
Medical officers	4,020	12
Masters of workhouses	651	10
Relieving officers	1,387	16

In the Metropolis there have been 35 cases of dismissal or enforced resignation amongst the 2,358 officers (exclusive of assistants and servants). The details will be found at p. 453 of the Appendix.

Superannuation Allowances.

In the Appendix, p. 454, will also be found a statement showing the number of union and parochial officers to whom superannuation allowances were awarded during the past year.

Expenditure on buildings and purchases of sites for Poor Law purposes.

Tables have been inserted in the Appendix, pp. 402–407, showing the expenditure authorised to be incurred by Poor Law Authorities in the purchase or erection of Workhouses, Asylums, Schools, and other buildings, or in additions thereto or alterations therein, in accordance with Plans approved by us.

Among other important works in the provinces, we have approved of plans for a large detached infirmary for the Salford Union, imbecile wards for the Bradford (Yorks) Union, a new infirmary at the Chesterton Union Workhouse and considerable alterations in and additions to the old infirmary at the Oldham Union Workhouse. We have also approved of plans for detached schools and important additions to the Workhouse of the Lincoln Union, and also extensive additions to the workhouses of the West Ham, Lanchester, and Thingoe Unions, and the Bristol Incorporation. Plans for new infectious wards at the Havant Union Workhouse, and for additions to the detached Small-Pox Hospital belonging to the Guardians of the West Ham Union, and for new vagrant wards at the Staines and Nuneaton Union Workhouses have been sanctioned. We have likewise approved of plans for new board room and offices for the Guardians of the Portsea Island and Whitehaven Unions. We have also sanctioned plans for new detached schools for the Chesterfield and Chorlton Unions and separate buildings for children belonging to the Nantwich and Carmarthen Unions.

The total amounts which we have authorised during the year to be expended for the several purposes above indicated are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Workhouses - -	382,479	3	1
Metropolitan District Asylums -	57,122	0	0
District Schools - -	26,679	19	3
£	466,281	2	4

The tables above referred to show the names of the unions or districts, the amount authorised in each case, and the purpose for which the expenditure was incurred.

Loans to Poor Law Authorities.

In the Appendix, p. 313, will be found a statement showing the amounts up to the 25th of March 1879 of the outstanding loans which had been raised by the Guardians of the Poor and the other Poor Law Authorities in England and Wales, distinguishing, as regards the loans raised by the Guardians, the amounts owing in respect of each division of the country. This statement also gives the amounts of the loans raised by the several classes of Poor Law Authorities during the parochial year 1879. It will be observed by it that the aggregate amount of these outstanding loans on the 25th of March 1879 was 4,653,617*l.*, or 392,850*l.* more than the amount so owing on the 25th March 1878. It consisted of 3,506,392*l.* owing by Poor Law Guardians; 752,910*l.*, by the Metropolitan District Asylums Board; 280,027*l.*, in respect of District Pauper Schools; 67,608*l.* in respect of the Central London Sick Asylum; and 46,680*l.* in respect of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.

The loans raised during the parochial year 1879 by the Poor Law Authorities amounted to 592,169*l.*; and if from this sum the amount of the increase, which took place during the year in the outstanding loans of these Authorities, be deducted, it will be seen that the amount of principal repaid by them during the year was 199,319*l.* or more than 4 per cent. of the amount outstanding at the end of the preceding year. The amount thus repaid will compare very favourably with the percentage of loans repaid during the year by other classes of Local Authorities.

Of the loans raised during the year 428,228*l.* were obtained by Boards of Guardians; 79,375*l.* by the Managers of District Pauper Schools; 50,000*l.* by the

Metropolitan District Asylums Board; and 34,466*l.* by the Managers of the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts.

It will further be found from the statement above referred to that 2,316,381*l.* or nearly half of the outstanding loans had been raised by the Poor Law Authorities of the Metropolis.

Securities for loans to Poor Law Authorities approved and registered.

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes 4 & 5 Will. IV. cap. 76., and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 45., the drafts of ninety-one securities for loans to Poor Law Authorities have been perused and approved by us and the securities subsequently registered in our books. Of these securities seventy-six related to loans to Guardians, five to loans to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, and ten to the Managers of School Districts.

Certified schools.

In continuation of the table furnished in our last Report will be found at p. 391 of the Appendix a list of six schools which, after due inquiry by our Inspectors, have been certified during the year for the reception of children under the statute 25 and 26 Vict. c. 43.

Sale of Union and parish Property and appropriation of produce.

The amount realised during the year by the sale of Union and Parish Property was 15,184*l.* 6*s.*; and the usual table will be found in the Appendix, pp. 408 and 411, containing information as to the amount of the purchase money in each case, as well as the purpose to which the sum remaining after payment of the sale expenses has been appropriated, where any order has been issued in that behalf. The table also shows the appropriation of the proceeds of some sales completed in previous years, and included in former Reports, one of the cases being that of the Parish of Saint James, in the Westminster Union, where the sum of 14,191*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the net produce arising from the sale of land on Battersea Common, belonging to the Parish (part of the site of the Westminster Union School Premises), was directed to be invested in the purchase of 3 per cent. Consols to await a further Order, the dividends being in the meantime applied in aid of the Poor Rates of the Parish.

Conveyances, Leases, &c.

In accordance with the practice referred to on p. lv. of our last Report the drafts of ninety-five conveyances, leases, and agreements have been perused and approved by us, the deeds being subsequently registered in our books.

Grant of Parochial Property for enlargement of Churchyard.

By section 4 of the Consecration of Churchyards Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 133.), the power given by the School Sites Acts, 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. c. 38.), to grant Parish Property, as a site for a school, is made applicable to cases where it is desired to grant land for the enlargement of Churchyards or Burial places in England and Wales.

Our consent is required to such a grant and has been given in the case of the Parish of Iron Acton in the county of Gloucester, where it was considered advisable to enlarge the Parish Churchyard. The title of the property was investigated by us; and a meeting of owners and ratepayers of the Parish was held and consented to the grant, the conveyance being subsequently made by the Guardians of the Chipping Sodbury Union, on behalf of the Parish.

Vestry and Parochial Offices.

We have approved of nineteen deeds authorising the acquisition, either by purchase or hire, of premises under the Vestries Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 57.) and Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125.).

Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands.

Two sales under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 62.), have been completed during the year, the drafts of the conveyances, twelve in number, having been approved by us.

Contracts for burial of paupers and appropriation of land for burial purposes.

There has been one case in which we have given our approval, under section 2 of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 79., to an agreement between Guardians and the proprietors of a cemetery for the burial of any poor persons whom such Guardians might undertake to bury.

We have also consented to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District appropriating, under section 6 of the Burial Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 81.), a portion of their property at Darenth as a burial ground for such poor persons as they are authorised or required by law to bury.

Deeds, &c. approved and sealed.

The list in the Appendix, p. 412, shows the number of deeds and other documents which have been approved by us during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Orders issued.

The Appendix, p. 548, also contains the usual table showing the number of Orders issued under Seal during the year, connected with Poor Law Administration, classified with reference to the principal subjects to which they have related.

GeneralOrders.

A separate table as regards General Orders will be found at p. 553 of the Appendix.

The table comprises twenty-three Orders. Seven of these are addressed to single Unions, and are therefore only General Orders within the meaning of the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 109. s. 15, which includes in that term all Orders which vary or rescind a General Order. The particulars of these seven Orders, which relate respectively to the Reading, Redruth, Helston, Camelford, Wolverhampton, Durham, and Aston Unions, are sufficiently set forth in the table.

Amendment of Consolidated and other Orders.

On the 12th of February 1879, we issued a General Order to all the Unions, and to nearly all the Separate Parishes, modifying certain provisions contained in the General and other Orders previously in force, and prescribing additional regulations in relation to other matters affecting the duties of the Guardians. The chief subjects dealt with were the following:—

(1.) An alteration of the regulations with respect to the tenure of office of Masters, Matrons, Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses of Workhouses, and of Relieving Officers, the Guardians themselves being enabled with our consent to determine the appointment of these officers within the first year of their service or at any time to dismiss them with the like consent.

(2.) A provision for facilitating alterations in the constitution of Districts for general relief, and the transfer of Relieving Officers from one district to another in the same Union or Separate Parish.

(3.) An assignment to Poor Law Medical Officers of the duty on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character, of giving notice thereof to the clerk to the Sanitary Authority or Medical Officer of Health for the district, and of furnishing information with respect to the sickness and death of the pauper patients under their care.

The precise nature of the alterations made by the Order are more fully explained in the Circular which accompanied it, a copy of which, and of the Order itself, will be found at pp. 6 and 7 of the Appendix.

Such of the Separate Parishes as were not included in the above Order were dealt with by Special Orders (with the necessary modifications) issued to those Parishes.

The four Incorporations of Bury Saint Edmunds, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, and Mutford and Lothingland, were dealt with by a General Order, dated the 13th of September 1879.

In some of the Unions and Separate Parishes, separate workhouse schools are established, to which special regulations are applicable, and to these Unions and Separate Parishes we issued General Orders, dated the 21st of June and the 12th of September 1879, similar in terms to the General Order of the 12th of February 1879, but limited to the subjects numbered above (1.) and (3.) with the requisite modifications.

In the Bridgend and Cowbridge Union, and the Neath and Swansea Unions, where "Cottage Homes" were established, the only one of the subjects above referred to which needed to be dealt with was No. 3, and a General Order containing the provisions under that head was issued on the 15th of September 1879.

We also issued a General Order to the various School Districts on the 14th of June 1879, similar in terms to the General Order of the 12th of February 1879, but limited to the subjects numbered (1.) and (3.) with the necessary modifications.

Printing, &c. of accounts of receipts and expenditure by Guardians.

Representations having been made to us by Guardians of Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis as to the desirability of printing and circulating amongst the ratepayers more detailed information than was contained in the financial and statistical statements and the parochial list and statement of account previously authorised to be printed, we issued a General Order, dated the 4th of July 1879 enabling the Guardians, in addition to those statements and lists, to cause an account of their receipts and expenditure, together with such further information as can be given within reasonable limits, to be prepared, and providing that such account may, in substitution for those statements and lists, be printed and circulated or advertised by the Guardians. A copy of this Order and of the Circular letter, which we issued to the Clerks of the Guardians on the occasion of its issue will be found in the Appendix, pp. 139 and 140.

Regulations for establishments for sea-bathing at Margate.

The Guardians of several unions have for some time past availed themselves of the provisions of the statute, 12 Vict. c. 13, by contracting with Mr. John Weekly and Mr. Francis T. Perry for the reception, treatment, and maintenance at their establishments at Margate of paupers suffering from scrofulous, cutaneous or other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the sea-side and sea-bathing. The establishment of which the first-named gentleman is the proprietor is confined to children. It appeared to us desirable, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon us by the statute, to prescribe regulations for the management and government of each of these establishments, and we have accordingly issued two Orders (copies of which will be found in the Appendix, pp. 151–180), one dated the 17th of September 1879, applying to Mr. Weekly's establishment, and the other dated the 11th of December 1879, applying to the establishment provided by Mr. Perry.

Salaries of inquiry officers and school attendance officers.

We adverted in our Seventh Annual Report to Orders which we had issued under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, providing, amongst other things, for the appointment and remuneration of inquiry officers and school attendance officers. Those Orders required that the salaries of such officers should be paid quarterly, but as Guardians are empowered to pay Poor Law Officers monthly, if they think fit, we issued two General Orders, dated the 7th of October 1879, placing inquiry officers and school attendance officers on a similar footing with Poor Law Officers in that respect. Copies of the Orders are inserted in the Appendix, pp. 171–176.

Medical and other officers of district schools.

Representations were made to us by the Managers of one of the school districts as to the practical inconvenience resulting from the absence from the school regulations, of the requirement contained in the General Consolidated and other Orders with respect to workhouses, that the Medical Officer should nominate some legally qualified Medical Practitioner to act on his behalf in case of emergency. We therefore issued a General Order applying the usual provisions on that point to those school districts where they were not already in force, as well as the provisions with regard to the personal performance of duties by the school officers generally. The Order is dated the 11th of November 1879, and a copy of it is included in the Appendix, p. 179.

Special Orders.

Besides General Orders there are several connected with Poor Law Administration which are of such a character as to require special notice.

Alterations of Unions, adjustment of interests.

The particulars of the alterations which we have made in Unions by the addition or withdrawal of parishes are set forth at page 558 of the Appendix, together with the dates of the Orders which we have issued for that purpose. The necessary proceedings are in progress for an adjustment of the interests affected by these changes.

Section 8 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," enacts with reference to any Order issued under section 1 of that Act, that the Local Government Board "shall make due adjustment of the "property, if any, and of the debts or liabilities of the "parishes among the several parts thereof according "to the alterations caused by the Order." In the case of the Township of Handforth-cum-Bosden, in the Stockport Union, which township comprised the hamlets of Bosden and Handforth, we issued an Order under the section referred to, dated the 17th of December 1877, constituting those hamlets Separate Parishes under the designation of the Parish of Bosden and the Parish of Handforth, and by a further Order, dated the 30th of March 1878, those parishes were added to the Stockport Union. Loans having been obtained by the Guardians of the Stockport Union many years since (under the authority of the "Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863," for the execution of works, either wholly in the Township of Handforth-cum-Bosden, or in that Township and other Townships in the Union, and a portion of such loans remaining outstanding, we issued an Order on the 17th of July 1879, in which, in pursuance of section 8 above quoted, we made such adjustment as appeared to us to be proper in respect to the said loans, in consequence of the alteration in the constitution of the Township.

Triennial election of Guardians.

We received applications from the Middlesbrough, South Shields, and Worcester Unions for an alteration of the period for which the Guardians were elected from one to three years, and in each case we issued regulations similar to those referred to at page lxv of our last Report, with the view of ascertaining by a poll whether a majority of the owners of property and ratepayers consented to the alterations, under sect. 41 of the 4 and 5 Will. 4. c. 76. In the Middlesbrough Union, the result of the Poll was adverse to the proposal, but the required consent having been given in the two other cases, we issued Orders providing for triennial elections in future.

Appeals with respect to elections.

We were called upon to decide six appeals which were made to us during the year with respect to proceedings connected with the election of Guardians. Two of these were from the Nottingham Union, the remaining four being connected with the Alton, Rotherham, and Saint Saviour's Unions, and the Parish of Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington. The results of our inquiries were that in two of these cases the Returning Officer was wrong in rejecting the nomination of one of the candidates; that in two others he had certified the return of persons who were not legally qualified for the office; and that in the remaining two, the election was null and void, the names of the qualified persons duly nominated not having been inserted in the Voting Papers in the alphabetical order of the surnames, as required by the regulations in that behalf. We issued Orders determining the several appeals accordingly, and providing for a new election where requisite.

Election of Guardians in Plymouth.

By the Provisional Order issued to the Town of Plymouth, and referred to at page lxiv of this Report, the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Acts relating to the election of Guardians were applied to and put in force within the Town and Borough of Plymouth, as if it were a Union formed and constituted under the Poor Law Acts, except so far as such provisions were inconsistent with that Order, or an Order to be issued by the Local Government Board under Article 3 of the Provisional Order. That article required us within one calendar month after the date of the passing of the Act confirming the Provisional Order to prescribe the dates on which the several proceedings necessary to complete the first election of Guardians should take place, the date on which the Guardians who, next before the same date, were entitled under the Local Act to act as Guardians, should go out of office, and the date on which the Guardians elected at the first election in pursuance of the Provisional Order should come into office, so nevertheless that such last-mentioned Guardians should come into office not later than the 10th day of October 1879. Article 3. also provided that we should by the same Order make all such temporary provisions as were necessary for the formation of a register of the owners and proxies entitled to vote at the first election under the Provisional Order.

We were also required to prescribe a date when the persons acting as Guardians in pursuance of the Provisional Order, and the Act confirming it, should go out of office.

An Order prescribing the qualification for the office of Guardian of the Town of Plymouth, and containing regulations with respect to the conduct of the election, as well as the necessary provisions on the special subjects above adverted to, was issued by us on the 29th of July 1879.

Decisions on disputed questions of settlement.

We referred at page lxvi of our last Report to twelve cases in which we had decided on questions submitted to us under the 14 and 15 Vict. c. 105. s. 12., with respect to the settlement, removal, or chargeability of paupers. Five questions only of this kind have been decided by us during the last year. They were submitted by the following Authorities:—

1. The Guardians of the Atcham and the Newtown and Llanidloes Unions.
2. The Guardians of the Biggleswade and Chorlton Unions.
3. The Guardians of the Highworth and Swindon and the Marlborough Unions.
4. The Guardians of the Lewisham and Wolverhampton Unions.
5. The Guardians of the Parish of Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington, and the Guardians of the Chester-le-Street Union.

Regulations for "Cottage Homes," similar to those mentioned in our last report as being in force in the Neath and Swansea Unions, were issued to the Bridgend and Cowbridge Union and to the Parish of Birmingham on the 3rd of July and the 8th of November 1879.

"Cottage Homes" and Infirmaries.

Infirmaries under distinct management from that of the Workhouse having been provided by the Guardians of the Leeds and Holborn Unions, special regulations for the government of the Infirmaries were prescribed by Orders dated respectively the 20th of January and the 11th of February 1879.

During the year 1879 seven inquiries were held under the provisions of section 1 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.) relative to parishes having isolated or detached parts, and situated in the following unions, viz.:—

Divided parishes.

Counties.	Unions.
Suffolk and Essex.	Risbridge.
Salop and Flint.	Ellesmere.
Southampton.	Basingstoke.
York, East Riding.	Beverley.
Salop and Hereford.	Ludlow.
Stafford.	Lichfield.
Somerset.	Bridgwater.

In accordance with the further provisions for dealing with the detached parts or the boundaries of parishes contained in the "Poor Law Act, 1879," (42 & 43 Vict. c. 54.) to which we have already referred, we directed five inquiries to be held under the extended powers conferred upon us in reference to parishes in the following unions, viz.:—

Counties.	Unions.
Essex.	Billericay. Rochford.
Sussex.	Midhurst.
Surrey.	Guildford.
Glamorgan.	Gower.
Stafford and Derby.	Burton-on-Trene.

In the case of eight unions most of the detached parts of the parishes named in the notices of inquiry were dealt with, and in the remaining four cases we deemed it advisable to suspend further proceedings for the present.

Dissolution of union.

After an inquiry held under section 11 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," we have dissolved the Radford Union and annexed the parishes contained in it to the Nottingham Union. We at the same time found it desirable to separate the parish of Standard Hill and limits of the Castle of Nottingham from the Basford Union, and to annex it to the Nottingham Union, in which it is locally situated.

The result of these changes has been to render the Nottingham Union in the main co-extensive with the Borough.

Intermixed parishes. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106. s. 3.

An inquiry has also been held during the year under section 3 of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867," respecting the re-adjustment of the boundaries of the townships of Great and Little Barlow, in the Chesterfield Union, which were considerably intermixed, and we issued a Provisional Order consolidating those townships under the name of "the township of Barlow."

We also issued a similar Provisional Order as regards the townships of Cheadle Bulkeley and Cheadle Moseley (see p. lxix. of last Report) which are now consolidated under the name of "the township of Cheadle."

Application having been made to us by the Guardians of the poor of the town of Plymouth (see last Report, p. lxix.) to repeal, under the provisions of section 2 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, so much of the Local Act (6 Anne) as related to the persons qualified to elect, or to be elected as such Guardians, and to the manner in which such Guardians were elected, with a view to the issue of an Order for the election of Guardians for the town under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, we issued a Provisional Order after local inquiry, which, when confirmed, was followed by the issue of the Order referred to on p. lxi of this Report.

The three Provisional Orders just referred to were submitted to Parliament, and were duly confirmed, without alteration, by the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cvi.)

Repeal of Local Act.

We also, in compliance with an application duly made to us under section 2 of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867," for the repeal of the Local Acts relating to the relief of the poor in the City of Canterbury, caused local inquiry to be held, and determined to issue a Provisional Order to effect such repeal.

Poor rate expenditure for purposes other than relief.

We have already stated the amount expended for the relief of the poor during the parochial year 1879. This amount, however, represents only a portion of the expenditure borne by the poor-rate during the year. Information with respect to the remainder of that expenditure will be found in the Appendix, p. 319, from which it will be seen that the disbursements from the poor-rate for purposes altogether unconnected with relief, amounted in all to 5,196,998*l.*, and those partly connected and partly unconnected with relief to 666,367*l.* making together 5,863,365*l.* In two tabular statements given in the Appendix, pp. 311 & 312, the amounts expended during the year for each of these purposes are compared with the corresponding amounts expended during the nine previous years. From these statements it will be found that the poor-rate expenditure for purposes unconnected with relief consisted of the following items, viz., payments for or towards the county, borough, and police rates, 3,232,226*l.*; payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, 998,142*l.*; contributions by Overseers to Rural Sanitary Authorities for general expenses, 119,252*l.*; contributions by Overseers to School Boards, 514,281*l.*; payments on account of the Registration Act, viz., fees to clergymen, and registrars, outlay for register offices, books and forms, 94,160*l.*; vaccination fees and expenses, 87,754*l.*; and expenses allowed in respect of parliamentary or municipal registrars, and costs of jury lists, 151,183*l.* The aggregate of these expenses, viz., 5,196,998*l.*, was less by 84,174*l.*, than the corresponding expenditure in the year 1878, though considerably more than the expenditure of any other of the preceding nine years; and it will be observed that a decrease was discernible under two heads only, viz., payments to the county, borough, and police rates, and the vaccination fees and expenses, each of the other items showing an increase.

The expenditure for purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with relief consisted of the following items, viz., cost of legal proceedings 36,301*l.*; payments under the Parochial Assessment Act and

Union Assessment Committee Acts, 59,421*l.*; and other purposes, inclusive of salary, poundage, and superannuations to parochial officers, constables expenses, and proceedings before magistrates, 570,645*l.* The aggregate of these expenses exhibits an increase of 20,892*l.* as compared with the corresponding expenses of the year 1878; but as compared with the nine preceding years, the increase is not proportionately so large, as in the case of the expenditure wholly unconnected with relief, that expenditure having risen from 3,449,625*l.* in 1870, to 5,196,998*l.* in 1879, an increase of 33·4 per cent., whereas the expenditure for purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with relief has risen during the same years only from 643,681*l.* to 666,367*l.*, or 3·4 per cent.

The greatest increase in any of the above items, which took place during the last year, was in the contributions to School Boards, which rose from 427,139*l.* to 514,281*l.* These contributions are now eight times as large as they were in 1873, when they were 62,791*l.*; more than five times as large as they were in 1874, when they were 99,314*l.*; more than three times as large as they were in 1875, when they were 160,766*l.*; and more than twice as large as they were in 1876, when they were 232,526*l.*

Total poor rate expenditure.

The total poor rate expenditure during the year for all purposes was 13,693,184*l.* The total amount levied by the poor-rate to meet it was 12,913,797*l.* The total amount of the receipts in aid was 957,321*l.* These receipts include 574,807*l.* from Treasury subventions; sums received from various sources, *e.g.*, rents of parish property, income of parish lands, sums received from the relatives of paupers, and from the parents of illegitimate children, repayments of loans to paupers, payments under orders of removal, fines, penalties, and forfeitures paid under convictions or orders of justices, and moneys received from sales of lists of claimants and voters, and sums received from the sale of materials wrought by pauper labour, the produce of workhouse lands and gardens, relief repaid to the Guardians, certified balances due to overseers on going out of office at Lady Day, and sums disallowed and surcharged by the district auditors.

Part II.—*Local Government and Public Health.*

Expenditure rates and loans of Sanitary Authorities.

During the financial year ended on the 25th day of March 1879, the expenditure of the Urban Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales was 18,663,757*l.*, and that of the Rural Sanitary Authorities was 445,517*l.*

During the same year the receipts of the Urban Sanitary Authorities from current rates were 7,562,684*l.*, and those of the Rural Sanitary Authorities 200,802*l.*

On the 25th of March 1879, the outstanding loans of the Urban Sanitary Authorities amounted to 56,591,080*l.*; and those of the Rural Sanitary Authorities to 642,617*l.* At the same date the aggregate value of the Urban Sanitary Districts was 49,753,326*l.*

The following tabular statements will enable a comparison to be made between these figures, and those of the four preceding years:—

Urban Sanitary Authorities.

Years.	Expenditure.	Receipts from current Rates.	Outstanding Loans.	Rateable Value of Districts.
	£	£	£	£
1874–75	11,759,600	6,232,334	33,737,494	41,154,717
1875–76	14,170,871	6,721,258	38,546,284	44,781,473
1876–77	14,874,602	7,229,180	41,539,549	46,150,826
1877–78	17,492,704	7,639,404	46,184,028	48,375,889
1878–79	18,663,757	7,562,684	56,591,080	49,753,316

Rural Sanitary Authorities.

Years.	Expenditure.	Receipts from current Rates.	Outstanding Loans.
	£	£	£
1874–75 -	195,432	172,489	139,718
1875–76 -	206,282	156,856	204,456
1876–77 -	354,321	177,700	330,313
1877–78 -	361,992	193,928	451,680
1878–79 -	445,517	200,802	642,617

From these statements it will be seen that during the last four years, the annual receipts of the Urban Sanitary Authorities from current rates have increased from 6,232,334*l.* to 7,562,684*l.*, or 21·3 per cent.; their annual expenditure from 11,759,600*l.* to 18,663,757*l.*, or 58·7 per cent.; and their outstanding loans from 33,737,494*l.* to 56,591,080*l.* or 67·7 per cent.

During the same period the annual receipts of the Rural Sanitary Authorities from current rates have increased from 172,489*l.* to 200,802*l.*, or 14 per cent.; their annual expenditure from 195,432*l.* to 445,517*l.*, or 127·9 per cent.; and their outstanding loans from 139,718*l.* to 642,617*l.*, or 359·9 per cent.

During the same period the rateable value of the Urban Sanitary Districts increased from 41,154,717*l.* to 49,753,326*l.*, or 20·8 per cent., an increase almost proportional to that of the rates levied in these districts.

The increase during the past year in the outstanding loans of Urban Sanitary Authorities is very remarkable. It amounts to 10,407,052*l.*, or 22·5 per cent. on the amount of the loans outstanding at the end of the previous year. So far, however, as this debt has been incurred in respect of reproductive works, and especially in respect of water and gas undertakings, it constitutes, as we pointed out in our last report, an apparent rather than an actual increase in the burdens imposed on the ratepayers, assuming that the works have been acquired or carried out at a reasonable cost, and that due provision is made for the liquidation of the loans within the period during which the works on which they have been expended will be of service to the successive generations of ratepayers, by whom they will have to be repaid.

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ent.

The extent to which the raising of Loans by Sanitary Authorities has been sanctioned by the Central Departments, which have successively been entrusted with the administration of the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875, is shown by the following statement:—

The total amount of the loans which were sanctioned by the General Board of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, up to the 1st of September 1858, when the Local Government Act, 1858, came into force was 2,956,178*l.*

The sanctions granted by the Secretary of State under the latter Act, and the Sewage Utilization Act, 1865, prior to the 19th of August 1871, amounted to 7,363,366*l.*

Since our constitution on the 19th of August 1871, we have sanctioned the following amounts to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, viz.:—

	£
In 1871 - -	267,562
1872 - - -	602,271
1873 - - -	980,153
1874 - -	1,457,496
1875 - - -	1,973,105
1876 - -	2,757,323
1877 - - -	4,380,369
1878 - -	3,097,857
1879 - - -	3,308,032
Total - -	18,824,168

By far the greater proportion of these sums has been sanctioned for the purpose of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, to be carried out under the provisions of the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. The remainder has for the most part been sanctioned in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts or improvement schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

The following are the aggregate amounts of the Loans which we have sanctioned to be raised during the last seven years in respect of sanitary improvements in Urban Districts, other than improvement schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, viz.:—

	£
In 1873 - -	959,203
1874 - - -	1,338,181
1875 - -	1,835,796
1876 - - -	2,063,708
1877 - -	3,080,144
1878 - - -	2,789,677
1879 - -	2,870,601
Total - -	14,937,310

The amounts which we have sanctioned during the same period in respect of sanitary improvements in Rural Districts are:—

	£
In 1873	20,950
1874	119,315
1875	137,308
1876	193,615
1877	196,792
1878	238,180
1879	269,885
Total	1,176,045

The loans which we have sanctioned under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, have been as follows, viz.:—

	£
In 1876	500,000
1877	1,103,433
1878	70,000
1879	167,546
Total	1,840,979

In addition to the above we have sanctioned the following Loans to be raised by Joint Sewerage Boards for sewerage purposes, viz.:—

	£
In 1875	2,500
1876	16,500
1877	115,000
1878	50,000
1879	260,000
Total	444,000

The last-mentioned loans although not included amongst the loans sanctioned to be raised by Sanitary Authorities are virtually a charge upon the Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts, which constitute the United Districts, over which the Joint Boards exercise jurisdiction, and the payments in respect of them are met out of the same class of rates as would have contributed to them, if the loans had been contracted for sewerage purposes by the Sanitary Authorities of the constituent districts.

Detailed information with respect to the loans, which we have sanctioned during the past year, their purposes, the Authorities by which they are to be raised, and the number of years within which they are to be repaid, is given in the Appendix, p. 482 *et seq.*

From an analysis of the figures there contained it will be found that the following are the aggregate amounts of the loans which have been sanctioned during the year to be raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities for works of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal and street improvements respectively, viz.:—

Urban Sanitary Authority.

Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Street Improvements.
£	£	£
293,880	1,088,819	758,423

Rural Sanitary Authorities.

Water Supply.	Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.	Street Improvements.
£	£	£
75,473	191,097	750

The above loans for street improvements include the sums authorised to be borrowed for the construction, widening, paving, flagging, channelling, and kerbing of public and private streets. The purposes other than those above indicated, for which we have sanctioned loans during the year, have included the erection and provision of offices, public baths and washhouses, bridges, gasworks, markets, hospitals, mortuaries, burial grounds, piers, sea defences, river walls, slaughter-houses, manure depôts, works for the removal of night soil, and recreation grounds.

In dealing with the applications which have been made to us for sanction to raise these loans, we have as in former years strictly scrutinised the purposes for which the money is to be borrowed, and have also been furnished with plans and detailed estimates of the proposed works, and full particulars with respect to the rateable value of the district, the existing loans charged upon the rates, and the manner in which the Local Authority is complying with its statutory requirements as regards the repayment of these loans or the provision of an adequate sinking fund for that purpose. It has also been our practice to direct a Local Inquiry to be held in the District by one of our Engineering Inspectors, for the purpose of obtaining such further local information as may be deemed necessary in each case, and affording to the ratepayers and other persons interested an opportunity to express their opinions as to the necessity and suitability of the proposed works. Where the result of these investigations has been to convince us that a modification of the proposals of the Authority is desirable, we have required the necessary alterations to be made in the scheme before sanctioning the loan. In other cases, where irregularities have been detected on the part of the Sanitary Authority in regard to former loan transactions, or the provisions made for the liquidation of outstanding loans, we have drawn the attention of the Authority to their obligations in these respects, and have impressed upon them the necessity of placing their financial affairs in a more satisfactory position. We are glad to be enabled to state that our efforts in this direction have in several instances led to the discharge of arrears of outstanding debts, and to an increased regularity in the setting aside and investment of their sinking funds. And as it is obviously a matter of much importance that the loans should in each case be paid off, before the works on which they have been expended have become worn out or obsolete, our rule is to limit the period allowed for the repayment of each loan to the number of years during which the works can reasonably be expected to remain serviceable. In the cases of private improvement works we decline to allow a longer period for the repayment of the loan than that allowed by the Authority to the owners for the recovery of the expenses, in order that as far as possible these loans may not in any year constitute a charge upon the rates of the district at large.

Loans authorised to be raised by Sanitary Authorities under Local Acts.

In accordance with our practice in former years, we now proceed to show the extent to which borrowing powers exercisable without our sanction have been conferred by Parliament upon Sanitary Authorities, during the Sessions which have been held since the date of our constitution. It will be observed that in some cases, where the issue of perpetual annuities has been authorised, or a general power given to borrow unascertained amounts, it has not been practicable for us to capitalise the sums authorised to be borrowed under the powers thus conferred:—

	£
The total amount of the borrowing powers exercisable without our sanction by Sanitary Authorities conferred by Parliament during the Session of 1872 was (exclusive of annuities issued by the Corporation of Bolton and the Bury Improvement Commissioners as the consideration of the purchase of the undertakings of the Bolton Gas Company and the Bury and Radcliffe Waterworks Company) - - - - -	2,571,500
Ditto during the Session of 1873 (exclusive of the issue of annuities by the Over Darwen Local Board for the purchase of the undertakings of the Darwen Waterworks Company and the Over Darwen Gaslight Company) - -	1,347,500
Ditto during the Session of 1874 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporation of Nottingham for the purchase and extension of the undertaking of the Nottingham Gaslight and Coke Company, and the issue of annuities by the Padiham and Ulverston Local Boards for the purchase of the undertakings of the Padiham Waterworks Company and the Ulverston Gas and Water Companies) - - - - -	866,324
Ditto during the Session of 1875 (exclusive of the unascertained amount proposed to be borrowed by the Corporation of Birmingham for the purchase of the undertaking of the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Waterworks)	6,236,000
Ditto during the Session of 1876 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Stockton and Middlesbrough, the Improvement Commissioners of Llandudno and West Bromwich, and the Local Boards of Oldbury, Padiham, Smethwick, Tipton, and Walsall, for the purchase of gas and water undertakings) - - - -	3,211,100

The total amount of the borrowing powers exercisable without our sanction by Sanitary Authorities conferred by Parliament during the Session of 1877 (exclusive of an unascertained amount proposed to be borrowed by the Maryport Trustees for the purchase of gas works) - -	4,141,851
Ditto during the session of 1878 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Cheltenham and Leicester for the purchase of two water undertakings and one gas undertaking, and by the Bangor, Cockermouth, and Workington Local Boards, the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners, and the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Cockermouth Union, for the costs of the promotion of Local Acts) - - -	2,107,563
Ditto during the Session of 1879 (exclusive of the unascertained amounts proposed to be borrowed by the Corporations of Bath and Derby, and the Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board, for the purchase of a recreation ground and a water and gas undertaking, and by the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Kings Norton and Solihull Unions for the costs of the promotion of a Local Act - - - - - -	6,417,754
Total -	£26,899,592

(Exclusive of the unascertained amounts required for the purchase of twenty-four gas and water undertakings, a recreation ground, and the costs of the promotion of several Local Acts.)

The following tabular statement gives the names of the Sanitary Authorities on whom borrowing powers exercisable without our sanction were conferred during the last Session by means of Local Acts; the amounts, so far as they can be ascertained of the loans authorised to be raised under them; the purposes of the loans; the terms limited for their repayment; and the titles of the Local Acts, by which the powers of borrowing were conferred in each case:—

Name of Authority.	Extent of Borrowing Powers. £	Purpose of Loan.	Term for Repayment.	Name of Local Act.
Bath Corporation -	Unascertained.	Purchase of land for public walks.	From 60 to 30 years.	Bath Act, 1879.
Birmingham Corporation.	489,000	Waterworks - -	90 years -	Birmingham (Corporation) Water Act, 1879.
Blackburn Corporation.	33,950	Street improvements	80 years -	Blackburn Improvement Act, 1879.
Ditto - -	111,804	Main sewers and storm overflow works.	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	16,900	Markets - -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	36,800	Sanitary works -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	10,000	Paving rivers -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	12,500	Firemen's dwellings and municipal buildings.	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	30,000	Gasworks - -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	20,000	Waterworks - -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	35,000	Drainage, sewerage, lighting, and other improvements.	Ditto -	
Blackpool Corporation	36,000	Gas purposes -	50 years -	Blackpool Improvement Act, 1879.
Ditto - -	170,000	Street improvements and new streets.	Ditto -	
Cardiff Corporation -	470,000	Waterworks - -	80 years -	Cardiff Corporation Act, 1879.
Derby Corporation -	Unascertained.	Waterworks undertaking.	70 to 60 years	Derby Improvement Act, 1879.
Eastbourne Local Board.	25,000	Sea wall and embankment.	50 years -	Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1879.
Ditto - -	5,000	Street improvement -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	8,000	Town hall and offices	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	1,200	Waiting rooms and lavatories.	Ditto -	
Kings Norton Rural Sanitary Authority.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act - -	20 years -	Birmingham Gas (Northfield and Yardley) Act, 1879.
Leicester Corporation	20,000	Manufacture and supply of electric light.	10 years -	Leicester Corporation Act, 1879.
Llandudno Improvement Commissioners.	11,000	Waterworks and gasworks.	60 years -	Llandudno Improvement Act, 1879.
Manchester Corporation.	3,425,000	Waterworks - -	80 years -	Manchester Corporation Waterworks Act, 1879.
Maryport Trustees -	110,000	Harbour works	70 years -	Maryport Improvement (Harbour Act, 1879).
Nelson Local Board	25,000	Waterworks - -	60 years -	Nelson Local Board Act, 1879.
Ditto - -	3,000	River improvements	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	8,000	Markets - -	Ditto -	
Ditto - -	8,000	Public hall and offices	Ditto -	
Norwich Corporation	20,000	New road and bridge	Ditto -	Norwich Improvement Act, 1879.

Name of Authority.	Extent of Borrowing Powers.	Purpose of Loan.	Term for Repayment.	Name of Local Act.
Nottingham Corporation.	900,000	Waterworks	From 75 to 70 years.	Nottingham Improvement Act, 1879.
Ditto	30,000	Manufacture and supply of electric light.	10 years	
Over Darwen Corporation.	5,000	Ditto	Ditto	OverDarwen Improvement Act, 1879.
Ditto	15,000	River improvement	30 years	
Ditto	20,000	Street improvements	Ditto	
Ditto	1,200	Cemetery	Ditto	
Ditto	40,000	Town hall and site	60 years	
Ditto	25,000	Market house and site	30 years	
Ditto	1,600	Laying out recreation ground.	Ditto	
Ditto	13,500	Gas and waterworks and rights.	Ditto	
Pemberton Local Board.	40,000	Waterworks	80 years	Pemberton Local Board Water Act, 1879.
Rawmarsh Local Board.	19,000	Gasworks	50 years	Rawmarsh Local Board Act, 1879.
Rotherham Corporation.	110,000	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal.	From 65 to 60 years.	Rotherham Borough Extension and Sewerage Act, 1879.
Ditto	20,000	Markets	—	
Ditto	5,800	Replacing moneys paid out of revenue in repayment of loans in excess of statutory requirements.	31 years	
Solihull Rural Sanitary.	Unascertained.	Costs of Act	20 years	Birmingham Gas (Northfield and Yardley) Act, 1879.
Stratford-upon-Avon Local Board.	Unascertained.	Purchase of gas undertaking.	50 years	Stratford-upon-Avon Borough Act, 1879.
Ditto	1,500	Working capital	Ditto	
Ditto	5,000	Extension of gasworks	Ditto	
Weymouth Corporation.	6,000	New bridge	15 years	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Bridge Act, 1879.
Whitehaven Rural Sanitary Authority.	13,000	Waterworks	60 years	Arlecdon and Frizington Water Act, 1879.
Whitehaven Trustees	10,000	Ditto	From 40 to 52 years.	Whitehaven Town and Harbour Act, 1879.
Ditto	5,000	Sewerage works	Ditto	
Total £	6,427,754			

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that by far the greater part of the moneys authorised to be borrowed under the above Acts were required for the purposes of water supply. Thus the Corporations of

Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Cardiff obtained powers to borrow 3,425,000*l*., 489,000*l*., 900,000*l*., and 470,000*l*. respectively, making an aggregate of 5,284,000*l*. for this purpose alone. It should also be observed that the Corporations of Leicester, Nottingham, and Over Darwen obtained powers of borrowing for the manufacture and supply of the electric light. Similar powers exercisable subject to our sanction were also obtained during the Session by the Corporation of Liverpool. These cases are noteworthy as being the first instances in which Parliament has authorised the borrowing of money by local authorities for electric light. The period allowed for the repayment of the loans raised for this purpose was in each case restricted to ten years.

Local Loans Act, 1875.

We have given our official sanction during the year under section 26 of the Local Loans Act, 1875, to the issue of debentures, amounting to 32,035*l*. by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Kingston-upon-Hull, Newport (Isle of Wight), Richmond, St. Helens, and St. Thomas. Under section 30 of the Act we have given our approval to the making of rules by Local Authorities for the purpose of carrying the Act into execution.

We have also under section 15 of the Act received several annual returns as to sinking funds from Local Authorities who have issued securities under the Act, and are providing for their repayment by this means.

Public Works Loans Acts, 1875 and 1878.

The investigations which we have made during the past year into the expenditure of Loans advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of local rates, have as in former years resulted in our ascertaining that the money borrowed has for the most part been properly expended on the objects for which it was advanced. We, however, still find that interest on temporary advances is in some cases defrayed out of the Loans obtained from the Commissioners, and we have required that the Loan Accounts of the Local Authorities should be reimbursed the payments improperly made in this respect. The other items of expenditure to which we have taken exception are similar in nature to those referred to in our last report. In certain instances it has also transpired that where the amount borrowed has proved more than sufficient to carry out the works, the unspent balance has been absorbed in the general fund of the Local Authority, instead of being returned to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and it not unfrequently happens in such cases that the Local Authority has to levy a rate to enable them to comply with our requirements as to the refunding of the money. This and other facts which have come under our notice in the course of these investigations point to the importance of Local Authorities keeping the amounts borrowed by them for capital purposes separate from funds raised by them to meet their current expenses.

We have, in order to enable the Grasmere Local Board and the Forden Rural Sanitary Authority lawfully to levy rates to reimburse the moneys which they had expended on purposes other than those for which the Loans were advanced, issued Orders under the 4th section of the 41 Vict. c. 18., directing them within a period limited in the Order in each case to raise the amounts misapplied, and to apply the same so raised in the repayment to the Public Works Loan Commissioners of an equivalent amount of the principal outstanding in respect of the Loans.

We have on several occasions been requested to permit the application of an unexpended portion of a Loan towards carrying out an object for which under ordinary circumstances a loan would have been granted, but which did not form part of the specific purpose for which the particular loan was sanctioned or advanced, and it has been represented to us that if such permission could with the assent of the sanctioning Authority be granted, much inconvenience and expense might be avoided. We do not, however, consider that the arrangement suggested can be effected under the existing law.

The expenditure of advances amounting in the aggregate to 2,752,010*l*., has up to the 31st of December last been accounted for under the Public Works Loans Acts, and balances of loans not required for the purposes for which the money was advanced amounting in all to 8,500*l*. have been remitted to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in accordance with our directions.

Recommendations to Public Works Loan Commissioners.

In the Appendix, pp. 494 and 498, will be found detailed statements showing the amounts, rates of interest, terms, and purposes of the several loans which we have recommended the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities and Joint Sewerage Boards under sections 243 and 244 of the Public Health Act, 1875, section 22 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and section 25 of the West Kent Main Sewerage Amendment Act, 1877. From these statements it will be seen that of the sums recommended 589,427*l.* were required by Urban Sanitary Authorities, 232,049*l.* by Joint Sewerage Boards, and 219,100*l.* by Rural Sanitary Authorities for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875; 92,546*l.* by Urban Sanitary Authorities for Improvement Schemes under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and 40,000*l.* by the West Kent Main Sewerage Board for the purposes of their Local Acts.

It may here be stated that by the Public Works Loans Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 77), which received the Royal Assent on the 15th of August last, some alterations were made in the laws relating to the advances made to Local Authorities by the Public Works Loans Commissioners, who were amongst other things, prohibited for the future from making such advances to one and the same authority in excess of 100,000*l.* in any one financial year, except in cases where at the time of the passing of the Act negotiations for any loan had proceeded so far as to make it in the opinion of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury inequitable for such loan to be subject to the provisions of that Act.

Moreover, shortly after the passing of the Act, instructions were given by the Treasury to the Public Works Loan Commissioners to charge higher rates of interest in some instances than those previously charged by them in respect of advances made in pursuance of our recommendations to Sanitary Authorities and Joint Boards under the above mentioned Acts. Such rates had previously been limited to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in cases where the loans were repayable within a period of 30 years; $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. where they were repayable within a period of more than 30, but not more than 40 years; and 4 per cent. where the repayment was extended over a period of more than 40, but not more than 50 years. On the 16th of

August last, the Commissioners were prohibited from advancing any further loans at 3½ per cent. unless they were to be repaid within 20 years; and in each of the other cases above referred to, they were instructed to charge ¼ per cent. in excess of the rates of interest previously charged by them.

We accordingly issued a Circular, of which a copy is contained in the Appendix, p. 177, drawing attention amongst other things to these changes, and suggesting as the rates charged became higher according as the loan was repayable within a longer term, whether the Local Authorities might not find it desirable to raise their loans for shorter periods than those which we had formerly allowed under similar circumstances, in order that they might secure the advantages of obtaining the money at a lower rate of interest.

Accounts of Local Boards.

In the earlier part of this Report we have referred to some of the provisions of the District Auditors Act, 1879, and to the forms which we prescribed during the year for the financial statements to be made by the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions and separate parishes in England and Wales. The Appendix, pp. 85 and 86, contains copies of the Order which we issued on the 29th of April 1879, prescribing the form of financial statement to be made under the Act by Local Boards, and of the circular letter, which we forwarded with it to the Clerks of the Local Boards, to whom it was addressed. Annexed to the financial statement to be made by these Authorities is a "Loan Account," which is intended to show the particulars of the several outstanding loans which have been raised, and the sums which have been paid by the Local Board, whether for principal or interest, in respect of them during the year, and the balance remaining due at the end of the year. Provision is also made in separate columns at the foot of the loan account for showing, in cases where all or any portion of a loan has been expended during the year, the nature of the works, and the amount expended in each case.

Sanitary officers.

In our last report we referred to the number of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances whose appointments, either for combined or separate Districts, had been approved by us. During the year ended on the 31st of December, 1879, several other Sanitary Authorities appointed these officers under our Regulations, with the view of receiving from the Parliamentary Grant repayment on account of the salaries, and, in some cases, new combined Districts were formed.

The experience which has been gained since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, of the results of employing District Medical Officers to act also as Medical Officers of Health, especially where Rural Sanitary Authorities have employed several officers, each acting within the area assigned to him as a Poor Law Officer, led us to give to this question our especial consideration, and we arrived at the conclusion that, as a general rule, such an arrangement was inexpedient. During the past year, therefore, we availed ourselves of such opportunities as occurred for urging upon Sanitary Authorities the desirability either of combining with adjoining Sanitary Authorities in a joint appointment for a considerable area, or, where that was impracticable, of appointing one Medical Officer of Health only for the District within the jurisdiction of the Authority, and, in the latter case, of selecting for the office a medical practitioner free from the calls upon his time entailed by the performance of duties under the Poor Laws. It is satisfactory for us to be able to state that, in many cases, Sanitary Authorities have recognised the force of our objections, and have made arrangements in accordance with the views which we expressed to them as the result of our experience. We shall not fail, as opportunities occur, to urge upon other Sanitary Authorities the adoption of a similar course, continued observation having led us to the conclusion that the appointment of Medical Officers of Health for large areas tends to the efficient administration of the Sanitary Laws.

Provisional orders.

In the Appendix, p. 503, will be found statements with respect to the Provisional Orders, which have been issued by us during the year, showing the districts, counties, and parishes to which they respectively related, their purposes, and the titles of the Confirming Acts. From these statements it will be seen, that in addition to the three Provisional Orders issued under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, to which reference has already been made on p. lxiv of this Report, we issued 79 of these Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, one under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and eleven under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878; all of which were confirmed by Parliament, with the exception of two issued under the Public Health Act, 1875.

From the list of the Acts for confirming these Provisional Orders, Appendix, p. 508, it will be observed that seven Acts relate to the confirmation of Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, one to the confirming of an Order under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, and three to the confirmation of Orders under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

All these confirmation Acts, which contain in some cases special clauses to meet points arising out of the Orders included therein, with which we should otherwise have no power to deal, were prepared by us. The Bills were submitted to Parliament at various dates between April 18th and May 15th and all the proceedings in Parliament connected therewith, from their introduction up to the Royal Assent, were taken at our instance, each stage being carefully watched.

The conduct of the Bills has required great care and attention from the variety of interests involved, and the number of authorities affected by the various Orders.

The limitation by section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, of the time for making applications for Provisional Orders under that section prevented the early introduction of the Bills to confirm such Orders, and rendered it necessary to avoid any delay in the passage of the Bills through the House of Commons in order that they might be ready for second reading in the House of Lords by the 17th of June, the date fixed by the Sessional Order. In no case did it become necessary, although some Bills were not introduced into the Lower House until the 16th of May, to apply for any extension of the time limited by that Order.

The following statement will show that, with some exceptions, the confirmation of the Orders was generally unopposed.

Seventy-three Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, together with the eleven Orders under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, and the Order under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, were confirmed without opposition or alteration.

One other Order under the Public Health Act, for enabling the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners to purchase lands compulsorily was unopposed throughout, but it became necessary, during the passage of the Bill through the House of Lords, to introduce a clause for the protection of the property of the Board of Trade.

The Order for enabling the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Chard Union to purchase lands compulsorily was withdrawn from the Confirmation Bill at our instance in consequence of the Authority declining to comply with the Parliamentary Standing Order as to the deposit of plans.

The Order relating to the Borough of Preston, included in the Local Government Provisional Orders (Abergavenny Union, &c.), Bill was opposed by the London and North-Western Railway Company with a view to the omission from the Schedule of certain property over which the Company had obtained Parliamentary powers. The opposition was withdrawn upon terms arranged between the promoters and their opponents, to which effect was given with our consent and at our instance, by an amendment being made when the Bill reached the Upper House.

The Order relating to Hinckley was also opposed by the same Railway Company, but, as we declined to agree to the insertion of the clauses proposed by the Company the opposition was withdrawn and the Order passed without alteration.

The confirmation of the Aspull Order was opposed by the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, Limited (the lessees and occupiers of some of the lands proposed to be taken by the Aspull Local Board for the disposal of sewage and for works of water supply), with a view to the insertion of a clause (1) for the protection of the owners, lessees, occupiers, and workers of mines, not only under the lands to be taken but throughout the area of six adjoining townships or places, from liability for damage occasioned to the waterworks and sewerage works or mains, pipes, sewers, or drains of the Aspull Local Board by the working of any mines in the usual and ordinary course; and (2) for throwing upon the Local Board liability to legal proceedings for any damage done to mines by means of the execution of the works contemplated.

As we were not prepared to consent to the insertion of a clause having so wide an application the opponents appeared before a Select Committee of the House of Commons and, in the absence of opposition on the part of the Local Board, the proposed clause was inserted in the Confirmation Bill. The Order was confirmed in its original form.

The confirmation of only one Provisional Order, viz., that relating to the Cartworth Local Government District, was refused.

Powers of compulsory purchase.

Of the above Orders thirty enabled the Sanitary Authorities, on whose applications they were issued, to put in force, with reference to the lands described in the Schedules to the Orders, the powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, 1860, and 1869, with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement. By these Orders we have authorised the compulsory acquisition of lands for the purposes of works of sewerage, sewage disposal, and water supply, street improvements, the construction of new streets, and the provision of public walks and pleasure grounds.

Repeal and alteration of local Acts.

Twenty-seven of the Orders have effected the partial repeal, alteration, or amendment of Local Acts. Of these thirteen had for their object (1) the extension of borrowing powers which for one reason or another had proved inadequate for the purposes for which they were originally granted by Parliament, or (2) the acquisition by the authority of new borrowing powers, in respect of expenses which have appeared to us to be properly chargeable to capital, although the necessary provisions for enabling them to be so charged had been omitted from the Local Act. The following statement will show the extent of the borrowing powers, which we have thus conferred.

In order to facilitate the completion, extension, or improvement of waterworks undertakings, we have amended the Blackrod Local Board Act, 1876, the Doncaster Waterworks Act, 1873, several Local Acts in force in the Local Government District of Keighley, the Torquay Waterworks Act, 1856, the Widnes Local Board Act, 1875, and the Yeovil Improvement Act, 1870. By these amendments we have authorised the following additional sums to be raised, subject to our sanction being previously obtained by the following Sanitary Authorities, viz., by—

The Blackrod Local Board, 15,000*l.*;
The Doncaster Town Council, 85,000*l.*;
The Keighley Local Board, 40,000*l.*;
The Torquay Local Board, 20,000*l.*;
The Widnes Local Board, 70,000*l.*;
The Yeovil Town Council, 5,000*l.*

By our amendments of the Widnes Local Board Act, 1875, we have also increased the borrowing powers of the Local Board to the extent of 40,000*l.* for the purposes of their gasworks undertaking.

The amount authorised to be borrowed under the Ashton-under-Lyne Improvement Act, 1877, having proved insufficient to enable the Corporation of Ashton-under-Lyne to complete the extension and improvement of their municipal buildings, we have given the necessary powers to enable the Corporation to borrow 8,000*l.* in addition to the 8,000*l.* previously authorised to be borrowed for this purpose.

We have conferred additional borrowing powers on the Corporation of Birmingham under the Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851, to the extent of 150,000*l.*, for the erection of public offices and the repayment of certain loans already raised for that purpose under the Municipal Corporation Acts, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

We have empowered the Corporation of Burnley to borrow, subject to our sanction, 21,000*l.*, in addition to the sums which they were already authorised to borrow under the Burnley Borough Improvement Act, 1871, and a previous Provisional Order.

No provisions having been inserted in the Jarrow Improvement Act, 1878, enabling the costs incurred by the promoters in obtaining it to be defrayed out of borrowed money, we have amended the Act, so as to enable the Corporation of Jarrow to raise a loan for defraying so much of such costs as were in our opinion properly incurred.

The Corporation of Maidstone being unable to complete the bridge which they were empowered to construct under the Maidstone Bridge Act, 1877, for the amount authorised to be borrowed under that Act, we have extended their borrowing powers by 5,000*l.*, the estimated amount required for the completion of the bridge.

We have amended the Stockton and Middlesbrough Corporations Waterworks Act, 1876, and the Middlesbrough Improvement Act, 1877, so as to enable the Corporation of Middlesbrough to borrow the amounts necessary for defraying such of the expenses incurred in the promotion of these Acts and the opposition of the Stockton and Middlesbrough Waterworks Bill, 1876, as were in our opinion properly payable by them, and certain other expenses incurred in relation to the raising of certain loans under the former of these Acts.

For the purpose of enabling the Corporation of Oswestry to extend and improve their market accommodation, we have altered the Oswestry Markets and Fairs Act, 1848, so as to empower the Corporation, subject to our sanction, to borrow 13,270*l.* in addition to the amount already owing by them under that Act.

In conferring these additional borrowing powers, we have required our sanction to be obtained by the Sanitory Authority to their exercise, in every case in which we have not been furnished with full details with respect to the proposed expenditure, and in several instances in which the provisions of the Local Acts relating to repayment of borrowed moneys have appeared to us to be wanting in precision, or to be in other respects open to objection, we have modified them so far as they relate to the loans proposed to be raised under the extended powers contained in the Provisional Order. Thus in the Keighley, Oswestry, and Torquay Orders we have substituted the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the repayment of loans by instalments or a sinking fund, for those contained in the Local Acts; and in the Birmingham, Burnley, Jarrow, and Middlesbrough Orders, we have made more or less important modifications in the Local Acts in these particulars. We have also inserted in several of these Provisional Orders provisions similar to those which have been contained for some years past in Local Acts, which have conferred borrowing powers on Sanitary Authorities, for the purpose of requiring an annual return to be made to us by an officer of the Authority, showing what provision is being made by the Authority from year to year for the repayment of their loans, whether by a sinking fund or otherwise.

In addition to the above amendments we have varied the existing provisions with respect to the repayment of loans contained in Local Acts in force in the boroughs of Kingston-upon-Hull, Oswestry, and Southampton, the Improvement Act Districts of Bethesda and Ramsgate and the Local Government District of Tunstall. In the last of these cases, no time had been limited by the Local Act for the repayment of money borrowed thereunder, and by an Order we prescribed a period of 60 years for this purpose. At the same time we amended certain sections of the Act relating to the application of the revenue from the waterworks of the Corporation, so as to authorize, amongst other things, the establishment of a reserve fund to meet extraordinary claims arising in respect of the waterworks and expenses incurred in carrying out extensions.

By the Oswestry Order we amended the Local Act, as regards the application of the capital and revenue received by the Corporation in respect of their market undertaking, and required separate capital and revenue accounts to be kept in respect of all receipts and payments of the Corporation under the Local Act.

By two of the other Orders above referred to we prescribed periods for the repayment of certain outstanding loans, which had been originally incurred by Commissioners now extinct, whose liabilities had been transferred to the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Southampton and Tunstall respectively. In the Bethesda case we required the Bethesda Improvement Commissioners to set aside annually a twentieth part of an outstanding loan of 1,200*l.*; and by the Ramsgate Order we amended the Ramsgate Improvement Act, 1878, so as to provide that persons lending moneys to the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners under that Act should not be bound to inquire into the application of the moneys so lent, or be in any way responsible for their application.

The other alterations which we have made by these Provisional Orders in Local Acts have been of a miscellaneous character. Some of them have related to the extension of urban districts, or have authorised the supply of water or gas by Sanitary Authorities over enlarged areas. Thus we have made additions, more or less important, to the Improvement Act Districts of Chiswick and Middleton and Tonge, the limits of the Heywood Local Board under the Heywood Improvement Act, 1867, the water limits of the Doncaster Corporation and the Torquay Local Board, and the gas limits of the Keighley Local Board.

We have extended the time allowed for the completion of waterworks at Doncaster and gas works at Keighley. In the former of these cases we have also made section 61 of the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, to apply to the streams and waters which the Corporation are by their Local Act authorized to appropriate for the purposes of their water undertaking; and in the latter we have empowered the Local Board to manufacture and deal in residual products and gas cooking ovens, stoves, burners, globes, regulators, and other similar apparatus.

We have altered an important provision contained in the Bolton Improvement Act, 1877, with reference to the compulsory registration of infectious diseases. The main objects of this Order were to define strictly the diseases required to be registered, and to enable the Corporation with our assent to add either temporarily or permanently to the number of such diseases.

By amendments in a Local Act in force in Hastings we have enabled the Corporation of that borough to regulate by means of byelaws the drivers, conductors, and proprietors of omnibuses, wagonettes, stage coaches, and other carriages plying for hire at separate fares.

By an Order amending the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1864, we have modified the provisions of that Act relating to the compensation to be paid for land taken by the Corporation for the alteration, improvement, or demolition of courts, alleys, and premises, reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be in a state or situation injurious to health.

We have extended the operation of certain provisions contained in a Local Act of 1836, in force in the parish of Ramsgate, to the district of the Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners as extended by the Ramsgate Improvement Act, 1878; and have removed some doubts, which had arisen as to the qualifications of certain Commissioners, who had been elected subsequently to the passing of the latter Act.

We have amended the Saint Helens Improvement Act, 1869, so as to enable the Corporation, with our sanction, to appropriate any lands acquired by them under that Act for any of the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875.

We have removed certain restrictions imposed by the Wellington (Salop) Improvement Act, 1854, on the purchase by the Wellington Improvement Commissioners of certain market, gas, and water undertakings.

We have repealed part of a Local Act in force in Worthing, which provided for the election of one or more constables or headboroughs; and have amended another Local Act in force in the same town, so as to facilitate the extinction of certain turnpike bonds on which, in consequence of the insufficiency of the turnpike tolls, no interest had been paid since the year 1845.

Amendment of confirming Acts.

Some of the Provisional Orders above referred to have included amendments of Acts, which have confirmed Provisional Orders issued in former years by ourselves and our predecessors under the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. By an amendment of this description we have also modified a Provisional Order issued by the General Board of Health in the year 1850, for the purpose (amongst other things) of transferring to the Corporation of Brecknock the liabilities incurred by certain Commissioners acting under a Local Act repealed by that Order. In this case, no provision had been required to be made for the gradual extinction of the loans transferred from the Commissioners to the Corporation, and these loans were carrying a high rate of interest. The object of the Order issued by us was to give the Corporation power to borrow at a lower rate of interest for the purpose of paying them off, subject to the condition that the money so borrowed should be repaid within such period not exceeding 50 years, as the Corporation, with our sanction, might determine. It is anticipated that the effect of this Order will be to provide for the gradual extinction of the liabilities of the Corporation in respect of these debts without imposing any material additional burden on the ratepayers during the time that they are being repaid.

By another Order of this description we amended the Act by which the Order constituting the Darenth Valley Main Sewerage District was confirmed. Our amendments in this case provided that the ordinary meetings of the Joint Board might be held within the Metropolis, instead of alternately at Sevenoaks and Farningham; and enabled the Joint Board to borrow for the purpose of defraying so much of the expenses of the formation of the United District, as were payable by them and had in our opinion been properly incurred.

Extensions of municipal boroughs.

Seven Municipal Boroughs, viz., those of Blackburn, Blackpool, Grantham, Over Darwen, Rotherham, Saint Albans, and Stratford-upon-Avon were extended by Local Acts during the year. In each of these cases, the Corporation, prior to the extension, were the Urban Sanitary Authority for the Borough, and the extension, therefore, involved an extension of the Urban Sanitary District. At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Corporation were not the Sanitary Authority, there being a Local Board of Health, whose district included the Borough and certain other places. In this case, provision was made in the local Act, not only for the extension of the Borough, but also for the subsequent dissolution of the Local Board, and the transfer of their powers and duties to the Corporation so far as they related to the Borough as extended; the portion of the Local Government District, which was not included in the extended Borough being added to the Rural Sanitary District of the Stratford-upon-Avon Union.

Extensions of Local Government Districts.

We have extended fifteen Local Government Districts by Provisional Orders, which have been confirmed during the year. The titles of the Acts by which these Orders have been confirmed will be found in the Appendix, p.502, together with the names of the extended districts, the counties in which they are respectively situate, and a description in each case of the added parts. By the majority of these Orders we provided that the number of members of the Local Board should remain the same as heretofore; but by the Order extending the Local Government District of Wallingfen we increased the number of members from nine to twelve, and made the necessary provisions with respect to the first election of the additional members. The Local Government Districts of Heywood, Littleborough, and Milnrow were prior to their extension divided into wards for the election of their Local Boards; and the extension of these districts being unaccompunied by any increase in the number of members, it became necessary either to dissolve the wards, or to alter their boundaries. In the case of Heywood, where the boundaries of the wards had been determined by a Local Act, we amended the Act in such a manner as to apportion the added part between the wards. In the other two cases we dissolved the wards by a clause in the Confirming Act, providing, however, that after the dissolution had taken effect, we might divide either of the districts as extended into wards, on the necessary application being made to us for the purpose under the Public Health Act, 1875.

By the Wallingfen Order, besides the extension of the district and the increase in the number of members, an alteration was made in the name of the Local Board; and it was also provided that we should issue an order within twelve months from the 29th of September 1879, adjusting the accounts and apportioning the liabilities of the Local Board and the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Beverley Union, from whose district the added part was taken.

In two other cases, viz., those of Skelton and Stone, it became necessary for us to make special provisions with respect to certain liabilities, funds, or property of the Authorities affected by the Order.

In the former of these cases we transferred to the Local Board the liability to pay an outstanding balance of a loan of 700*l.* raised by the Llanbaurgh East Highway Board on the security of the highway rates of the township of Stanghow, which was added by the Order to the Local Government District; and we directed the Local Board to pay the same out of rates levied exclusively within that township. In this case we also provided by a clause in the Confirming Act, that the Local Board should be the Burial Board for the district, as extended, and should hold for the benefit of such district a burial ground which they had provided previously to such extension. At the same time we made the debt, which had been incurred in respect of the burial ground a charge upon the rates of the extended district.

By the Order issued in the Stone case, we provided for the payment to the Local Board of a sum of 383*l.* standing to the credit of the overseers of the parish of

Stone, in the books of the Guardians of the Stone Union, and for the transfer to the Local Board of certain plant and materials for watering, cleansing, and repairing the roads, belonging to the surveyors of highways in the highway township of Stone; while on the other hand we directed the Local Board to pay a debt of 251*l.* owing by the Rural Sanitary Authority in respect of the Stone Special Drainage District, and a sum of 26*l.* owing to the Surveyors of Highways.

Extensions of Improvement Act Districts.

We have extended during the year the Improvement Act Districts of Chiswick and Middleton and Tonge. The places which we have added to these districts are described in the Appendix, p. 502. In the Chiswick Order we inserted a provision requiring the owner of the added part to provide a separate system of sewerage and drainage to be approved by the Commissioners for the houses and lands in the added part; and in that relating to Middleton and Tonge we have increased the number of Commissioners by three, one of whom will be elected by each of the townships or parts of townships added to the district.

In addition to these districts the Improvement Act District of Whitehaven was extended during the year by the addition thereto of a portion of the Parliamentary Borough of Whitehaven. The extension in this case was effected by the Whitehaven Town and Harbour Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. clxxxv.), which also altered the mode of election of the members of the Urban Sanitary Authority, by rendering the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, applicable to their election, subject to certain modifications. This case is noteworthy as being the only one of which we are aware in which a Sanitary Authority (not being a Town Council) are elected by the ballot.

Constitution of Local Government Districts.

We have constituted ten new Local Government Districts during the year in pursuance of resolutions passed by the owners and ratepayers of the places included in them. The Appendix, p. 501, contains a statement showing the areas included in each of these districts, and the counties in which they are respectively situate. In each case we determined the number of members to be elected on the Local Board of the district, and the dates for the publication of the notices of the first election, and for the collection of voting papers in the event of the election being contested; and in the cases of Hendon and Sandal Magna we divided the district into wards for the purposes of the election, and determined the number of members to be elected for each ward. By the Order constituting the Burgess Hill Local Government District, we provided for the transfer to the Local Board of a debt incurred in respect of certain works of sewerage which had been carried out in the District by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Cuckfield Union, and for the payment by that Authority to the Local Board of any moneys received in respect of the district, and not applied before the election of the Local Board.

Settlement of boundaries for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875.

We have issued two Orders during the year on the petition of the prescribed number of ratepayers for the settlement for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, of the boundaries of places not having known and defined boundaries within the meaning of section 272 of that Act. Both of these places have since been constituted Local Government Districts, and are included among the ten districts above referred to.

United District.

We have formed one united District during the year by means of a Provisional Order under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, consisting of the Urban Sanitary Districts of Milton-next-Sittingbourne and Sittingbourne and the Rural Sanitary District of the Sittingbourne Union for the purpose of providing, maintaining, and managing one or more hospitals for the use of the inhabitants of the constituent districts. The Joint Board, which is the governing body of the United District, consists of three ex-officio and nine elective members representing the three constituent Sanitary Authorities, and is called the Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital Board. By the Order which we issued in this case we prescribed the modes in which persons should be admitted into any hospital provided under it, and the manner in which all expenses incurred under it should be defrayed.

Prior to the constitution of the Joint Board a site for a hospital had been vested in the constituent Authorities jointly, and by our Order we provided for its transfer to the Joint Board.

Urban powers conferred on Rural Authorities.

We have issued forty-three Orders during the year under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875, investing Rural Sanitary Authorities as regards the whole or portions of their districts with certain of the powers which are conferred by that Act on Urban Sanitary Authorities. The aggregate number of these Orders, which up to the 31st of December last we had issued for this purpose since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, which for the first time authorised them to be made, was 302. In the Appendix, p. 533, is contained a statement showing the areas which have been affected by them during the past year; the sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, which have thus been put in force; and the names of the several Sanitary Authorities, on whom the urban powers have been conferred. The number of the applications for these Orders, which are made to us from year to year, is a satisfactory indication of the interest taken by Rural Sanitary Authorities in the sanitary administration of those portions of their districts, which being more or less urban in character usually require more attention, from a sanitary point of view, than more purely rural parishes.

Alteration of incidence of rating in urban districts.

On the application of the Corporation of Lichfield, we issued a Provisional Order, which was confirmed by Parliament during the year, declaring that the expenses of the Corporation as an Urban Sanitary Authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, should be defrayed out of a district fund and general district rate subject to the provisions of that Act with respect to the mode of defraying in certain cases the expenses of the repair of highways. In this case certain kinds of property in the Urban Sanitary District had previously under the provisions of a Local Act been exempted from rating in respect of some of the purposes for which general district rates may be made under the Public Health Act; and as it appeared desirable to remove these exemptions we provided by our Order that none of these properties should be exempted from assessment to rates made under the last mentioned Act.

Defaulting Authorities.

We mentioned in our last Report that we had found it necessary to issue an Order under the 299th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring the

Corporation of Honiton to execute the works necessary for providing a proper supply of water for the borough. It is satisfactory to us to be able to state that during the past year we have sanctioned the borrowing by the Corporation of 1,750*l.* for this purpose, and that we have received information to the effect that the works have been commenced and are progressing rapidly.

A complaint was made to us under the same section during the past year by the Corporation of Rotherham to the effect that the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Rotherham Union had made default in providing the Township of Aston-with-Aughton with sufficient sewers, by reason of which default the water supply of the Corporation was contaminated. At the inquiry which we directed in this case it was admitted on behalf of the Rural Sanitary Authority that works of sewerage were required for the township, and works have since been undertaken.

Another inquiry which we caused to be held during the year under the same section originated in a complaint by certain owners and ratepayers of the Redditch Local Government District. In this instance also the allegation was that the Sanitary Authority had made default in providing their district with sufficient sewers; and the evidence submitted at the inquiry proved the complaint to be well grounded. We accordingly impressed upon the Local Board the necessity for their discharging their duties in this respect; and they have since taken the requisite steps for obtaining a Provisional Order to enable them to acquire lands compulsorily for the purpose of carrying out a scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal of their district.

We were also requested during the year to direct an inquiry on a complaint by certain owners and ratepayers of the Dalton-in-Furness Local Government District, who alleged that a nuisance was caused by the method adopted by the Local Board for the disposal of the sewage of the district. In this case the result of the inquiry was to convince us that the sewage outfall arrangements were defective, and that the river into which the effluent was discharged was polluted by the sewage. It has not, however, been necessary for us to determine whether an Order should be issued requiring the Local Board to perform their duty, as they under-took to consult a competent engineer at once, to advise them as to the steps which they should take for the abatement of the nuisance.

We have issued one Order during the year under section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring the Horsforth Local Board to undertake or contract for the removal of house refuse from premises, and for the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools for the whole of their district. This Order was made after a local inquiry by one of our inspectors, consequent on a complaint by certain owners and ratepayers, that the Local Board had neglected to make any proper provision for the scavenging of their district. The evidence given at the inquiry was such, as to convince us that it was for the interest of the district that the Order should be issued; and at the same time we represented to the Local Board the desirability of providing a proper system of sewerage and sewage disposal which was urgently required, and of the absence of which complaint had also been made to us. It is satisfactory to us to be able to state that the result of our representations has been that the Local Board have determined to carry out the necessary works, and have applied for our sanction for a loan of 22,000*l.* for this purpose.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

The Appendix, p. 529, contains an alphabetical list of the Port Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales as existing on the 31st of December last, and a description of the extent of their respective jurisdictions. It will be observed that in every case in which these Authorities have been temporarily constituted, the period during which their powers are to continue in force will terminate on the 25th of March 1881. Formerly they were for the most part continued until the 29th of September in every year; but a change in this respect appeared to us desirable, in consequence of the 25th of March being now the more convenient date for the purposes of Audit and the annual Local Taxation Returns.

The number of these Authorities in existence on the 31st of December last was 45, of which 38 had been temporarily constituted. Of the others, the Corporation of London were constituted the Authority for the Port of London by the Public Health Act, 1872, and the remaining six, being the Authorities for the Ports of

Liverpool, Lowestoft, Milford, Sunderland, Weymouth, and Wisbech, we have from time to time permanently constituted by means of Provisional Orders, issued by us under section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and confirmed by Parliament.

Two of these, viz., the Authorities for the Ports of Lowestoft and Wisbech, who are respectively the Lowestoft Improvement Commissioners and the Wisbech Town Council, were thus constituted by us during the year. By the Provisional Order which we issued in each of these cases we provided that the expenses of the Authority should be defrayed out of a common fund to be contributed by the Riparian Urban Sanitary Authorities in proportions based upon the rateable value of their districts, and by the Riparian Rural Sanitary Authorities in proportion to the rateable value of such of the parishes within their respective districts as abut on the port, or so much thereof as is within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority. Since the confirmation of these Orders we have issued another Order in each case prescribing regulations with respect to the accounts of the Authorities, and the appointment of its Medical Officer and Inspector of Nuisances. We have now under consideration applications from other Port Sanitary Authorities who are desirous of being permanently constituted by Provisional Order.

Of the forty-five Authorities above referred to, six, viz., the Authorities of the Ports of (1) Falmouth and Truro, (2) Hartlepool, (3) Milford, (4) Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields, (5) Sunderland, and (6) Weymouth, are Joint Boards formed by us under section 289 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and consisting of representative members of the Sanitary Authorities of the districts abutting on the port of the waters over which their jurisdiction extends. The remainder are for the post part the more important of the Riparian Sanitary Authorities.

One of the above Joint Boards, viz., the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of Newcastle and portions of the Ports of North Shields and South Shields, was temporarily constituted by us for the first time during the year, and consists of representative members of the Corporations of Newcastle, Tynemouth, South Shields, Gateshead, and Jarrow.

The Port Sanitary Authority of Littlehampton having failed to appoint a Medical Officer of Health or an Inspector of Nuisances, or to make provision for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, we caused a local inquiry to be held with a view of ascertaining whether any alteration should be made in its constitution. The result of the inquiry and of subsequent correspondence with the Authority has been that we have not re-constituted it.

In our last Report we mentioned that a reconsideration of the arrangements to be made for constituting a Sanitary Authority for the Port of Harwich had become necessary. This case presented peculiar difficulties, in consequence of a recent enlargement of the Port of Ipswich, and by reason of the boarding stations for the two Ports being both situate within the Port of Harwich, the position of which was such that all vessels trading to the Port of Ipswich are of necessity compelled to pass through the Port of Harwich, where in the absence of some special arrangements they would have to be dealt with by the Harwich Port Sanitary Authority. As local circumstances rendered it expedient that separate Authorities should be constituted for the two Ports, we communicated with the Commissioners of Customs for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would not be practicable for information with respect to vessels bound for Ipswich, and having on board cases of infectious disease, to be given by the officers of Customs to the Ipswich instead of to the Harwich Authorities, and for such vessels to proceed from the Port of Harwich into some place within the jurisdiction of the Ipswich Authorities, so as to relieve the Harwich Authorities from the responsibility of dealing with them. The Commissioners of Customs having felt some difficulty in complying with this suggestion, in consequence of instructions given to them by the Privy Council in the years 1861 and 1865, we communicated with the Council on the subject; and their Lordships have since informed the Commissioners of Customs that they will raise no objection to the proposed arrangement. Under these circumstances in December last we informed the various parties interested of the result of our proceedings in the matter, and of our intention to issue an Order constituting as the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of Harwich a

Joint Board, consisting of representatives of the Riparian Authorities.

In the Appendix, p. 14, will be found the copy of a circular which we addressed to the Port Sanitary Authorities during the year, pointing out the grave responsibility which devolved upon them of providing suitable and sufficient hospital accommodation, and requesting to be informed what arrangements had been made by them for the isolation of patients suffering from dangerous infectious disease, and for the disinfection of their clothing and bedding.

The expenditure of the Port Sanitary Authorities for the year ended on the 25th of March 1879 was 5,532*l.* In the previous year it was 6,303*l.* The money was for the most part spent on the salaries of officers, the provision of hospitals, the maintenance of patients, the removal of nuisances, and the disinfection of ships. The outstanding loans of these Authorities on the 15th of March 1879 amounted to 2,410*l.*

Public Health Water Act, 1878.

The Public Health Water Act, 1878, which came into force on the 25th of March, 1879, and to which reference was made in our last Report, for the first time enabled us, when application is made to us, under the 62nd section of the Public Health Act, 1875, to determine what is a reasonable cost within the meaning of that section, to fix a general scale of charges for the compulsory supply of water to the whole or any part of the district, in respect of which the application is made. We have fixed five such scales during the year on the applications of the Aspull, North Bierley, Soothill Nether, and Thornhill Local Boards and the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Isle of Wight Union.

Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879.

By the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 31.), which received the Royal Assent and came into force on the 21st of July last, Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities were enabled to provide cemeteries, and the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to mortuaries, were extended to cemeteries so provided. The Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847, was incorporated with this Act, and every Sanitary Authority was empowered by it to accept donations of land, money, or other property for the purpose of carrying its provisions into effect.

On the 19th of August last we addressed to every Sanitary Authority a circular, of which a copy is contained in the Appendix, p. 147, explaining the object and effect of the provisions of the Act.

Sanitary works in North Wales.

In the Appendix, p. 218, will be found an interesting report by our Inspector, Mr. Murray Browne, on the structural works which had been executed by the Sanitary Authorities in his district during the seven years following the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872. The district in question comprises the whole of North Wales, Radnorshire, and two Unions in Cheshire, and is under the jurisdiction of 56 Sanitary Authorities. The information contained in the report shows a considerable amount of activity on the part of these Authorities, a very small proportion of whom had not done something towards the permanent sanitary improvement of their districts. The sums expended by them on permanent works during the seven years in question amounted to 182,754*l.*; of which 152,918*l.* had been spent upon works of sewerage, and 23,290*l.* upon works of water supply; 50,386*l.* of the expenditure having been incurred by Rural Sanitary Authorities alone. These figures comprise only the moneys actually expended by the Sanitary Authorities themselves upon these works. They do not include the numerous schemes in hand at the date of the report, nor the sums amounting in the aggregate to a large amount, which had been laid out by private owners in sanitary improvements at the instance of the Authorities. It would, moreover, appear that the amounts expended by the Authorities on water-supply would have been considerably greater, but for the fact that in many instances, where a waterworks scheme had been in contemplation by them, it had been taken up and carried to completion by a private water Company.

Local inquiries.

The Appendix, p. 514, contains a statement with respect to the special inquiries, and inquiries on the applications for sanction to loans by Sanitary Authorities, which have been held during the year by our Engineering Inspectors and our Inspector of Local Loans and Local Acts. This statement shows the date of each inquiry, the Inspector by whom it was held, the district to which it related, and the subject matter of the inquiry. The special inquiries amounted in all to 194, and the inquiries on loan sanctions to 387. These numbers do not include the inspections by our Medical Inspectors, to which reference is hereafter made.

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872.

We have given our approval under the 4th section of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872, in respect of matters within our jurisdiction to 72 resolutions of Urban Sanitary Authorities, of which 30 were for the promotion, and 42 for the opposition, during the last Session, of Local and Personal Bills, affecting the interests of the inhabitants of the districts of the promoting and opposing Authorities. As in former years we have in each case required to be furnished with a written statement of the grounds of the proposed promotion or opposition, and a statutory declaration showing in detail that the various requirements of the Act have been complied with.

Local Acts.

In the Appendix, p. 510, will be found a list of the local Acts promoted during the last Session by Urban or Rural Sanitary Authorities, and also a list of the local Acts so promoted by Gas or Water Companies in England and Wales outside the Metropolis. The former list comprises 31 Acts; and the latter 24. The purposes of the Acts comprised in the former list are described in that portion of our last report, in which we refer to the reports made by us to Parliament with respect to them; and it is satisfactory to us to observe that the majority of the recommendations contained in those reports have been adopted.

Of the 24 Acts above referred to as having been promoted by Gas and Water Companies, 16 related to gas and 8 to water undertakings. The majority of them authorised extensions of the existing works and the limits of supply of the Companies, and conferred additional powers for the raising of capital. The additional share capital thus authorised to be raised amounted to

1,095,400*l.* for gas, and 274,000*l.* for water purposes. In every case the Company were empowered to raise additional loan capital to the extent of 25 per cent. of the additional share capital authorised to be issued.

Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

We have sanctioned during the year the borrowing of 82,546*l.*, 75,000*l.*, and 10,000*l.* by the Corporations of Swansea, Wolverhampton, and Norwich respectively under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, for the purposes of Improvement Schemes which have been described in our previous reports.

The following statement will show the aggregate amounts, which up to the 31st December last had been sanctioned to be borrowed under this Act by the several Sanitary Authorities, which had availed themselves of its provisions at that date, viz.:—

District.	Amount sanctioned.
Birmingham - -	1,500,000
Liverpool - - -	50,000
Norwich - -	10,000
Swansea - - -	121,000
Walsall - -	10,000
Wolverhampton -	125,000
Total -	1,816,000

One scheme only under the Act was confirmed by us during the year. It related to an unhealthy area, situate in the Borough of Derby; and its ultimate net cost, after deducting the amounts expected to be realised by resales, was originally estimated at 37,774*l.* We confirmed this scheme subject to some modifications and conditions similar to those contained in former Provisional Orders issued by us of the same description. They had reference to the inclusion in the scheme of certain lands, in order to improve the approaches to the unhealthy area and open it out for the purposes of ventilation and health, and also to the provision to be made by the Corporation for the accommodation of the persons of the working class, who would be displaced by the carrying out of the scheme. Subsequently to the issue of this Order, in consequence of representations made to us by the Corporation, we inserted provisions in the Confirming Bill excluding from the operation of the Order certain parts of the scheme unless within nine months from the passing of the Confirming Act the Corporation should pass a resolution determining to proceed with them.

In our last Report we mentioned that we had received an application from the Urban Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Walsall for our assent under section 12 of the Act to a proposed modification of an improvement scheme confirmed by us in the year 1877. The Order by which the scheme in question was confirmed had required the Sanitary Authority before any part of the unhealthy area was cleared of buildings to provide on certain specified lands in the vicinity, accommodation for at least 500 persons of the working class. In consequence of the slackness of building operations at Walsall the Corporation found considerable difficulty in complying with this requirement; and accordingly, after a local inquiry on the subject by one of our engineering Inspectors, we permitted a modification of the scheme in regard to it, so as to authorise portions of the unhealthy area to be cleared of buildings from time to time as accommodation was provided in the vicinity for the persons displaced.

We have dealt with two other applications during the year for the modification of improvement schemes by the Corporations of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Wolverhampton respectively. In the former of these cases the Corporation applied for our approval to an alteration of the site required to be provided under the Order for the accommodation of the persons of the working class, who would be displaced by the carrying out of the scheme. The result of the inquiry which we directed upon this application was to convince us that the alternative site proposed was insufficient for the purpose without risk of overcrowding; and we therefore declined to assent to its substitution for the original site, unless it was enlarged by the purchase and removal of other adjacent properties, sufficient to make it at least equal in extent to that of the unhealthy area.

In the Wolverhampton case we acceded to the proposal of the Corporation, which was that they should be authorised to sell or let on lease for purposes other than the erection of dwellings for persons of the working class, such of the lands purchased under the Provisional Order as were not required for that purpose.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1879.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875 was amended during the last Session by the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 63.), which received the Royal Assent on the 15th of August last.

One of the objects of this Act was to diminish the amount of compensation payable under any improvement scheme, in cases where the houses or premises proposed to be taken by the Sanitary Authority can be proved to the arbitrator appointed under the principal Act to have been at any time between the date of the official representation and the passing of the confirming Act a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, or any Local Act which contains any provisions with respect to nuisances in the district.

The Act further enables the confirming Authority to relax the restriction imposed by the principal Act which required that the accommodation for persons of the working classes displaced by any improvement scheme should be provided within the area affected by the scheme or in its immediate vicinity, unless there were special reasons to the contrary.

The remaining amendments contained in this Act required additional notices to be given of the appointment of the arbitrator, and conferred upon him powers with regard to the apportionment of certain charges, the severance of buildings, and the awarding of compensation for omitted interests.

On the 19th of November last we issued a Circular, of which a copy will be found in the Appendix, p. 180, to the Urban Sanitary Authorities of the districts to which the principal Act was applicable, drawing attention to the above amendments in it, and expressing a hope that advantage would be taken of the facilities given thereby by promoting schemes under the principal Act, so that the serious injury to the public health in large towns, caused by the existence of unhealthy areas, might be removed with the least possible delay.

The Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act (1868) Amendment Act, 1879.

In addition to the Act above referred to, the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act (1868), Amendment Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 64.), was passed during the last Session with the object of extending the powers contained in the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868, by provisions for compensation and rebuilding. The 18th section of this Act requires every Urban Sanitary Authority to present to us annually an account of what has been done, and of all moneys received and paid by them during the previous year, with a view to carrying into effect the purposes of the Act.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

In our last Report we referred to the Orders which had been issued by us on the applications of several Sanitary Authorities suspending for limited periods the operation of section 3 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. In some of these cases no further intervention on our part under the Act has become necessary; but in others, we have been asked to renew the Orders, and have done so, on satisfying ourselves that further time has been required to enable the authority to comply with the provisions of the Act. The Orders thus issued have been made in pursuance of applications to us by

The Rochdale Town Council;
The Sowerby Bridge Local Board;
The Tyldersley-with-Shakerley Local Board; and
The Wigan Town Council.

The following is a statement of the action which had been taken by these authorities, previously to their obtaining the extensions of time allowed by these Orders.

The Rochdale Town Council had made an application, accompanied with plans and detailed estimates for our sanction to a loan of 112,000*l*. for a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal, including the purchase of 72 acres of land for a sewage farm. The Town Council have also applied to us for a Provisional Order to amend one of their Local Acts in such a manner as to increase their powers of borrowing, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out this scheme.

The Sowerby Bridge Local Board had caused to be prepared plans and estimates of the necessary works of sewerage and sewage disposal for their district.

The Tyldersley-with-Shakerley Local Board had obtained our sanction to a loan of 40,000*l*. for a scheme of sewerage, and had instituted proceedings with a view to obtaining the consent of the High Court of Justice to the purchase of the land required for a sewage farm in connexion with the scheme.

We had received assurances from the Wigan Town Council that the contract for the works of sewerage and sewage disposal to which we referred in our last Report, had been entered into, and that their execution was being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

It should here be stated that the Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board, and the Withington Local Board, on whose applications similar orders had previously been issued, continued during the year their proceedings in relation to their schemes for the disposal of the sewage of their respective districts; the latter Local Board having obtained a Provisional Order, which has been confirmed by Parliament, enabling them to acquire compulsorily the lands which they required for the purpose; and the former Local Board having obtained our sanction to a loan of 8,183*l.* for sewerage and sewage disposal, of which 2,868*l.* is to be expended upon works on a sewage farm. This Local Board have also applied for sanction to a further loan of 7,359*l.*, part of which is required for the purchase of land for sewage disposal; but our sanction to this loan has been deferred until the agreement for the purchase has been entered into.

We have received applications during the year for fresh Orders suspending the operation of section 3 of the Act from—

The Newark Town Council;
The Newton Heath Local Board; and
The Salisbury Town Council.

We were unable to accede to the first of these applications, in consequence of the Town Council declining to undertake to divert the sewage of their borough from the River Trent, into which it was discharged at the date of the inquiry which we directed in the matter.

We granted the other two applications under the following circumstances:

Newton Heath is a suburb of Manchester, and at the time of the application the engineers of the Corporation of Manchester were preparing plans and estimates of a combined scheme for the sewerage of the Borough and the adjoining Sanitary districts; and the Local Board were also proposing to obtain an estimate of the cost of sewering their district independently. They had also passed a resolution undertaking as early as practicable to adopt such means for the purification of the sewage of their district before it was discharged into the River Irwell as would satisfy the provisions of the Act.

The Salisbury Town Council had passed a resolution to apply to us for a Provisional Order conferring on them the power to purchase compulsorily the land required for carrying into effect a scheme, on which they had determined for disposing of the sewage of the Borough.

Reference was made in our last Report to an Order which we had issued on the application of the Usk and Ebbw Board of Conservators under the 20th section of the Act determining on sanitary grounds that the tidal waters of the Afon Llwyd and its tributaries should be deemed "streams" within the meaning of the Act. We are glad to be enabled to state that the result of the Order in this case has been that the Caerleon Local Board have since applied for and obtained our sanction to a loan of 1,300*l.* for the sewerage of their district.

An application was made to us during the year by the Usk and Ebbw Board of Conservators to direct the Panteg Local Board to take proceedings under the Act in respect of certain pollutions caused by the discharge of manufacturing refuse into the Afon Llwyd. In this case we directed our Inspector, Dr. Angus Smith, to visit the locality for the purpose of reporting on the extent of the alleged pollutions, and whether means for rendering the polluting liquid harmless were reasonably practicable and available. Dr. Smith reported that the Companies in question were adopting means for preventing the pollution, and under these circumstances we have for the present deferred taking any further action in the matter.

The Rural Sanitary Authority of the Chorley Union having received a complaint of the alleged serious pollution by manufacturing refuse of a stream in their district known as the River Lostock, and having requested us to send one of our Inspectors to assist them in inquiring into the matter, and also into the pollution of other streams in their district, we have instructed our Inspector, Dr. Angus Smith, to visit the locality and to make an investigation with regard to the streams in question.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.

To the Order which, in pursuance of the Canal Boats Act, 1877, we issued on the 17th of May 1878, was appended a carefully selected list of Sanitary Authorities whom we had constituted the Registration Authorities for the several canals whereon their districts abut.

After some months' experience it became manifest that with the view of obviating inconvenience to owners wishing to register their boats and of preventing evasion of the requirements of the Act and of our regulations, it would be necessary to make important additions to the number of Registration Authorities.

Accordingly after fully investigating the representations made to us with respect to the special circumstances and needs of each locality in which we were asked to set up a new Registration Authority, we issued on the 26th of June 1879 an Order to which were appended schedules specifying the additional Authorities that we had deemed it expedient to constitute.

From a Parliamentary Return, which we prepared during the year in pursuance of an Order of the House of Commons, it appeared that the total number of canal boats registered under the Act was 4,964, and that the number of persons for whose accommodation they had been registered was 22,206.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

It is satisfactory for us to be able to state that, during the past year, a considerable number of additional authorities have availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from a compliance with the provisions of The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in regard to the appointment of an analyst. From our last Report it will be observed that up to the 31st of December 1878, arrangements had been made by 201 authorities for the discharge of the duties of this office within their respective Districts, and that we were then in communication with those authorities from whom we had not received any report of an appointment having been made. During the year ended on the 31st of December 1879, appointments under section 10 of the Act were reported to and approved by us in 34 additional cases, whilst two additional authorities made arrangements, under section 11, for the due discharge of the duties of the office within their Districts.

Up to the last-mentioned date the number of authorities who had appointed analysts under section 10, with our approval, the appointments being then in existence, was as follows:—

County Authorities - -	52
Municipal Corporations -	139
District Boards and Vestries in the Metropolis - -	39
	230
Agreements entered into under section 11 - - -	7
	237

The counties generally are therefore provided with an analyst, and it is satisfactory to observe that a large majority of the boroughs to which the Act applies:—viz., those having separate Courts of Quarter Sessions or separate Police Establishments, have complied with the provisions of the Act in this respect. We have not failed to urge upon the remaining authorities who are empowered to appoint analysts under the Act the desirability of their adopting a similar course.

The results of the analyses made during the year are shown in the abstract which is printed in the Appendix (p. 540). It will be seen that the entire number of such analyses is 17,049, which exceeds by about 850 the number recorded in our last report. It would no doubt have been still larger, if the operation of the Act had not been practically suspended, in a large number of districts, in the early part of the year, owing to some doubt which had been suggested but in which we did not participate as to the construction of the words "to the prejudice of the purchaser" in the 6th section of the Act of 1875. As soon, however, as this question was brought before the High Court of Justice (Hoyle v. Hitchman L. R. 4 Q. B. 233) it was decided that the words in question did not, as had been contended, defeat the object that the Act had been obviously intended to secure; and thenceforward samples were again submitted to the analysts, and proceedings were again taken in cases of adulteration. The decision of the High Court on this point was subsequently embodied in an Amendment Act, to which we shall presently refer.

Per-centage of adulterated samples.

The following Table shows the number of samples examined during the year, and the per-centage of adulteration. It is necessary, however, to point out that such per-centage is based on the results of all the analyses as given in the quarterly reports, and not merely on the number of cases in which legal proceedings were instituted. In many of the samples which are included under the general head of "adulterated," the amount of adulteration was so small that the analyst specially notes "no prosecution advised;" and in some instances proceedings with regard to samples reported as adulterated eventually broke down because it was shown that adequate notice of the mixture (as of coffee with chicory, or mustard with wheaten flour) had been given to the purchaser.

— —	Examined.	Adulterated.	*1878. Percentage of adulteration.*	1879. Percentage of adulteration.
Milk - - -	5,654	1,101	*21·6*	19·4
Bread - - -	1,287	95	*7·1*	7·3
Flour - - -	601	15	*1·8*	2·4
Butter - - -	1,306	171	*12·6*	13·0
Coffee - - -	1,244	236	*18·5*	18·9
Sugar - - -	243	1	*4·3*	0·4
Mustard - - -	922	176	*19·5*	19·0
Pickles (including tinned Vegetables).	44	1	*7·0*	2·2
Jam - - -	52	1	*1·9*	1·9
Confectionery - -	257	4	*5·0*	1·5
Wine - - -	56	6	*2·6*	10·7
Beer - - -	434	16	*5·0*	3·6
Gin - - -	601	131	*47·0*	21·7
Spirits other than Gin	725	224	*46·1*	30·8
Drugs - - -	613	171	*25·4*	27·8
Other Articles - -	3,010	186	*5·5*	6·1
Total - -	17,049	2,535	*17·2*	14·8

It will be seen from this Table that the per-centage of adulterated samples, which was 19·2 in 1877, has fallen from 17·2 in 1878 to 14·8 in 1879; but it must be pointed out that some of this diminution is more apparent than real; for it is due to the fact that the standard of strength for spirits fixed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act is considerably lower than that previously adopted by public analysts in general, and thus many samples which would have figured as adulterated in 1878 appear as genuine in 1879. If we exclude spirits altogether from consideration, we find that the per-centage of adulterated samples was 15·5 in 1877, 13·7 in 1878, and 13·8 in 1879.

Milk.

About one third of the whole number of samples examined were of milk, and we are glad to find that the improvement which we noticed last year has been continued, though by no means to the extent that we desire. The per-centage of adulteration has sunk from 21·6 in 1878, to 19·4 in 1879, and in the Metropolis from 25·4 to 23·3.

The proportion of adulterated samples of milk varies much in different districts. As regards the Metropolis, we find that in Hackney 19 samples out of 46 are reported as adulterated; in Fulham 17 out of 42; in St. Pancras 33 out of 93; in Kensington 13 out of 46; in Paddington 16 out of 66; while of 67 samples procured in St. James's, Westminster, and of 22 samples procured in Limehouse, all are pronounced genuine. As regards the large provincial towns we find that Birmingham has the enormous proportion of 37 adulterated samples out of 62 examined; Manchester 18 out of 52; Liverpool 32 out of 160; Bristol 50 out of 240; Sheffield 3 out of 23; and Leeds 2 out of 34.

It would be interesting to learn how far these differences accurately represent the relative advantages and disadvantages of the respective districts as regards milk supply, and to what extent they depend on the system of procuring samples, or on other conditions. Sometimes, indeed, science is called to the aid of the adulterating milkman, as in the case of a sample where just such an amount of sugar had been added as would bring the sample up to the specific gravity of genuine milk; or where an alkali had been introduced to conceal the badness of milk that had become sour. Generally, however, water alone is employed, sometimes with profusion, sometimes in just such quantity as to reduce fairly rich milk to a fluid which it is hoped may at any rate pass as the product of ill-fed cows. Thus one sample examined by the analyst for Southampton contained no less than 48 per cent. of added water, while another, examined by the same analyst, was apparently of rich milk skilfully reduced to the limit. And the fact, to which we referred in our report of last year, that the present state of science does not enable analysts to distinguish with certainty exceptionally poor, but genuine, milk from originally rich milk to which water has been added, no doubt prevents them from reporting against many samples which there is much reason to believe have been thus tampered with. In the interest of the Public it is desirable that in those instances where the milk is so far below the average strength as to give rise to suspicion of its having been watered, but to suspicion not amounting to certainty, further samples of the milk sold by the same person should from time to time be taken and submitted to the Analyst.

In some cases the plan adopted in Salford, might be followed. There, whenever a sample of milk is found to be adulterated, the inspector at once inquires whence the vendor obtains the milk; a sample is then procured from the wholesale dealer and if that is found to have been tampered with, then the inspector obtains samples from the cans of the farmer who supplies the milk, immediately on its arrival in Salford. The analyst states that if this corresponds to the former samples he makes a point of seeing the cows milked and analyses a sample obtained in his presence, so as to leave no chance of an innocent person being convicted. He adds that the inspector has taken several samples on Sunday when the milkmen thought he was in church, and that one of the samples of milk obtained on that day contained as much as 35 per cent. of water.

This last proportion is no doubt unusually large, but in the majority of cases entered as adulterated in the return it would seem that the addition of water has been very freely made; and the entire money loss sustained by the consumers, to say nothing of the loss of nutriment, must amount in the aggregate to an enormous sum.

Anything like an exact estimate of such loss is of course out of the question. If, however, we assume that in London each person consumes only a pint of milk weekly, or rather over half a quarter of a pint daily (and this, considering that over one eighth of the entire population consists of children under five years of age, is probably a moderate estimate), the yearly consumption of the Metropolis* alone will be found to amount to nearly twenty-three million gallons a year, representing, at 5*d.* a quart, an expenditure not far short of two millions sterling. If nearly a quarter of this milk be adulterated with about 16 per cent. of added water (and this seems from the analysts' reports to be the average proportion), it follows (on the hypothesis that the samples analysed are fairly representative of the entire supply) that Londoners are paying between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* a year for water sold under the name of milk. This unremunerative outlay might certainly be diminished with advantage, by the more extended use of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

It may be further observed that persons who adulterate are not likely to be very particular as to the quality of the water which they use for the purpose; and this is the more important, considering the part which water has frequently been shown to play in the dissemination of infectious disease. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in districts in which the Act has hitherto been allowed to be inoperative, active steps will be taken to check the adulteration of this article of universal consumption.

Bread.

Of the bread examined it will be seen that, as in previous years, about 7 per cent. of the samples are reported against, and of flour about 2½ per cent. The usual adulterant is alum, and there has been in some instances a difference of opinion among analysts as to whether samples containing a large proportion of alumina had in effect been adulterated with alum or not. From a Report of the Chemists of the Inland Revenue Department, which has been laid before us, there seems to be no doubt that some descriptions of flour, especially that made from Egyptian wheat, contain appreciable quantities of clay which cannot be separated by the miller, and it is most important that analysts should be careful to distinguish between accidental impurity of this kind, and wilful adulteration. For this purpose it is represented in the report in question as necessary that they should not omit to use such tests as will determine whether the alumina be present in an insoluble condition, as it would be if derived from earthy matter, or in a soluble form, as it would be if existing as alum.

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* Through the courtesy of the various Railway Companies we have received returns from which it appears that the quantity of milk brought to London by railway now amounts to nearly twenty million gallons annually. If we assume three million gallons as produced within the Metropolitan area, or brought thither otherwise than by railway, the entire consumption would correspond with that estimated in the text. We cannot find that any statistics on this subject have been previously collected.

Butter and Butterine.

The sale of butterine in place of butter is apparently on the increase, and is no doubt commonly effected without notification to the purchaser. Correspondence on the subject of the manufacture in the United States of this article (which is also known as Bosch and Oleomargarine, and is produced from beef fat) was forwarded to us by the Board of Trade, and has subsequently been published as a Parliamentary Paper. From a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul General in New York, dated the 16th September, 1879, it appears that the total quantity of "Oleo-margarine" exported from New York alone amounts to about 6,000,000 lbs. annually, of which the greater part is shipped to Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen, where it is mixed with milk and colouring agents to give it a resemblance to butter, and is then churned and converted into butterine, and reshipped, chiefly to this country. Reports and chemical analyses demonstrating its perfect wholesomeness and its extreme unwholesomeness appear side by side in the paper referred to. Its opponents assert that samples have been found infested with organisms of a parasitic character, which may be transferred in a living condition into the systems of those who make use of it. On the other hand the Board of Health of New York pronounce it to be a "good and wholesome article" of food. In this country a public analyst of high reputation is of opinion that "the public should know that genuine butterine, which "can be purchased retail at less than 1*s.* a pound, is "often more palatable and more digestible than the "inferior Canadian and other butters which are washed "up and prepared for the English markets, and sold at "a little higher price." However this may be, it is desirable that butterine should not be sold as butter; and proceedings taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in relation to it will conduce to this end.

Coffee.

The per-centage of adulterated samples of coffee continues high, mainly in consequence of the practice of selling mixtures of chicory and coffee as coffee, without adequate notification to the purchaser. Of course the mixtures duly labelled as such are not classified as adulterated. It may be interesting to observe, however, that one such mixture, on being analysed, was proved to consist of 90 per cent. of chicory and only 10 per cent. of coffee.

Mustard. As to the adulteration of mustard the observations in our last report still apply. For table purposes, probably many people would not prefer ground mustard seed to the preparations ordinarily sold as mustard, which consist for the most part of mixtures of mustard flour, wheat flour, and a little turmeric. Such preparations, however, if sold as mustard without notification to the purchaser, are classified as adulterated.

Sugar, &c. Of sugar only one sample was found adulterated out of 243 examined; and experience seems to show that this article is very little tampered with, and that the practice of "sanding the sugar," if it existed in the times of heavy duties and high prices, has now been virtually abandoned. Of jam, the one adulterated sample was reported to be extensively composed of seaweed. Of confectionary, all but four samples out of 257 are returned as genuine, from which it may be inferred that the use of poisonous colouring matters is now rare. In one or two cases, however, chromate of lead appears to have been used for this purpose; and in one instance a sample of sweets sold as "cider cream" was found to consist of strong vinegar flavoured with a little acetate of amyl, as to which the analyst remarks that he is "not surprised to hear that an uncomfortable feeling is "experienced in the stomach after drinking so delectable "a compound."

Wines. Of wines, it will be seen that only 56 samples have been examined, and it should be stated that three out of the six reported against were sold as "unfermented wines," and consisted of sugar, water, and tartaric acid, with a little flavouring and colouring matter. Other "unfermented wine" was found to be pure grape juice, mixed with a small quantity of sugar.

Beer. The adulteration of beer seems of late years to have been steadily on the decrease, the per-centage of adulterated samples having fallen from 9·3 in 1877 to 5·0 in 1878 and 3·6 in 1879. In the Metropolis, moreover, only one sample out of 98 examined in 1879 was found to be adulterated. In a single instance a trace of tobacco was found, but excess of salt was generally the ground of condemnation. On this point we may refer to the remarks in our report of last year, merely adding that salt seems to be occasionally employed, not, as suggested, for the sake of inducing thirst, but with the notion of making beer keep the better for it.

Spirits.

As regards spirits it may be stated that the adulteration continues to be of an innocuous character, only water being usually added. In comparing the percentage of adulterated samples with that shown in the returns for 1878, it must be borne in mind that, as we have stated above, the standard fixed by the Amendment Act of 1879 is a low one (as any standard of minimum strength must necessarily be), and that much which was before generally ranked as diluted spirit may now be sold as genuine.

Drugs.

We regret to find that drugs continue to be largely adulterated, no less than 171 samples being reported against out of 613 submitted to analysis. One result of adulteration of drugs is that a person habituated to the use of a certain medicine in an adulterated state may be seriously affected by suddenly taking the genuine article. Thus "paregoric" is a popular domestic medicine, practically identical with the officinal preparation formerly called compound tincture of opium, of which opium is the leading ingredient. Certain samples, however, of so-called paregoric which were analysed in Derbyshire, contained no opium whatever, and large doses might be habitually taken without producing the sedative effect desired, whereas if the patient were suddenly supplied with genuine paregoric, and were to take it in the quantities to which he had been accustomed, the change might be attended with unexpected and possibly disastrous results. Similarly, in the case of sweet spirits of nitre some samples were found entirely destitute of the nitrous ether which is the most important constituent of the real compound, and others were diluted with amounts of water varying up to 40 per cent. of the whole. Cream of tartar has been found largely mixed with sulphate of lime; and tartaric acid with lead in quantity sufficient to injure health. Fluid magnesia has been reported to have only 3·3 grains of magnesia per fluid ounce instead of the 5 grains which is the proper proportion; and tincture of rhubarb bought at one shop has been found of scarcely more than half the strength of that bought at another. We must repeat the opinion which we have expressed in former years that this state of things demands serious attention, and that strong efforts should be made to secure the sale of genuine drugs of proper strength.

Miscellaneous samples.

Of the articles not specified by name in the Table, we may particularise, among those broadly classified as adulterated, samples of infant's food, of sardines, and of aerated waters, which contained lead in greater or less proportions. The introduction of this substance in the processes of manufacture had been doubtless unintentional, but was not the less unwholesome on that account. In the case of the aerated waters the analyst for Newport (Mon.) observes that "lead is a cumulative "poison, and as it is somewhat readily acted upon by "prepared water charged with carbonic acid gas, this "metal should not be used in the construction of the "apparatus employed." He further reports, what has been observed in many instances elsewhere, that some of the samples of so-called "soda water," contained no alkali whatever, but consisted simply of water charged with carbonic acid gas.

In several cases the specimens of vinegar analysed were found to be infested with immense numbers of particularly active animalcules known as vinegar eels; and in one instance hydrochloric acid was reported to have been added to vinegar.

Difference between samples from Inspectors and from public.

Of the 17,049 samples above referred to, the greater part were purchased by officers appointed under section 13 of the Act of 1875, and only 528, or little more than 3 per cent., by private individuals. It is significant that in the latter class of samples the proportion adulterated is 25 per cent., compared with 14·5 per cent., in the former. In some articles the difference is especially marked. In milk, for instance, of the 176 samples procured by private purchasers, no less than 80, or 45·5 per cent, were adulterated; while of the inspectors' samples the proportion was 18·6. Of course this difference is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that a private individual does not, as a general rule, take the trouble and incur the expense of submitting a sample for analysis unless he has very strong grounds for suspecting adulteration. But there is reason to believe that in some cases the inspectors appointed under section 13 are known to the tradesmen, and are supplied, when recognised, with articles superior to those which would be sold to an unofficial customer. An illustration of the practice referred to is furnished by the analyst for Cumberland, who reports that a sample of milk "contained such an abnormally high per-centage of cream "as to suggest the idea that the vendor, knowing the "purpose for which the milk was bought, determined to "supply the inspector with a good article, and added a "considerable proportion of cream to it." No doubt in some cases adequate precautions have not been taken to ensure that the articles purchased on behalf of the Authority are fair specimens of those usually sold to the public; and difficulty in this respect has perhaps occasionally arisen from an erroneous assumption that the officers authorised under section 13 of the Act must personally make the purchases, and that, therefore, in order to escape detection, an adulterating tradesman has only to make himself acquainted with the officers so authorised. We may, however, observe that there is nothing in the Act to prevent the inspector from taking proceedings under it when the actual purchase has been made, not by himself but by a substitute; and as a matter of fact, it is not an infrequent practice of inspectors to adopt this course.

Amending Act of 1879.

We may refer with satisfaction to the passing of the Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act of 1879, to which we called the attention of the Authorities in our circular letter of the 31st December last (see Appendix, p. 198), and which has effected some important amendments in the law. By expressly declaring that when an article may have been purchased solely for analysis it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser was not prejudiced thereby, it disposes of the objection to which we have previously referred as for a time interrupting the administration of the principal Act: and it also enacts that it shall not be a good defence to prove that the article analysed, though defective in nature, or in substance, or in quality, was not defective in all three respects. It makes special provision for procuring samples of milk in course of delivery, under contract, to the purchaser or consignee, and it is hoped that this enactment, by making the consignor liable to a penalty, will afford to dairymen protection against the consignment to them of adulterated milk. A further amendment of the principal Act is made by the clause which extends its operation to articles sold in the streets.

The difficulty, on which we enlarged in our last Report, of determining, in the absence of a recognised standard, the precise point at which a compound of alcohol and water ceases to be spirit and becomes spirit-and-water, has been finally disposed of by the provision that the sale of spirits to which only water has been added shall not constitute an offence under the sixth section of the principal Act, if such admixture has not reduced brandy, whisky, or rum, more than 25°, or gin more than 35°, under proof. In one or two instances it seems to have been assumed that this amending provision operates to prohibit altogether the sale of spirits under the standard strength, but we have had no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the clause in question does not affect the operation of § 8 of the principal Act, and that the vendor of any spirits reduced by water below the standard strength would not be guilty of an offence under the last-named Act if he could show that adequate notification of the dilution had been given to the purchaser.

Other clauses effect certain changes in the incidence of the charges of the execution of the Acts, and make special provision with regard to the time within which a summons is to be served and also with regard to the period to be allowed before such summons is returnable.

We trust that under the law as it now stands it will be found practicable still further to reduce the amount of adulteration. The progress already made is substantial and would no doubt be much accelerated if private individuals would avail themselves more largely of the legislative provisions for their own protection.

Analyses of tea by Customs.

We have received from the Commissioners of Customs the Report (printed at p. 542) on the examinations of teas in bond made by their analyst under the 30th section of the Act of 1875.

In referring to our sanitary work during the year, we are anxious to express our sense of the loss which we and the public service sustained by the resignation, from failing health, of our late medical officer, Dr. Seaton, which we regret to say was soon followed by his death. Dr. Seaton had for nearly twenty years devoted his entire energies to the sanitary service of the state, and it is worthy of especial record that the organisation of the present successful system of public vaccination in this country is in great part due to his labours. It should be added that Dr. Seaton was selected to represent Great Britain at the Sanitary Congress convened in the year 1874 at Vienna, which had an important influence in settling the principles of international hygiene.

Vaccination.

The final returns of the vaccination officers appointed under the Act of 1871 relating to children whose births were registered in the year 1877, were received by us in the early part of 1879, and are tabulated in detail in the Appendix p. 417. The following table gives a summary of these returns for each of the eleven districts into which the country is divided for registration purposes.

——	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox and therefore Unvaccinated.	Dead unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed by Medical Certificate.	Remaining.	Percentage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
1877.								
ENGLAND & WALES	887,947	766,824	926	118	79,497	6,681	33,901	4·5
DIVISIONS.								
LONDON - -	128,035	107,470	394	61	10,904	1,309	7,897	7·1
SOUTH-EASTERN	73,979	65,621	94	6	5,557	760	1,941	3·6
SOUTH MIDLAND	50,176	44,334	49	4	4,289	315	1,285	3·1
EASTERN - -	41,604	37,027	35	6	3,465	269	802	2·5
SOUTH-WESTERN	56,326	50,042	30	—	4,626	546	1,082	2·8
WEST MIDLAND	108,035	93,550	71	2	9,675	600	4,137	4·3
NORTH MIDLAND	57,201	48,146	45	—	5,889	418	2,703	5·4
NORTH-WESTERN	149,450	130,352	100	34	13,723	664	4,577	3·5
YORK - -	104,971	87,662	55	1	10,359	835	6,059	6·5
NORTHERN -	63,205	54,278	31	4	6,088	504	2,300	4·4
WELSH - -	54,965	48,442	22	—	4,922	461	1,118	2·8

These returns afford conclusive evidence of the efficiency with which, on the whole, the machinery established by the Vaccination Acts of 1867 and 1871 is working. It will be seen that of 887,947 children whose births were returned by the several vaccination officers of England and Wales as having been registered in 1877, more than 86 per cent. had, at the time of closing the returns, been registered as successfully vaccinated; nearly 9 per cent. as having died early and unvaccinated; and a minute fraction (·013 per cent.) as having contracted small-pox without being vaccinated. A further small proportion (about 0·1 per cent.) was certified as "insusceptible of vaccination" in consequence of the operation having been three times performed without success; and in these cases the parents would be exempted from any further liability to penalty under the Vaccination Acts, although the children would be as liable to take small-pox as if no attempt had been made to vaccinate them. The returns further record cases, amounting to 0·75 per cent. of the whole, in which vaccination was temporarily postponed on account of the children's state of health. The proportion of children not coming within the above categories amounts to about 3·8 per cent. of the whole, the large majority being cases which, on account of the removal of the parents after the registration of the births, the vaccination officers were unable to trace. No doubt such cases are especially numerous in years, when, as in 1877–8, trade is bad and there is much movement of labourers from place to place, sometimes in search of work, sometimes in search of cheaper quarters.

It thus appears that of the entire number of children born, only about 4½ per cent. remain unaccounted for, as regards vaccination, in the returns. This proportion is larger by a small fraction than that of the children similarly unaccounted for in 1876, but is smaller than in previous returns, the per-centage in the six years 1872–77 being 5·1, 4·8, 4·8, 4·7, 4·3, and 4·5, respectively. Making allowance for a not inconsiderable number of cases in which children have been vaccinated, although the vaccination has not been certified, or the certificate has not been registered, and for those in which vaccination, postponed at the times when the returns were made up, has been subsequently performed, we may safely assume that the proportion of children born during those six years and now living without protection against small-pox, is considerably less than 4 per cent.

London vaccination returns.

It is in the Metropolis, as usual, that the largest percentage of children escapes vaccination. No doubt this is to be ascribed, for the most part, to the migratory habits of certain classes of the population. A birth at a particular house is registered, but before the time arrives for the vaccination officer to make personal enquiries with a view to securing the child's vaccination, the parents have removed to another district, perhaps only to another street, but they have left no address, and they are not traced. Nothing short of a house-to-house inspection of the whole district, at short intervals, would be thoroughly effectual in dealing with this sort of default, and there are obvious difficulties in carrying out such a measure as part of a system. Much, however, depends on the promptitude and activity of the vaccination officer, and it is found that if, owing to any circumstances, the work is once allowed to drift into arrear, it is exceedingly difficult for him to make up lee-way. There is an enormous difference between the results achieved by a vaccination officer who deals with each case of default as soon as it arises, and those attainable by one who only seeks for the children when they are seven or eight months old. On reference to the returns for individual districts it will be seen that among others St. George's-in-the-East and Shoreditch are conspicuous as showing a large proportion of default. We understand that in St.George's-in-the-East this is in great measure due to the serious illness under which the late vaccination officer laboured for some time before his death, and we are glad to find that the provisional returns recently received from his successor show substantial improvement. In Shoreditch the vaccination officer has had to contend with special difficulties, as a very large number of houses in the most densely populated part of the district has been demolished, and the inhabitants have scattered themselves in various directions. In Hampstead the late vaccination officer, whose returns for 1877 show considerable default, was in infirm health, and the provisional returns received from his successor have been fairly satisfactory. In Whitechapel the vaccination officer had to be replaced by a more efficient officer, whose provisional return is excellent. In Marylebone a not inconsiderable proportion of the default is due to a lying-in hospital from which children are taken away soon after they are born, and cannot subsequently be traced. The Guardians have now arranged for a weekly attendance of the public vaccinator at this hospital, and it is hoped that this measure may to some extent lessen the number of cases escaping vaccination in future. In several metropolitan unions it will be seen that the returns leave little to be desired. In Lewisham, where the vaccination officer is exceptionally zealous and energetic, only a little more than 2 per cent. are left unaccounted for out of the number of children born; and in Poplar, Wandsworth, St. Olave, Hackney, Westminster, and Fulham the proportion is less than 5 per cent. We should be glad to see at least equally satisfactory results attained throughout the Metropolis, and we hope to secure improvement by changes of arrangements where necessary, and by prevailing on Boards of Guardians to appoint vaccination committees or to take other means for actively supervising the work of the vaccination officers.

It is obvious that an annual addition to the population of London of something like 9,000 children of whose vaccination there is no proof must, so far as they really are unvaccinated, constitute a serious danger, and widen the field of small-pox epidemics; and we shall spare no pains to secure better results.

Country vaccination returns.

In three out of the eleven divisions of England the proportion of cases unaccounted for as regards vaccination is less than 3 per cent., and in only two (besides the Metropolis) does it amount to 5 per cent. One of these divisions is Yorkshire, in which nearly one third of the entire amount of default is due to the two unions of Dewsbury and Keighley, where unfortunately there is still extensive antagonism to the Vaccination Acts. The other is the North Midland division, in which the unions of Leicester, Lincoln, Caistor, and Nottingham are conspicuous as showing an exceptionally large number of cases that escape vaccination. On the other hand, in the Eastern, South Western, and Welsh Divisions, the proportion unaccounted for in no case reaches 3 per cent.

Returns from selected urban unions.

By way of showing with what completeness a system of vaccination may be carried out by efficient administration we may draw attention to the following list of eleven unions with an aggregate population of 1,660,120 and in each of which the births exceed 5,000 annually.

UNION.	Births registered in 1877.	Cases unaccounted for as regards Vaccination.	Percentage.
Blackburn - - -	6,480	43	0·7
Huddersfield - -	5,226	57	1·1
Leeds - - -	7,244	113	1·5
Wigan - - -	6,048	107	1·7
Bolton - - -	7,283	131	1·8
Wolverhampton - -	5,182	110	2·0
West Ham - - -	5,883	145	2·4
West Bromwich - -	5,057	138	2·7
Ashton-under-Lyne -	5,732	164	2·8
West Derby - -	12,495	421	3·3
Barton Regis - -	5,482	182	3·3

It will be seen that in none of these unions does the proportion of cases unaccounted for amount to 3½ per cent., while in the first six on the list it is only 2 per cent. or less.

All returns have been closely scrutinised on their receipt, and it is our practice to make enquiry of the Guardians and usually to call for an explanation from the vaccination officer, in cases where the results are exceptionally unfavourable. Moreover the actual work of the vaccination officers is periodically examined by our Inspectors, and we have, by correspondence and otherwise, taken measures to secure alteration of system, where this has seemed to be at fault, or the substitution of efficient officers for those whose duties have been neglected.

Vaccination inspections and awards.

In our duty of supervising the performance of public vaccination, we, in 1879, directed the inspection by our medical inspectors of 348 unions comprising 1,616 separate vaccination districts. To the public vaccinators in 914 of these districts special awards were made by us under section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in recognition of the excellence of the work done, and the careful observance of the instructions and regulations on the subject. The sum awarded in 1879 amounted in the aggregate to 16,906*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The details of the allocation of this amount are given in the Appendix, p. 434. The observations which we made last year upon the working of this system are still applicable, and the results continue to be highly satisfactory.

Principles of vaccination system.

For the assistance of Guardians in framing arrangements for public vaccination, it has appeared desirable to embody in an official memorandum a statement of the principles on which the present system is based, and of the various points which experience has shown to be of importance in determining the areas of vaccination-districts, and the opportunities for vaccination to be afforded in each. The memorandum printed at p. 3 of the Appendix has accordingly been compiled under our direction, and has been issued from time to time to Boards of Guardians about to enter into fresh contracts under the Vaccination Acts.

Lymph supply.

We have continued as usual our administration of the system which, under the name of the National Vaccine Establishment, has been for many years devoted to providing vaccine lymph to enable public vaccinators and other medical practitioners from time to time to commence local series of arm-to-arm vaccinations. The establishment depends for its supplies upon lymph produced in excess of weekly requirements, at certain largely frequented vaccination stations; and each such station has been inspected by one of our medical inspectors. He has ascertained that the arrangements are working satisfactorily, and that special care is taken in choosing and in storing the lymph supplied; and all such lymph has, under our direction, been subjected to microscopical scrutiny after its receipt in London and before being issued. The number of applications for vaccine lymph received and dealt with during the year amounted to 9,410. It may be added that no suggestion of a resulting case of the disease which is alleged to be specially communicable by vaccination was heard in any one of those cases, and we have every reason for placing thorough confidence in the purity and efficiency of the lymph.

Animal vaccination.

Our attention has, as in previous years, been given to the practice of "animal" vaccination in parts of the Continent and of America; and we have had under consideration the question whether it might be desirable, in connexion with our Vaccine Establishment, to make arrangements for the supply of lymph from the calf as well as of lymph from the human subject. Our late medical officer made two inquiries, one in 1869 and a second in 1878, as to the animal vaccination in certain continental towns, including Brussels, Berlin, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague. The establishment at Brussels is the only one of the kind which forms part of a government system, and furnishes vaccinators with calf-lymph for setting up new stocks. As the director of that establishment informed Dr. Seaton in 1878, it is charged with the supply "of seed, not of corn,"—with the supply, that is, of the means of vaccinating two or three children who will themselves furnish lymph for the vaccination of others who will in time serve as vaccinifers, and so on. But no attempt has been made, in Brussels or elsewhere, to establish a system of general vaccination with calf-lymph.

There would be obvious difficulties in carrying out in this country a scheme of vaccination involving the use of calf-lymph in each particular operation. For, while the applications for lymph made to the National Vaccine Establishment are from nine to ten thousand annually, the vaccinations annually performed in England and Wales are between seven and eight hundred thousand; and in order to secure (if it were desirable to secure) the vaccination of each individual child with calf-lymph it would be necessary to create a vast organisation for cultivating such lymph, in replacement of the long tried and well-working system that the country at present possesses.

The proposal, however, to supplement with calf-lymph the resources of our own Establishment is another matter. At the time when Dr. Seaton's earlier report on the subject was made, one most formidable objection to animal vaccination was its frequent failure. In 1878 it was clear that there had been much improvement in this respect, improvement which there is reason to believe has been since continued. Still, there seems to be no doubt that animal lymph, even in the hands of the most experienced and careful operators, is less likely to succeed than humanized lymph; and this difference is specially marked in the case of lymph used (as any distributed by Government must be) in a preserved state. And this is but one out of several considerations that require to be weighed in determining how the distribution of animal lymph from our Vaccine Establishment can be best organised.

We may add that the investigations carried on by Mr. Ceely and Dr. Klein into certain other aspects of animal vaccination have been continued in consultation with our medical officer.

Comparison of public and private vaccinations.

In the Appendix (p. 416) will be found tables relative to the number of persons successfully vaccinated by public vaccinators during a series of years commencing with 1852. On comparing these returns with those to which we have previously referred it will be seen that rather less than seventy per cent. of the entire number of children vaccinated in England in 1877 were vaccinated at the public cost, while somewhat over thirty per cent. were vaccinated by private practitioners.

Medical inspections.

Hospital inquiries.

Various proposals were made to us in the course of the year for the establishment of hospitals for infectious diseases; and local inquiries on the subject were made by our medical inspectors at Altrincham, Bishop Stortford, Bromsgrove, Chertsey, Devonport, Epping, Hove, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Marple, Northwich, Peterborough, Ripon, Runcorn, Salford, Sittingbourne, Skipton, Teignmouth, Tonbridge, Torquay, Warminster, Wisbech, and York. Three of these inquiries (at Ripon, Chertsey, and Skipton) had reference to the proposed transfer of workhouse hospitals from the Poor Law to the Sanitary Authorities under the provisions of section 14 of the Poor Law Act, 1879. We have in each such case made it a condition of our assent, not merely that the administration of the hospital shall be entirely distinct from that of the workhouse, but that there shall be such actual severance, by fences, by separate entrance, and otherwise, as will prevent the hospital from being objected to by the independent poor owing to its being associated in their minds with the notion of pauper relief.

Byelaw inquiries.

Local inquiries by our medical inspectors were also conducted at Barton-on-Humber, Bedale, Cheltenham, Chester, Morley, and Richmond (Yorkshire), as well as in the Bath and Bangor-and-Beaumaris Rural Sanitary Districts, in order to investigate sanitary questions bearing upon the proposed application to particular localities of byelaws based upon the model code.

Inquiries as to outbreaks of infectious diseases.

The medical inspections directed by us with reference to special outbreaks of infectious diseases, or to the repeated incidence of such diseases in particular localities, were during the year 30 in number, and concerned the jurisdiction of 37 Sanitary Authorities.

The places and sanitary districts thus inspected were Bedlingtonshire, Biddenden, Bleadon, Caterham and Redhill, Chichester, Cranfield, Crampton, Dartford (Rural District), Easington (Rural District), Fallowfield, Haverfordwest (Rural District), Holyhead (Registration District), Ince-in-Makerfield, Newquay, Okehampton, Penistone, Pontypool (Registration District), Quickmere, Selborne, Stourbridge (Registration District), Sutton Bridge, Old and New Swindon, Swimbridge, Trottersclíffe, Wells (Rural District), Wickford, Wing, and Yeadon. The "Cornwall" Reformatory School-ship was also specially inspected in reference to an epidemic of supposed typhoid fever.

Among the reports on these inspections, several may be mentioned as of exceptional interest. At Caterham and Redhill an extensive outbreak of enteric fever, including over 350 known cases, occurred suddenly towards the end of January, in circumstances that pointed to the water-supply as the means of the diffusion of the disease. This supply, derived from the Caterham Waterworks Company, was obtained from deep wells bored through the chalk into the green sand, was justly regarded as of exceptionally good quality, and had never before been suspected of having the least relation to disease. As soon as the inference that the water was specifically polluted was seen to be unavoidable, from the incidence of the fever along the line of distribution, it became of great importance to ascertain how such pollution had taken place. It has been more than once suggested, as a possible danger in the case of water supplies derived from borings through the chalk, that the extensive rifts and faults which are known to occur in that formation might serve as unsuspected channels for the soakage of filth from cesspools or drains at a considerable distance; and the information obtained by our inspector, Dr. Thorne, in the present instance as to the extent to which the chalk was fissured, showed the necessity for precautions against this source of danger. It became clear, however, in the course of the inquiry, that the pollution in question had not been derived from any such cause, but from a workman who had suffered from a slight attack of enteric fever while employed by the Waterworks Company in the construction of an adit from one of their wells to a new boring at a depth of between four or five hundred feet below the surface. From this one case the deep water was specifically contaminated, and fever was spread over a large district.

At Fallowfield, a suburb of Manchester, an epidemic of scarlatina which had broken out with remarkable suddenness in a large number of families was shown by our inspector, Dr. Airy, to have been associated with the distribution of milk from a particular dairy; and at Chichester an outbreak of enteric fever was traced by the same inspector to a similar origin.

On board the "Cornwall" school-ship a remarkable epidemic of what had been considered as enteric fever was investigated by our inspector, Mr. Power, with the result of showing that the outbreak was one of parasitic disease of the nature of trichiniasis, and the production of it was associated with the use of American pork, distributed at dinner on particular days, presumably in an insufficiently cooked state. The story of the inductive researches by which this conclusion was arrived at, ending with the discovery of the living parasite in the exhumed body of the one boy who had died, is instructively told in Mr. Power's report. The facts elicited by Mr. Power's investigations in this case appear to be of considerable pathological interest.

This report will appear in full as an appendix to the supplementary report of our Medical Officer which is about to be issued and in which will also be found information as to the other special inspections to which we have referred.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

The following Table shows the number of annual reports in respect of the year 1878 which have been made by Medical Officers of Health to Sanitary Authorities, and copies of which have been forwarded to us.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Under Order.	RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES.					URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES.				
	Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports.			Number of Authorities.	Number of Medical Officers of Health.	Number of Annual Reports.		
			Received.	Dispensed with.	TOTAL.			Received.	Dispensed with.	TOTAL.
Medical Officers of Health appointed under the Board's Orders, and acting for the District of a single Sanitary Authority	235	235	231	4	235	323	323	311	12	323
Do., and acting for divisions of Districts of a Sanitary Authority	112	355	340	15	355	–	–	–	–	–
Do., and acting for the Districts of two or more Sanitary Authorities	170	34	159	11	170	118	30	115	3	118
District Medical Officers not appointed under the Board's Orders, but whose employment as Medical Officers of Health has been sanctioned under section 191 (3.) of the Public Health Act, 1875	43	107	104	3	107	95	95	89	6	95
	560	731	834	33	867	536	448	515	21	536

In the reports of the many medical practitioners who, under one or other of the arrangements described in the Table, hold the appointment of Medical Officer of Health, we find, as might be expected, very great diversities. There are some reports, not for large districts only, that give an able account of the sanitary history of the year, and show the Medical Officer of Health to have been active in investigating conditions relating to health within his district, and in advising his Authority as to the nature of the measures requisite for sanitary purposes. These reports present him as cognizant of the introduction or origin of communicable diseases and busy in seeing to the use of all available means for preventing their spread; and they sum up the advice and the action of the year and help the Sanitary Authority to appreciate the value of their functions while indicating the directions for their future work. In other reports, we find more or less of approximation to such a standard of work and of reporting; but there are still far too many reports which consist of a few numerical statements with some merely perfunctory paragraphs; which enumerate outbreaks of disease that experience has shown to be within the range of sanitary work, as if they were no concern of the writers; and which are in no sense profitable to the Sanitary Authority.

On the whole, however, we are glad to recognise the fact that the reports year by year show that progress is being made by Medical Officers of Health in correctly appreciating the questions with which it is their function to deal; and that they contain on the one hand much information which enables us to advise Local Authorities as to the sanitary necessities of their respective districts, while on the other hand they record much useful work which those Authorities have carried out.

Sanitary condition of districts formerly inspected by Medical Inspectors.

We have directed the preparation of a return relating to the sanitary condition, so far as we have been informed of it, of the various districts which have been the subject of special inspection by our Medical Inspectors since the constitution of the Board in 1871. This return will be presented to Parliament in a separate form. It furnishes interesting illustrations of the sanitary improvements made in a large number of districts since the passing of the Public Health Act of 1872, and this is the more satisfactory as most of such districts were originally selected for inspection on account of special outbreaks of the diseases usually associated with defective sanitary administration, and it may therefore be assumed, speaking generally, that the Authorities had theretofore been more or less remiss in sanitary work. On the other hand, there are some instances in which unwholesome conditions have been allowed to remain unaltered for a considerable time after being brought prominently to the notice of the Authority. But on the whole, as we have said, the result of the investigation of the work of recent years in the districts in question is by no means unsatisfactory, and there can be no doubt that throughout the country generally sanitary progress is being steadily made.

We print in the Appendix (p. 228 *et seq.*) reports from the Medical Officers of Health of the Craven Combined District and of the Bishop Stortford District, as well as letters addressed to our Inspector, Mr. Henley, by the Medical Officer of the Mid-Warwickshire Combined District and the clerk to the Solihull Rural Sanitary Authority, which afford examples of the sort of work which is being done by Sanitary Authorities and by Medical Officers of Health under the sanitary organisation which has been effected under the Act of 1872.

Compulsory notification of infectious disease.

We have referred in previous reports to Local Acts which had been obtained for certain provincial towns, containing clauses for securing the notification to the Sanitary Authority of the outbreak of infectious disease; and we are glad to find that the system is being further extended. Local Acts passed in 1879, for Blackburn, Blackpool, Derby, Llandudno, Norwich, Rotherham, and Warrington, include provisions of this nature, following, for the most part, the precedents of the Jarrow and Nottingham Acts of the previous year. In the Blackburn, Derby, and Warrington Acts, provisions were also inserted giving to the Authorities exceptional powers in relation to various sanitary matters; and special sanitary provisions were also included in Acts relating to the Local Board District of Nelson and the Borough of Over Darwen. The Bills had been previously submitted for our consideration and report, and were in some instances modified in accordance with our suggestions.

We have received petitions from certain Local Authorities and other public bodies in favour of a general compulsory enactment that all householders, or all medical practitioners, should notify to the Sanitary Authority the outbreak of infectious disease: but we have hesitated, without further experience of the working of the system in the towns above referred to, to introduce any general measure on the subject. As already stated, however, we have, by our General Order of the 12th February 1879, made it incumbent upon all district and workhouse Medical Officers appointed since the 28th February 1879, to notify to the Sanitary Authority or Medical Officer of Health the occurrence of any case of dangerous infectious disease among the pauper patients under their care. We have also, by our Order of the 14th June 1879, imposed a similar obligation upon Medical Officers of District Schools.

Memorandum on returns of sickness and mortality.

We have issued to Sanitary Authorities a memorandum which we caused to be prepared, on the arrangements to be made for supplying Medical Officers of Health with information as to all registered deaths, and as to sickness among paupers. This memorandum is printed in the Appendix, p. 146.

Spread of infection by schools.

We have found in the reports of Medical Officers of Health and elsewhere considerable complaint of the dissemination of infectious disease through the medium of elementary schools. There is at present no legal power to enforce the closing of a school, against the will of the managers, on account of a local epidemic, and although we are glad to recognise the readiness of most School Managers to defer to the representation of the Medical Officer of Health on this point, yet we have met with instances in which schools have been kept open, notwithstanding his advice, and where disease has appeared to be diffused from such schools. It may be necessary to consider hereafter whether some amendment of the law may not be requisite to enable Sanitary Authorities to deal with this source of danger.

Foreign epidemics.

In our last annual report we had occasion to refer to developments both of cholera and yellow fever which called for our attention. At the close of 1878 cause for uneasiness from extensions of either disease had ceased, and 1879 passed without the necessity arising for our giving particular attention to the one malady or the other. But in the first week of 1879 news reached this country of the appearance of plague on the right bank of the Lower Volga, at a spot about midway between Astrakhan and Tsaritzyn. This news was presently confirmed, and it afterwards became known that the disease had broken out there in the course of October 1878. The outbreak involved a few villages on both banks of the Volga, and, lasting about four months, it killed 450 persons or thereabouts, among a total population estimated roughly at 10,000. This outbreak had been preceded the year before (1877) by several cases of a bubonic malady, held to be an abortive form of plague, in the city of Astrakhan, and by widely distributed plague on the southern littoral of the Caspian. Detailed accounts of the progress of plague in recent years, prepared in our Medical Department and brought down to the period immediately preceding this re-appearance of the disease in Europe, were laid by us before Parliament in the course of the Session of 1879.

At the time of the outbreak of plague on the Volga, in the autumn of 1878 Europe had been free from the disease 37 years. The alarm caused on the continent by the re-appearance within Europe of this dreaded malady was very great, and it was in consequence of this circumstance that in February 1879 we deemed it advisable to issue the circular to Port Sanitary Authorities referred to in page xcix reminding them of their obligations.

In the course of August 1879 information reached us of the existence of plague in a mountainous district of Western Arabia,—the Assyr district,—in the northernmost parts of Yemen, and not far distant from the sea-coast. An outbreak of plague had occurred in this district in 1873–74, and it was subsequently ascertained that the disease had re-appeared here in February 1879, and prevailed until the June following. The district is difficult of access, and has but the slightest intercourse with the coast towns. The news of this outbreak seems not to have reached the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments until in fact the disease was at an end ; and no particular measures appear to have been taken by those Governments. Nor did we consider that any action on our part was called for by its occurrence.

In our last report we referred to important and complex questions of international hygiene then under investigation. These questions called for much attention during the past year, and are still receiving consideration.

Alkali Acts.

The working of the Alkali Acts, regard being had to the scope of their provisions, has been during the past year, upon the whole, satisfactory. In a few instances it was found necessary to sanction legal proceedings for the recovery of penalties incurred for defective condensation; but the manufacturers, as a body, have shown praiseworthy anxiety to adopt proper precautions against the undue escape of noxious gases. Much time and thought have necessarily been devoted to the measures which it might be advisable to recommend in connexion with the report of the Noxious Vapours Commission, the chief object of which was not only to render these Acts more stringent but to bring under legal supervision a large number of manufactures of other kinds. With a view of giving effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners we introduced a Bill to provide for the more effectual condensation of noxious and offensive gases in alkali and other works. Under this Bill, if it had passed into law, all works giving off noxious and offensive gases would have been subject to registration and inspection. Sanitary authorities would, under certain restrictions, have been entitled to proceed in cases of nuisance, and facilities would have been afforded for recovering penalties where the nuisance was occasioned by the contributary acts or defaults of two or more persons. We regret that owing to the pressure of other business in Parliament we were unable to proceed with this important measure.

Metropolis Water Acts.

Of the eight companies subject to the provisions of the Metropolis Water Acts, four draw their supply from the Thames; one from that river and the Lea; one from the Thames and other sources; one from the Lea and other sources; and one from the Chalk. The state of the water in both the rivers referred to is described in the Report (see Appendix, p. 274) by Lieut.-Col. Bolton, the Water Examiner under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, as having been "generally very bad" during some of the months of 1879, and owing to the frequent heavy floods the water that had to be taken in by the companies using these rivers as a source of supply was much polluted and extremely difficult to filter. The analyses furnished by Professor Frankland show a larger mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames and Lea water than has been recorded in any year since 1868, with the exception of the year 1872, when the water of the Thames was slightly more impure, but although both rivers were much polluted during an exceptionally long period of the year they were not so intensely polluted in any one month as was the case in some previous years. Dr. Frankland invariably accords a much higher standard of purity to the water of the Kent Company, from deep wells in the chalk strata, than to that furnished by any of the companies dependent upon river sources. Attention cannot be too frequently drawn to the fact that water often undergoes deterioration after being delivered into the cisterns of consumers, owing to these receptacles not being kept clean. For this cause of impurity the most effectual remedy appears to be constant-supply; and all the companies (with the exception of the Grand Junction) are reported as having recognised the necessity for such a supply by taking steps to furnish it to all the houses in their respective districts whose water fittings are in a condition to receive it. At the same time, it appears that little more than one-fourth of the total supply is constant; but the consumers are themselves chiefly to blame for the smallness of this proportion, owing to their neglect to provide suitable water fittings.

With regard to arrangements for the extinction of fires in the Metropolis, it appears that 672 hydrants have been added during the past year to the number already in existence; and that, of this addition, 631 have been contributed by the New River Company. The total number of hydrants now in the Metropolitan area is 5,348; but considering the space to be dealt with and the importance of the interests involved, this number falls short of actual requirements. The chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade reports that about three-fifths of the water used in extinguishing fires was taken from the Companies' mains, and that the instances in which the supply was defective, or otherwise unsatisfactory, were comparatively few.

The average daily consumption of water in the Metropolis is stated by Colonel Bolton to be 32·56 gallons per head of the estimated population, and 238·52 gallons per house. The charge for this supply is regulated by a per-centage on the annual value of the premises supplied, and this per-centage varies according to the provision made for the purpose in the special Acts of the respective companies. Neither in these Special Acts, nor in the General Acts relating to water-supply, has the term "annual value" been defined, but the companies have generally considered that it is equivalent to "gross rental."

From the statement of Colonel Bolton it appears that up to the end of last year the companies had expended a total of 12,242,018*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* upon their undertakings. During the past year the companies have expended 274,695*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* in improving, or adding to, their works; and some of them contemplate a considerably increased outlay for this purpose, should they succeed in obtaining the necessary powers from Parliament.

The total amount of the receipts of the several companies during the year appears to be as follows; viz.,

	£
New River - -	415,375
East London - -	208,199
Southwark and Vauxhall -	180,978
Lambeth - - -	150,082
Grand Junction - -	137,201
Chelsea - - -	98,781
West Middlesex - -	164,748
Kent - - - -	90,165
	£1,445,529

The rate per cent of dividend on ordinary capital for the year was—

	£	s.	d.
New River - - -	9	19	10
East London - - -	6	10	0
Southwark and Vauxhall -	4	10	0
Lambeth - - -	6	5	0
Grand Junction - -	7	0	0
Chelsea - - -	6	0	0
West Middlesex - -	10	0	0
Kent - - -	8	15	0

The Board may refer also to the reports of Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., and Mr. Stoneham (at pp. 290–293 of the Appendix), as containing much valuable information in connexion with the general working of the Metropolis Water Acts and the financial position of the Companies.

Audit of accounts of special rates.

By the operation of section 37 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.), the following special rates, amongst others, made by overseers, and the accounts relating thereto, became, from the 27th of March 1877, subject to audit by District Auditors, viz., Lighting and Watching Rates (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 90. s. 9 and 33); Borough or Watch Pound Rates (1 Vict. c. 81. s. 31., 2 & 3 Vict. c. 28. s. 1 and 2., 22 & 23 Vict. s. 5 and 6); Burial Board Rates (18 & 19 Vict. c. 128. s. 13); South Wales Highway Rates (23 & 24 Vict. c. 68. s. 22); and School Board Rates (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 54); and the same power was conferred on us by the Act to make Orders to regulate the keeping of the accounts relating to these rates, as we had in regard to other rates.

The audit of the accounts connected with these special rates had up to the 25th March, 1879, been conducted without any prescribed regulations; but it was obviously important that the accounts of the several parishes should be kept on some uniform principle, and that by the issue of an Order, as contemplated by the Act, the officers accounting should be acquainted beforehand with what was required of them. We therefore issued Order for this purpose on the 20th of March 1879, prescribing regulations for the keeping, examination, closing and auditing of the accounts relating to these rates. Copies of the Order and of the circular letter, which we forwarded with it to the overseers, will be found in the Appendix, pp. 14 and 15. The Order, it will be observed, took effect from the 25th of March 1879, and by it we reserved to ourselves the power to assent from time to time to a departure from its provisions, where the circumstances were of so exceptional a character as to render such a course expedient.

Disallowances and surcharges by district auditors.

On p. 544 of the Appendix will be found a table showing the total number of disallowances and surcharges made by district auditors during the year ended at Michaelmas 1879, in the accounts of the various authorities and officers whose receipts and expenditure are subject to audit. There were in all 5,058 disallowances and surcharges, and in the majority of cases the persons affected by the auditors' certificates appear to have acquiesced in the result, and to have paid or otherwise duly accounted for the sums certified.

Appeals against decisions of Auditors.

Appeals to the number of 294 against allowances, disallowances, and surcharges made by District Auditors in the accounts of Rural Sanitary Authorities, Local Boards, Improvement Commissioners acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities, Main Sewerage Boards, School Boards, and Highway Boards, were received by us during the year from members of those authorities and their accounting officers.

Of these appeals 84 were from members of Local Boards, Improvement Commissioners acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities, and accounting officers of such Authorities. In 70 of these cases the disallowances and surcharges were confirmed and remitted. In 11 cases the auditor's decision was reversed; in one instance remission was refused; and in two cases the auditor's certificate was declared to be null and void.

Forty-eight appeals were brought by members and accounting officers of Boards of Guardians acting as Rural Sanitary Authorities. In 38 of these cases the disallowances and surcharges were confirmed and remitted, in eight cases the auditor's decision was reversed, and in two cases remission was refused.

From members of a Main Sewerage Board four appeals were received, and in each case the auditor's decision was confirmed, and the disallowance and surcharge remitted.

From members of School Boards and their accounting officers and from School Treasurers 140 appeals were received. In 109 of these cases we found that the auditor's decision was lawful, but that the circumstances under which the disallowed expenditure was incurred were such as to justify us in exercising our power of remission. In two instances, however, we were compelled to refuse remission. In 23 cases we reversed the disallowance or surcharge, and in six cases we declared the auditor's certificate to be null and void.

Fourteen appeals were received from members of Highway Boards and their accounting officers. In 10 of such cases the auditor's decision was found to be lawful, and the disallowance or surcharge was remitted in nine cases, but in one case the facts were not such as to warrant remission. In the remaining four cases the auditor's decision was found to be unlawful, and the disallowance or surcharge was thereupon reversed.

We were called upon to determine four appeals against the allowance of certain items of expenditure. In two cases the allowance had reference to charges in the accounts of a School Board, in one case to charges in the accounts of a Local Board, while in the remaining case the item appeared in the accounts of a Board of Guardians acting as a Rural Sanitary Authority.

With respect to the items allowed in the accounts of the School Board and Local Board, we confirmed the auditor's decision; but the allowance in the accounts of the Guardians acting as a Rural Sanitary Authority was reversed.

Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1875.

During the year ending the 31st of December 1879 we revised and confirmed many series of byelaws which had been submitted to us by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities. The names of the districts to which those byelaws apply are shown in a table which will be found in the Appendix, p. 511.

From the following summary of the various matters to which the several series refer, it will be seen that we confirmed in all 317 sets of byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the several enactments incorporated therewith.

The first part of section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, enacts that " where the Local Authority do not
" themselves undertake or contract for—

" The cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining
" any premises;
" The removal of house refuse from any premises;
" The cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and
" cesspools belonging to any premises;

" they may make byelaws imposing the duty of such
" cleansing or removal, at such intervals as they think
" fit, on the occupier of any such premises."

We confirmed fifty-two series of byelaws framed under this enactment.

The second part of this section provides that "an "Urban Authority may . . . make byelaws for the "prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, "ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the "keeping of animals on any premises so as to be "injurious to health."

Fifty-nine series of such byelaws were confirmed.

We confirmed fifty-five series of byelaws for the regulation of common lodging houses. These byelaws were framed under section 80 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enacts that—

"Every Local Authority shall, from time to time, "make byelaws:—

"(1.) For fixing and, from time to time, varying the "number of lodgers who may be received into a common "lodging-house, and for the separation of the sexes "therein; and

"(2.) For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in "such houses; and

"(3.) For the giving of notices and the taking pre-"cautions in the case of any infectious disease; and

"(4.) Generally, for the well-ordering of such "houses."

With respect to new streets and buildings, sixty-three series of byelaws were confirmed.

These byelaws, which were made in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875, enable Urban Authorities to regulate—

The level, width, and construction of new streets, and the provisions for the sewerage thereof;

The structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings, for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health,

The sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and the ventilation of buildings, the drainage of buildings, waterclosets, earthclosets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in connexion with buildings, and the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and the prohibition of their use for such habitation.

For the observance of such byelaws Urban Authorities may enact therein such provisions as they think necessary as to the giving of notices, as to the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings; as to inspection by the

Authorities and as to their power (subject to the provisions of the Act), to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of the byelaws.

We confirmed eight series of byelaws with respect to markets belonging to Urban Authorities. The special purposes for which such byelaws may be made are those mentioned in section 42 of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, and in the series confirmed during the year are to be found provisions for—

Regulating the use of the market and preventing nuisances therein;
for fixing the days and hours when the market shall be held; and
for regulating the carriers resorting to the market.

We also approved five tables of market tolls.

We confirmed 47 series of byelaws with respect to slaughter-houses. By section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, the provisions of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, are incorporated for the purpose of enabling any Urban Authority to regulate slaughter-houses within their district. Section 128 of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act enacts that byelaws may be made

> for the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every 24 hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

We confirmed 12 series of byelaws with respect to hackney carriages. These byelaws are authorised by section 68 of the 10 and 11 Vict. c. 89, which is incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 171.

We confirmed six series of byelaws with respect to public bathing. These byelaws are authorised by section 69 of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, which is incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by section 171.

We confirmed two series of byelaws relating to the management, use, and regulation of public baths; one series relating to the management, use, and regulation of public wash-houses; and two series relating to the management, use, and regulation of an open bathing place.

We confirmed five series of byelaws with respect to pleasure grounds. These byelaws are framed under section 164 of the Public Act, 1875, which provides that—

" Any Urban Authority may purchase or take on lease, lay out, plant, improve, and maintain lands for the purpose of being used as public walks or pleasure grounds, and may support or contribute to the support of public walks or pleasure grounds provided by any person whomsoever.

" Any Urban Authority may make byelaws for the regulation of any such public walk or pleasure ground, and may by such byelaws provide for the removal from such public walk or pleasure ground of any person infringing any such byelaw by any officer of the Urban Authority or constable."

We confirmed one series of byelaws with respect to pleasure boats and vessels. These byelaws are framed under section 172 of the Public Health Act, by which it is enacted that " any Urban Authority may . . . licence " the proprietors of pleasure boats and vessels, and the " boatmen or other persons in charge thereof, and may " make byelaws for regulating the numbering and " naming of such boats and vessels and the number of " persons to be carried therein, and the mooring places " for the same, and for fixing rates of hire and the " qualification of such boatmen or other persons in " charge and for securing their good and orderly conduct while in charge.

We confirmed three series of byelaws as to hop-pickers; and one series as to houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

Byelaws and regulations under Local Acts.

By the Sheffield Improvement Act, 1871, the Town Council are empowered to make byelaws as to porters' carts, and porters in charge thereof; and also as to porters and drovers. We confirmed a series of byelaws for these purposes.

We allowed a series of byelaws relating to omnibuses and stage-carriages framed by the Town Council of the borough of Wolverhampton under the Wolverhampton Improvement Act, 1869.

We also allowed a series of byelaws relating to hackney coaches or carriages, bath chairs, and saddle horses, framed by the Town Council of the borough of Southport under the provisions of the Southport Improvement Act, 1871.

By section 28 of the Hove Commissioners Act, 1873, it is enacted that the Commissioners returned for certain wards shall form Enclosure Committees for such wards and shall maintain and keep in good order the pleasure grounds mentioned in the section.

By section 29 the Enclosure Committees are empowered to make regulations or byelaws as to the use of the pleasure grounds. Byelaws so made are to be approved by the Commissioners, and when so approved, and when further approved and published in the manner provided for byelaws made by the Commissioners, are to have all the force and effect of byelaws made by the Commissioners. We confirmed one series of byelaws made by the Brunswick Ward Enclosure Committee for the regulation and management of the pleasure grounds in the centre of Brunswick Square.

It has been usual to insert in recent local and private Acts relating to waterworks a provision enabling the proprietors to make regulations, subject to our approval or confirmation, for preventing the waste, misuse, undue consumption, and contamination of the water supplied by them. During the year we confirmed six sets of such regulations.

We confirmed one series of byelaws framed by the Local Board for the district of Sandown with respect to the sea beach foreshore under the 40 and 41 Vict. c. ccxxvii. and we allowed one series of byelaws with respect to markets framed by the Town Council of the borough of Bradford under the Bradford Improvement Act, 1873.

Model byelaws.

In our last report we stated that a further selection of model byelaws was then almost ready for issue.

This selection comprising three series of byelaws, had reference to pleasure grounds, horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire, and pleasure boats and vessels.

Copies of the model byelaws on these subjects, together with a copy of the Circular which we addressed on the 28th of May 1879 to the several Urban Authorities will be found at pp. 115 and 116 of the Appendix.

We referred last year to the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, by which the power of making byelaws for various purposes had been conferred upon County Authorities.

From many representations which were made to us soon after the passing of the Act, we were led to infer that there was a prevalent opinion in favour of uniformity in the regulations to be embodied in such byelaws as the Authorities were empowered to frame. In deference to this opinion and with the desire of aiding the County Authorities in the exercise of the functions which the Act of 1878 had committed to them, we took an early opportunity of making known our intention of compiling a selection of clauses which might be suitable for adoption as byelaws. Our work was greatly facilitated by the readiness with which the Authorities placed at our disposal the results of their knowledge of the requirements of their respective counties.

We thus had before us materials which enabled us to proceed with some confidence in the preparation of a set of byelaws for general use. Early in the year this selection was issued to the County Authorities; and the extent to which the model clauses have been followed in the byelaws submitted to us for confirmation induces us to believe that the object which we had in view has been successfully attained.

Copies of the Model Byelaws will be found at p. 29 of the Appendix.

Byelaws under the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878.

During the year we confirmed, on the application of the County Authorities for Berkshire, Devonshire, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Monmouthshire, Northamptonshire, Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Surrey, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, byelaws in which the Authorities had embodied provisions relating to such of the following purposes as the circumstances of their respective localities seemed to require; that is to say,

The prohibition or regulation of the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power, and having wheels of which the fellies or tires are not of a certain width in proportion to the weight carried by, or to the size of, or to the number of wheels of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage:

The prohibition or regulation of the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage drawn by animal power, not having the nails on its wheels counter-sunk in a specified manner, or having on its wheels bars or other projections forbidden by the byelaws:

The prohibition or regulation of the locking of the wheel of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power when descending a hill, unless there is placed at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked a skidpan, slipper, or shoe in in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel:

The prohibition or regulation of the erection of gates across highways, and the prohibition of the opening of gates outwards on highways:

The regulation of the use of bicycles:

The hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways:

The regulation of the use of locomotives upon highways:

The prevention of the use of locomotives upon certain bridges: and

The granting of annual licenses to locomotives and the fee (not exceeding ten pounds) to be paid in respect of each license.

By section 31 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in the City of London, the Metropolitan Board of Works in the Metropolis exclusive of the City of London, and the Council of any Borough having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, share with the County Authorities the power of making byelaws as to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways, for regulating their use on highways and for preventing their use on bridges where danger to the public might result.

We confirmed byelaws made under the above-mentioned enactment by the Metropolitan Board of Works and by the Councils of the Boroughs of Bury St. Edmunds, Chester, Folkestone, Hastings, Norwich, and Winchester.

Provisional Orders under section 16 of Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

To meet the cases of roads which, under the provisions of section 13 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, would become main roads, but are not of a character to justify their being repaired partly at the expense of the county, we are empowered by section 16 of the Act, on the application of the county authority to issue Provisional Orders, the effect of which, when confirmed by Parliament, is to reduce such roads to the status of ordinary highways. With respect to roads which ceased to be turnpike roads between the 31st December 1870 and the date of the passing of the Act, it was necessary, under the provisions of section 16, that any application for a Provisional Order should be made before the 1st February 1879. Prior to that date eighteen applications were made to us by county authorities (exclusive of one which was subsequently withdrawn), the roads specified in several of the cases being of considerable extent. The applications from the county authorities of Essex, Hereford, and Norfolk included all the roads in these counties which had become disturnpiked since the 31st December 1870, but in the first mentioned case, the grounds upon which the proposals of the county authority were based were not such as enabled us, with a due regard to the intention of the Act, to entertain the application.

In those cases, seventeen in number, in which there appeared to be primâ facie reasons for investigation, it devolved upon us to cause the roads in question to be inspected, for which purpose directions were accordingly given to our General Inspectors in whose districts the roads were situate, except in the case of the Herefordshire roads, the circumstances of which were of a complicated and special character, for which reason we decided to avail ourselves, in that case, of the assistance of Mr. Codrington, C.E., the general Superintendent of the county roads in South Wales, by whom the necessary inspection was made. For the purpose of affording the various highway authorities and persons interested, an opportunity of representing their views in regard to the proposals of the county authorities, and as a means of ascertaining more fully the circumstances of the several roads specified in the applications, we considered it desirable that inquiries should be held at convenient places by the inspectors engaged. Such inquiries were held in respect of each application in accordance with notice given, except as regards the application of the county authority of Worcester to whose proposals the Corporation of Worcester as the only highway authority interested raised no objection.

With respect to the applications of the county authorities of Derby, the parts of Lindsey (Lincoln), Norfolk, Stafford, and Sussex (Eastern Division), we were unable, after a consideration of the reports made to us by our inspectors, to satisfy ourselves that sufficient reasons had been shown for the Provisional Orders applied for in regard to any of the roads sought to be disestablished.

With regard to the applications of the county authorities of Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, Northampton, Salop, Wilts, and York (East Riding), we found from the reports of our inspectors that while in respect of some of the roads in question the proposals of the county authorities might properly be carried into effect, yet in regard to others the circumstances were not such as would justify us in complying with the applications. In these cases, therefore, the Provisional Orders issued applied only to those roads in regard to which, in our opinion, sufficient grounds had been shown for the exercise of the powers vested in us.

We were prepared to comply with the application of the Northumberland County Authority, and informed the Clerk of the Peace to that effect. The Authority, however, were desirous that the Provisional Order in their case should not come into operation until the 25th of March 1880. But as the Act required that the Order should declare that the roads in question ought not to become main roads, it appeared to us that the effect of the Order must necessarily be that no repayments would have to be made out of the county rate in respect of the repair of the roads from the 29th of September 1878. After we had communicated this opinion to them, the County Authority passed a resolution to the effect that they did not desire that we should proceed further with the application.

In the remaining cases in which we were called upon to determine whether the applications of the county authorities should be acceded to, viz., Bucks, Dorset, Worcester, and Montgomery, the result of the inspections and inquiries satisfied us that all the roads included in these applications ought to be reduced to the status of ordinary highways, and Provisional Orders were issued accordingly.

In some instances in consequence of a misapprehension as to the correct interpretation of the section, the original proposals of the county authorities referred only to parts of disturnpiked roads. with which we were not empowered to deal. The view held by us was that the section under which these applications were made enabled us to make Provisional Orders only in respect of entire disturnpiked roads, or roads separately described in the Local Acts relating thereto, and that we were not empowered to deal with part only of a road unless such part consisted of so much of a disturnpiked road as was situate within a county. In regard to the extent of our powers in this matter, we considered it right to consult the Law Officers of the Crown who expressed their entire concurrence with the view held by us.

In order to effect the ultimate object of the county authorities in the cases to which we refer, it was, therefore, necessary that the entire roads should be first reduced and that the county authorities should afterwards, under the powers conferred upon them by section 15 of the Act, reconstitute as main roads such portions of the roads reduced by the Provisional Orders as were admitted to possess the characteristics of main roads.

The following statement shows each case in which a Provisional Order has been issued, under section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, the mileage of the roads affected by such Order, together with the length of such parts of the roads thus dealt with as have been reconstituted main roads by the county authorities, according to information recently supplied by the Clerks of the Peace.

COUNTY.	Length of Roads reduced by Provisional Order to status of ordinary highways.		Length of parts of Roads reconstituted main Roads.	
	m.	fur.	m.	fur.
Buckingham - -	4	7	—	
Dorset - - -	48	2	25	2
Gloucester - - -	8	2	3	2
Hereford - - -	125	0	29	7
Kent - - -	22	6	—	
Northampton - - -	3	0	—	
Salop - - -	111	0	18	0
Wilts - - -	20	1	—	
Worcester - - -	0	0½	—	
York (East Riding) - -	65	0	—	
Montgomery - -	4	7	—	
	413	1½	76	3

It will be seen that the total mileage of the roads included in the Provisional Orders referred to is 413 m. 1½ ft. of which 76 m. 3 ft. have been reconstituted main roads.

Highway Accounts.

By section 9 of the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, the accounts of the Highway Authority of every highway district and highway parish are required to be made up in such form as we shall from time to time prescribe. By section 10 of the District Auditors Act, 1879, we are also empowered to make, revoke, and vary such regulations as seem to us necessary or proper respecting the audit of the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of any Local Authority whose accounts are subject by law to be audited by a District Auditor, including the form of keeping the accounts, the day or days to which they are to be made up, the time within which they are to be examined by the Local Authority, the mode in which, if it is so prescribed, they are to be certified, the mode of publishing any place of holding the audit, the persons by whom the accounts are to be produced, and the mode of conducting the audit.

In pursuance of these powers we have issued Orders during the year prescribing regulations with respect to the mode of keeping and auditing the accounts of the several Highway Boards in England and North Wales and their officers, and of the Surveyors of Highways or other Highway Authorities of the several highway parishes, not included in highway districts, and of the collectors of highway rates in those parishes. Copies of the Orders thus issued, and of the circulars which we addressed to the Clerks of Highway Boards and to the Surveyors of Highways, for the purpose of explaining their contents, will be found in the Appendix, pp. 58, 63, 92, and 97.

The Highway Accounts Returns Act, 1879.

By the Highway Accounts Returns Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 39), the law relating to the annual returns of Highway receipts and expenditure which are required to be transmitted to us and laid before Parliament was amended; and the verification of the accounts of the Surveyors of Highways, required by the Highways Act, 1835, to be made before justices at special sessions, was dispensed with, having been rendered unnecessary by the Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, under which the accounts in question are subjected to the audit of the District Auditors. For this purpose certain provisions in the laws relating to highways were repealed; and the Local Taxation Returns Acts, 1860 and 1877, were made applicable to returns of highway rates, receipts, and expenditure; it being at the same time provided that a return under these Acts might be dispensed with, upon the delivery to the auditor of the financial statement required to be prepared under the District Auditors Act, 1879.

Highway returns.

In the Appendix, p. 271, will be found a statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the Highways of the highway parishes in England and Wales for the year ended 25th March 1878, and other particulars relating thereto. From this statement it appears that the total number of highway parishes in respect of which returns were made for that year was 14,832. Of this number 8,096 were included in highway districts in England and North Wales constituted under the Highway Acts of 1862 and 1864; 784 were comprised in highway districts in South Wales, while the number of separate highway parishes in England and North Wales not included in any highway district was 5,952. It will also be seen that in ten counties in England and North Wales in the year to which the returns relate, the whole of the highway parishes were included in highway districts. In several other counties, however, the number of parishes excluded from districts was but small in comparison with the number included, in some counties being limited to only one, while in nine counties no highway districts were in existence.

The receipts on account of the highways of the separate parishes not included in any highway district for the year ended 25th March 1878 amounted to 654,732*l.*, and the expenditure to 656,956*l.* The receipts of Highway Boards in England and North Wales during the year amounted to 1,139,853*l.*, the expenditure to 1,141,414*l.*, and the Loans outstanding to 49,754*l.* The receipts of the Highway Boards of South Wales were 62,962*l.* while the expenditure was 66,995*l.*

The total receipts on account of the highways of all the highway parishes in England and Wales amounted to 1,857,547*l.*, of which 1,796,723*l.* was derived from the highway rates, and the expenditure to 1,865,365*l.*, of which 1,658,088*l.* appears under the head of repair of roads.

The number of highway districts in England and Wales was 360. The length of the roads included therein and repairable out of the highway rates (exclusive of existing turnpike roads) was 65,029 miles, of which 57,272 miles consisted of parish highways, and the remaining 7,757 miles of district roads, formerly turnpike roads. The total cost of repairing the parish roads in highway districts for the year ending the 25th of March 1878 was 729,518*l.*, the average cost per mile being 12*l.* 15*s.*, while the cost of maintaining the district roads during the same year was 249,995*l.* or on an average about 32*l.* 5*s.* a mile. In the year ending the 31st of December 1876, in highway districts the average cost of repairing parish roads was 12*l.* per mile, and that of repairing district roads 30*l.* 10*s.* a mile.

The outstanding loans of the Highway Boards on the 25th of March 1878 amounted to 47,536*l.*

Turnpike trusts.

The Appendix, p. 265, contains a statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales for the last year for which the returns have been completed; the effect of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 46), upon the Trusts referred to therein; the number of Trusts which have expired within the last sixteen years, and the periods within which the Trusts still in existence are fixed to expire.

On reference to this statement it will be found that during the year to which the returns relate the receipts of the Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales were reduced from 457,069*l.* to 391,908*l.*, the Expenditure from 472,159*l.* to 398,933*l.*, and the Bonded Debt from 1,283,017*l.* to 1,009,998*l.*; the number of Trusts being 87 less than in the previous year.

In South Wales the receipts of the Trusts declined from 28,201*l.* to 26,624*l.* and the expenditure from 29,945*l.* to 27,271*l.*

The reduction of 273,019*l.* which took place during the year in the bonded debt of the Turnpike Trusts in England and North Wales was effected by cash payments amounting to 117,339*l.*, by savings arising from compositions to the extent of 29,364*l.*, and by the extinguishment of debts representing 93,345*l.* in respect of which no payment was made. Of the 117,339*l.* cash payments 73,282*l.* were applied in payment of debts at par, and the remaining 44,056*l.* was, after tenders of composition, accepted in full discharge of debts to the amount of 73,241*l.*

It will also be seen from the statement referred to that the number of Trusts in existence on the 31st of December 1864 was 1,048, and that between that date and the 1st of January 1880 this number had been reduced to 184; the length of the roads being on the former date 20,589 miles, and on the latter 4,799 miles. Of the 184 Trusts in existence on the 1st January 1880, 96 Trusts, comprising 2,559 miles of road, will expire between that date and the 31st December 1885, in accordance with the arrangements made by the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts. Of the residue, 11 Trusts, with 117 miles of road, have been under the consideration of the Select Committee on Turnpike Trusts, but have not yet been finally fixed to expire, 3 are included in the fifth schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1879, for investigation in 1880, and 74 will continue until the expiration of the terms of their Local Acts, at various dates from 1880 to 1893, unless Parliament in the meantime otherwise provides.

South Wales turnpike roads.

We have received from Mr. Codrington, C.E., the Inspector of South Wales turnpike roads, statements of the expenditure by the six County Roads Boards for the past year, and of the estimates of their expenditure for the current year. Mr. Codrington informs us that county road rates were obtained during the year in Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire for 452*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and 627*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* under the South Wales Turnpike Trusts Amendment Act, 1875; and that the powers of borrowing, and of constituting certain highways district roads, which were conferred by the South Wales Highways Act Amendment Act, 1878, to which reference was made in our last Report, have been exercised in several instances during the past year.

Orders issued.

In the Appendix, p. 551, will be found a statement showing the number of Orders, which we have issued during the year, in connexion with Local Government and the Public Health, and the matters to which they have had reference. They amount in all to 383, and include, in addition to the Orders to which we have already drawn attention, eleven Orders for the adjustment of accounts under section 304 of the

Public Health Act, 1875; one on an appeal made to us under section 268 of that Act; two under section 229, with reference to the apportionment between contributory places of the expenses of a common water supply; twenty-seven for the recovery of the costs of inquiries; twelve extending the time for the payment of debts; thirteen approving of the constitution of special drainage districts; two diminishing the number of members of Local Boards; two under section 9 of the Public Health Act, 1875, dividing parishes into wards, in order to provide for the due representation on Rural Sanitary Authorities of portions of parishes under the jurisdiction of such Authorities; eight under the same section nominating extra members of Rural Sanitary Authorities; fifteen for extending the time for the filling up of casual vacancies in Local Boards; nine containing directions with respect to the joint appointments of Medical Officers of Health; one compensating an officer for loss of office; six authorising the construction of sewerage works, and one authorising the construction of waterworks outside the district of the constructing Authority; thirty determining certain expenses incurred by Rural Sanitary Authorities to be special expenses; two dispensing with the prohibition to vote contained in Rule 64 in Schedule II. of the Public Health Act; and two prescribing the forms in which annual returns are to be made to us with respect to the repayment of loans, and the provision of sinking funds under Local Acts.

Parliamentary Returns.

A list of the reports, returns, and other documents prepared by us and presented to Parliament during the Session 1878-79 will be found in the Appendix, p. 560.

III.—*Local Taxation Returns.*

The Returns of 1877–78.

The local taxation returns for the year 1877–78 show that upwards of 50,000,000*l.* sterling were raised in the year, including loans and Treasury subventions, but that the local taxes properly so called amounted to 29,520,000*l.* in round numbers, and that the subventions from the Imperial Exchequer were in the aggregate 2,030,000*l.* See Appendix, p. 460.

SUMMARY of the LOCAL TAXATION of ENGLAND, 1877–78.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF REVENUE.	TOTAL Receipts, including Loans.	Whereof was from		TOTAL Expenditure.
		Local Taxes.	Treasury Subventions.	
	£	£	£	£
I. RATES - -	44,646,443	24,352,437	2,023,163	42,931,836
II. TOLLS, DUES, and RENTS -	6,685,917	4,715,476	7,389	5,939,995
III. DUTIES - -	452,732	452,073	—	456,815
GRAND TOTAL -	51,785,092	29,519,986	2,030,552	49,328,646

So far as the returns permit we shall as heretofore divide the local taxes into remunerative and non-remunerative imposts. The non-remunerative local taxation according to the subjoined statement, amounted to 11,837,775*l.*, or more than in the previous year by 147,457*l.* or 1·2 per cent.

Non-remunerative and remunerative local taxation.

NON-REMUNERATIVE LOCAL TAXATION, 1877–78.

LOCAL TAX.	TOTAL Receipts.	Whereof was levied by Local Taxation.	TOTAL Expenditure.
	£	£	£
Poor Rate (in part) - -	8,805,400	7,286,555	8,316,175
County and Rural Police Rates	2,916,892	1,688,309	2,869,299
Borough and Town Police Rates - - - -	2,981,815	1,454,668	2,786,126
Metropolitan Police Rates, &c. -	1,125,240	550,358	1,075,235
City of London Police Rates -	87,328	59,089	91,533
” Tolls, Dues, & Rents - - - -	634,735	263,305	667,913
Borough Tolls, Dues, and Rents	535,491	535,491	535,491
TOTAL - -	17,086,901	11,837,775	16,341,772

When the remunerative local taxation of 1877–78 is compared with that shown in the return of 1876–77, it will be seen that the increase was considerably larger.

The following tabular statement shows that the total sum of the local taxes of all kinds which fell under this head was 17,698,391*l*., which is 1,055,542*l*. in excess of the figures for the previous year, being an increase of 6·3 per cent.

REMUNERATIVE LOCAL TAXATION, 1877–78.

LOCAL TAX.	TOTAL Receipts.	Whereof was levied by Local Taxation.	TOTAL Expenditure.
	£	£	£
Highway Rates - - -	1,677,731	1,616,884	1,722,575
Metropolitan Local Management Rates - - -	2,305,081	1,645,307	2,222,486
Metropolitan Consolidated Rates	2,014,710	455,355	2,077,749
Metropolitan Board of Works (Fees, &c.) - - - -	72,282	72,282	72,282
City of London Ward Rates -	5,066	5,066	5,394
Urban Sanitary Rates - -	18,231,513	7,910,640	17,492,704
Rural Sanitary Rates - -	398,712	193,928	361,992
Port Sanitary Rates* - -	16,711	[16,182]	6,303
School Board Rates and Fees -	3,504,569	1,322,095	3,392,056
School Attendance Committee -	30,655	30,655	30,655
Vaccination Expenses (Poor Rate) - - - -	92,275	92,275	92,275
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages - - -	92,744	92,744	92,744
Lighting and Watching Rates -	40,995	40,215	32,637
Sewers Rates - - -	80,886	56,615	88,542
Drainage and Embankment Rates - - - -	334,897	212,699	304,242
Burial Board Rates and Fees -	559,630	280,525	511,537
Church Rates - - -	12,752	11,431	12,554
Turnpike Tolls - - -	485,271	454,946	502,104
Bridge and Ferry Tolls - -	58,071	55,096	55,063
Market and Fair Tolls - -	29,890	26,309	23,204
City of London Improvements -	23,704	1,643	23,788
Light Dues - - - -	439,759	384,458	352,691
Pilot Dues - - - -	389,807	387,291	389,733
Harbour Dues - - -	3,363,930	1,881,678	2,664,749
Duties levied by City of London	452,732	452,071	456,815
TOTAL - -	34,698,191	17,682,208	32,986,874

* Port Sanitary Rates.—The sum of 16,182*l*. is excluded from the totals of the first two columns to obviate duplicate reckonings.

Loan transactions.

The loans outstanding against the various authorities at the close of the local taxation year 1875 amounted to 92,820,100*l*.; in 1876 they were 99,654,218*l*.; in 1877 they were 106,302,385*l*.; and in 1878 they were 114,683,002*l*. The loan-debt had therefore increased during the three years to the extent of 21,862,902*l.*, or 23·5 per cent. The following tabular statement will show the result of the loan transactions of the year 1878.

SECURITY FOR LOANS.	Loans raised during 1877–78.	Loans paid off with Interest.	Loans outstanding at close of 1877–78.
	£	£	£
I. RATES, chiefly - - -	13,286,894	7,035,090	84,973,321
II. TOLLS, DUES, and RENTS, chiefly - -	1,643,535	2,121,488	27,864,681
III. DUTIES - - - -	—	106,080	1,845,000
GRAND TOTAL - -	14,930,429	9,262,658	114,683,002

Treasury subventions.

The Treasury subventions which are brought in to account in the returns furnished to us amounted for the period under consideration as already shown to 2,030,552*l.*; but this is not the full measure of aid which the Imperial revenue affords to local taxation, because several of the charges which Her Majesty's Exchequer takes upon itself do not come within our official cognizance. The Civil Service Votes show the extent of the alleviation which these subventions afford. For the year 1878–79 the vote for England amounted to 2,872,810*l.* The several items of that and the subsequent votes are set out below in brief.

—	1880–81.	1879–80.	1878–79.
	£	£	£
Metropolitan Fire Brigade -	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rates on Government Property	161,768	165,783	166,843
Poor Law and Sanitary Officers	295,568	271,389	273,023
Pauper Lunatics -	412,000	395,000	380,000
Registrars of Births and Deaths	10,000	9,700	10,000
Criminal Prosecutions - -	180,547	180,568	170,670
Police, Metropolitan - -	451,705	452,800	442,650
,, County and Borough -	764,000	762,000	745,000
Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools - -	614,635	610,600	673,834
School Boards - - -	1,000	1,025	700
Berwick Bridge (for repairs) -	91	90	90
TOTAL - -	2,901,314	2,858,955	2,872,810

Disbursements by local authorities, 1871–78.

An examination of the disbursements of local authorities during the eight years 1871–78 will show that the great increase of expenditure is occasioned almost solely by remunerative outlay. The non-remunerative expenditure in 1871 was, according to the subjoined Table, 15,455,654*l.* In 1878 the sum had increased by 886,118*l.* or 5·7 per cent. The remunerative expenditure of the first-named year was 14,492,376*l.* By 1878 the amount was increased by 18,494,498*l.* or 128 per cent.

YEAR.	EXPENDED by LOCAL AUTHORITIES for:—		
	Non-remunerative purposes.	Remunerative purposes.	Total.
	£	£	£
1870–71 -	15,455,654	14,492,376	29,948,030
1871–72	16,198,096	14,987,375	31,185,471
1872–73 -	15,987,265	16,677,690	32,664,955
1873–74 -	16,173,873	20,197,226	36,371,099
1874–75 -	15,674,696	25,031,646	40,706,342
1875–76 -	15,878,850	27,466,341	43,345,191
1876–77 -	17,539,290	30,866,625	48,405,915
1877–78 -	16,341,772	32,986,874	49,328,646

The expenditure of the local authorities is far in excess of the sums levied by local taxation, because these sums are yearly aided by Treasury subventions, by moneys raised on loan, and by certain miscellaneous sources of revenue. The disbursements for remunerative objects during the eight years as given in the Table amounted to no less than 199,047,925*l.*, inclusive of the repayment of loans with interest.

Valuation of assessable property.

The Returns under the Union Assessment Committee Acts of the valuation of property assessable to the poor rate, which for some time have been annually printed by order of the House of Commons, continue to afford marked evidence of the increasing prosperity of the kingdom, as measured by its material wealth.

The last published return relates to the valuations in force at Lady-day 1878; and is therefore applicable to the poor rate for the year 1878–79. This and the valuation for the three years immediately preceding were as hereunder set forth :

Assessment in force at	Valuation.		*Increase* over preceding Year.	
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	£
Lady-day 1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	—	—
1876	146,995,016	124,587,474	6,470,697	5,507,885
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	3,985,663	3,360,906
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	3,625,788	3,072,639

With reference to the existing assessment authorities, the latest valuation for the kingdom stands thus :—

Assessments in force at Lady-day 1878.	Valuation.	
	Gross estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£
Places not under any Assessment Committee : 25 unions and the 5 parishes of the Scilly Isles -	9,753,900	8,212,952
Places under "The Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862": 594 unions - - -	115,824,772	98,895,386
Places under "The Metropolis Valuation Act, 1869": 30 unions - - -	29,027,795	23,912,681
649 unions and the Scilly Isles.		
TOTAL for ENGLAND £	154,606,467	131,021,019

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

GEORGE SCLATER-BOOTH,

President.

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No. 1.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF GUARDIANS AND OTHERS IN FRAMING AND CARRYING OUT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC VACCINATION.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

Vaccination Acts, 1867 *and* 1871.
Regulations of 1*st December* 1859, *and*
Regulations of 18*th February* 1868.

---

1. In order to secure the best sort of vaccination, the operation should, as far as practicable, be performed with fresh lymph direct from arm to arm. The lymph should be carefully selected from the best formed vesicles upon the healthiest children at the right period of the course of the vesicles. And the arrangements for public vaccination under the vaccination contracts ought to be framed so as to secure, as far as possible, these objects.

2. As, in ordinary circumstances, it is at the end of the week from vaccination that the arm of a child is in the state best fitted for yielding lymph, the attendances for the performance of public vaccination must be given at weekly intervals.

3. As, for keeping up vaccination in perfection it is essential that a public vaccinator should have on each vaccinating occasion a large choice of children and of vesicles, it is obvious that the cases for vaccination must not be divided between too many stations, or distributed over too many vaccinating days.

4. It is only in very populous districts that weekly vaccination can be maintained efficiently throughout the year. If an attempt were made to keep up vaccination throughout the year at a vaccination station to which (say) 100 cases are brought annually, it would be found that as the births are not equally spread over the whole year, and as accidental circumstances must often interfere with the bringing of children in particular weeks, there would not unfrequently be no cases at all at the station to supply lymph, and in the majority of weeks not a sufficient number of children to enable the vaccinator to make a proper selection.

5. Hence, in districts which are not very populous, it is necessary that public vaccination should be performed at certain periods of the year, as at quarterly or half-yearly periods, weekly attendances being then given for two, three, four, or more successive weeks, according to the population for the accommodation of which the particular station is designed.

6. Without attempting to lay down a precise rule on a question which must largely be decided according to the circumstances of each locality, it may be said, generally, that any station at which there are less than 80 vaccinations annually should not be attended more frequently than at half-yearly periods.

7. Provision is made by the 12th section of the Vaccination Act 1867, by which, in districts in which public vaccination is performed a intervals exceeding three months, parents of children attaining the age of three months do not become liable to penalty for the non-vaccination

of their children until after the next public vaccination held in the district subsequently to their having attained that age.

8. Children living within two miles of a vaccination station cannot (unless under special circumstances) legally be vaccinated by the public vaccinator except at the station, and at the time specified in the contract. If, however, some special reason require this rule to be departed from in any particular case, an entry stating the "special reason" must, in accordance with the Regulations of 18th February 1868, be made in the vaccinator's register.

9. Having regard to weather and to other considerations, the months of April and October will generally be found most suitable for half-yearly vaccination.

10. In framing periodical arrangements for districts in which there are two or more stations, the attendances should not commence in the same week at all the stations, but a week or two should be given for establishing at the most frequented station a supply of lymph with which to start vaccination at the others.

11. It is convenient that, as far as practicable, the stations of a district should be attended on the same week day, in order that, when necessary, lymph may be taken fresh from station to station.

12. In districts in which public vaccination is fixed to take place periodically, the public vaccinator should, on the day week preceding the first day of the periodical attendances appointed under Schedule A. to the contract, vaccinate with lymph stored by himself or obtained from the National Vaccine Establishment, or some other trustworthy source, two or three selected children. Arrangements should be made for bringing these children to the station on the day appointed for beginning the periodical vaccination of the district, and the lymph from their arms will afford means of starting such vaccination satisfactorily. The public vaccinator in registering these vaccinations should, in accordance with Regulation 1 of 18th February 1868, state in his register the special reason for their not having been vaccinated at the station.

13. By section 7 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, it is provided that all vaccination stations (except at the residence or surgery of the public vaccinator) shall be provided by the Guardians.

14. Vaccination stations must be within the district for which they are to serve, and must not be fixed at union workhouses, as the independent poor are unwilling to resort for vaccination to an institution connected with pauper relief. The same objection applies, though perhaps in a minor degree, to the appointment of pauper pay stations as vaccination stations. The Board further consider it undesirable that public-houses should be selected for the purpose. Whatever room or place be selected as a vaccination station, it is essential that the public vaccinator should have the exclusive use of it during the time of vaccination.

15. In large towns the vaccination station should, if possible, be at some public building, *e.g.*, town hall, meeting hall, or school, or at rooms specially hired for the purpose. Various objections exist to the use of the surgeries of public vaccinators in such towns, especially that they rarely afford the accommodation necessary for the number of children likely to be brought, and that they do not possess the distinctive puplic character which is desirable.

16. In rural districts schoolrooms are frequently found convenient for the purpose. It is of course necessary that the assent of the managers of the school should be obtained; that the vaccination should be fixed at such an hour as not to interfere with school arrangements;

and particularly that the public vaccinator should have at the time fixed for vaccination the exclusive use of the schoolroom or class-room appointed for the purpose.

17. In order to secure at vaccination stations the punctual bringing together of children (from some of whom lymph has to be taken for the vaccination of others) it is desirable that the time of attendance notified to parents should be that at which vaccination is intended to begin, as "at 10 a.m.," not "from 10 to 11 a.m."

18. The hour of public vaccination should never be fixed so late in the day as to make it impracticable to complete the business of the station by daylight.

19. Enough time (which should rarely be less than one hour) should be allowed between the times of attendance at different stations, to enable the public vaccinator, after performing vaccination and making the necessary entries in the register at one station, to arrive punctually at the next.

20. The payments to be made for vaccinations performed at other places than stations should not in any case exceed the sum that would have been paid had the operation been performed at the station nearest to the residence of the person vaccinated.

21. Every vaccination contract must contain a stipulation or condition in accordance with section 7 of the Vaccination Act, 1867. The form in general use is as follows :—

A.

And it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that no money shall be paid to the said
in respect of any person vaccinated by him until he shall have transmitted to the vaccination officer a certificate of the successful vaccination of such person, and otherwise fulfilled on his part the requirements of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and the regulations made thereunder.

22. The course to be taken if small-pox break out in a district where ordinarily the public vaccination is carried on periodically is explained in the Office Memorandum on the steps to be taken by Guardians in places in which small-pox is epidemic.

23. If an infectious disease, such as scarlatina, measles, or diphtheria, prevail to such an extent in a district that the public vaccinator considers that the bringing of children together for vaccination would be likely to spread the disease, he should represent the facts to the Guardians for communication with the Board, who will, on sufficient cause shown, be ready to authorise the postponement of the attendances prescribed by the contract.

24. A contractor for public vaccination must be a registered medical practitioner qualified in medicine and surgery, and (if admitted to practice since 1st January 1860) possessing a special certificate of proficiency in vaccination from one of the Examiners authorised to grant such certificates for the purposes of the Order of 1st December 1859.

25. The duties of a public vaccinator must be habitually discharged by the contractor himself, and the employment of a deputy must be limited to those occasions when unavoidable circumstances prevent the contractor's personal attendance.

26. In order to provide for occasions when the public vaccinator is unavoidably absent, it is proper that a deputy (who must possess the same qualifications as a contractor) should be appointed under the Regulations of 1st December 1859, and that the appointment, after

having been submitted by the Guardians for the approval of the Local Government Board, should be endorsed upon the contract. It must be understood, however, that the approval of such appointment is not to be taken as authorising any habitual omission on the part of the public vaccinator to perform in person the duties for which he is responsible.

27. Public vaccination cannot under any circumstances be legally performed by an unqualified person, and the Guardians cannot legally pay for any vaccination so performed.

E. C. Seaton, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
1st January 1879.

No. 2.

AMENDMENT OF CONSOLIDATED AND OTHER ORDERS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
14th February 1879.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have deemed it advisable to modify certain provisions contained in some of their General and Special Orders, and also to prescribe additional regulations in relation to other matters affecting the duties of the Guardians.

These alterations are embodied in a General Order which the Board have now issued, and of which twelve copies are herewith enclosed for the use of the Guardians.

The first alteration relates to the tenure of office of masters, matrons, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses of workhouses and of relieving officers appointed after the 28th instant.

Under the existing regulations, persons holding these appointments are entitled to continue in office until they die, resign, or are removed by the Local Government Board, or become insane, the power of the Guardians being limited to the suspension of any such officer from the discharge of his or her duties. By Article (No. 1) of the present Order, the Guardians are enabled to dismiss any such officer, subject only to the consent of the Board.

The Article further provides that in the case of any such officer the Guardians may, with the consent of the Board, determine the appointment at or before the expiration of the first year of service, by giving three months' notice in writing.

The effect of these alterations will be to enable the Board, in cases where charges of misconduct are made against such officers, to accept without local inquiry the decision of the Guardians, and also to render the appointments of persons to the before-mentioned offices subject to a period of probation.

Article 1 (No. 2) of the Order contains a further provision, which experience has shown to be desirable, with respect to the offices of master and matron of the workhouse. At present, a vacancy in one of those offices involves relinquishment of the other at the expiration of the then current quarter, in cases where the officers are man and wife. The regulation now introduced makes either office determinable in like manner upon the other becoming vacant, whether the master and matron be husband and wife, or not. This new provision also applies only to appointments made after the 28th instant.

Article 2 of the Order is intended to remove a difficulty which has arisen with respect to alterations in the constitution of districts for general relief, or the transfer of a relieving officer from one district to another in the same union or separate parish. Such an alteration or transfer is sometimes necessary for the more convenient or efficient administration of relief; and it is now provided, with reference to any relieving officer appointed after the 28th instant, that if he shall decline to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Board, and after six months' notice in writing, determine his office.

Article 3 of the Order, which also applies only to appointments made after the 28th instant, imposes some additional duties on Poor Law medical officers. Every such medical officer will be under the obligation of giving notice to the clerk or to the medical officer of health of the sanitary authority, of the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, and of furnishing to the medical officer of health, from time to time, information with respect to sickness and deaths amongst such patients. He is also required to observe any regulations made by the Local Government Board for all or any of the purposes specified in section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to the prevention of the spread of dangerous infectious disease.

The Board have taken this opportunity of removing a restriction which existed with respect to the qualification of medical practitioners whose certificate is necessary to entitle district medical officers to fees for amputation. The provisions now in force require that such medical practitioners should possess both a medical and surgical qualification, but by Article 4 of the present Order those provisions will, on the 28th instant, be rescinded, and after that date it will be sufficient if the medical practitioner giving the certificate possesses either of those qualifications.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 3.

AMENDMENT OF CONSOLIDATED AND OTHER ORDERS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board, respectively, to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, provision is made for the appointment by such Guardians, from time to time, of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the following; namely,—

Master of the workhouse,
Matron of the workhouse,
Shoolmaster of the workhouse,
Schoolmistress of the workhouse,
Relieving officer;

and the said Orders contain the following regulations, or regulations to the like effect, with respect to the continuance in office of such officers:

" Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order,
" other than a medical officer, shall continue to hold the same until he
" die, or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved to
" be insane, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners."

" If any master and matron hereafter appointed be husband and
" wife, and one of them should be dismissed by Order of the Commis-
" sioners, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the
" other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter,
" cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may
" be."

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations above recited should be altered as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

Article I.—Instead of the regulations above recited, the following regulations numbered (1.) and (2.) respectively shall apply to the officers therein mentioned:

(1.) Every master, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress of a workhouse, and every relieving officer, appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall continue to hold office until he or she die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Guardians, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient.

Provided that the Guardians may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at, the expiration of the first year of his or her service, by giving to the officer three months previous notice in writing, signed by their clerk, of such their intention.

(2.) In every case where both the master and matron are appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whether they be husband and wife or not, the termination of the office of either of them by death, resignation, insanity, or dismissal as aforesaid shall render the office of the other vacant at the expiration of the then current quarter.

And whereas the above-mentioned Orders contain the following regulation, or a regulation to the like effect, with respect to the division of the said unions and separate parishes into districts for general and medical relief and the assignment of relieving officers and medical officers to such districts:

" The Guardians may from time to time divide the union into
" districts for general and medical relief, with the consent of the
" Commissioners; and on any change in the division of the union
" into districts for general and medical relief, or in the assignment of
" relieving officers and medical officers to such districts, the clerk
" shall report every such change to the Commissioners for their
" approbation."

And whereas by General Orders of the Poor Law Board dated respectively the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the said lastly-recited regulation has, as regards certain of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, been altered in relation to changes in the districts for medical relief, and as regards the other unions and parishes therein named, such alteration has been made applicable or a corresponding alteration has been embodied in other Orders issued to such unions and separate parishes, and it is expedient that such lastly-recited regulation should be altered as herein-after mentioned, with respect to changes in the districts for general relief, and the assignment of relieving officers to such districts:

Now therefore, We hereby further Order as follows:

Article II.—Where a change in the extent of the district of a relieving officer appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, or where the transfer of any such relieving officer from one district to another in the same union or separate parish, shall be deemed necessary for the more convenient or efficient administration of relief, or otherwise, and he shall decline to acquiesce in such change or transfer, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, and after six months notice in writing signed by the clerk and given to such officer, determine his office.

And whereas by the above-mentioned Orders, and by other Orders of the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board, the duties of medical officers, either for districts or for workhouses, are prescribed, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf:

Now therefore, We hereby further Order as follows:

Article III.—Every medical officer appointed by the Guardians after the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, whether for a district or a workhouse, shall immediately upon the occurrence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, give notice thereof to the clerk of the sanitary authority of the urban or rural sanitary district, as the case may be, within which he acts as medical officer, or to the medical officer of health of such authority.

He shall also furnish from time to time to the medical officer or health of such sanitary authority such information with respect to the cases of sickness and the deaths amongst the pauper patients under his care as the Local Government Board may direct, and whenever the Local Government Board shall make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, he shall observe such regulations as far as the same relate to or concern his office.

And whereas by the Orders firstly before referred to provision was made for payment to district medical officers of special remuneration for certain operations, subject to a proviso, for which another proviso was substituted by Article II. of a General Order of the Local Government Board dated the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and it is expedient that the last-named Order should be altered as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, We hereby further Order as follows:

Article IV.—Article II. of the said Order dated the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall, on the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand and seventy-nine, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following regulation shall take effect:

After the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, no district medical officer shall, except in cases of sudden accident immediately threatening life, be entitled to receive the remuneration prescribed by the firstly before-recited Orders for any amputation unless, before performing it, he shall have obtained, at his own cost, the advice of some person who shall be registered under the Medical Act of 1858, and shall be qualified by law to practise in England and Wales, either medicine or surgery, or both; and unless he shall produce to the Guardians a certificate from such person stating that, in his opinion, it was right and proper that such amputation should be then performed.

Article V.—In this Order—

The word "Union" includes any Union of Parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament;

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians;

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

UNIONS.

Aberaeron.
Abergavenny.
Aberystwith.
Abingdon.
Alcester.
Alderbury.
Alnwick.
Alresford.
Alton.
Altrincham.
Amersham.
Amesbury.
Ampthill.
Andover.
Anglesey.
Ashbourne.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Ashton-under-Lyne.
Aston.
Atcham.
Atherstone.
Auckland.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Aylesbury.
Aylsham.
Aysgarth.

Bakewell.
Bala.
Banbury.
Bangor and Beaumaris.
Barnet.
Barnsley.
Barnstaple.
Barrow-upon-Soar.
Barton Regis.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Basford.
Basingstoke.
Bath.
Battle.
Beaminster.
Bedale.
Bedford.
Bedminster.
Bedwellty.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Belper.
Berkhampstead.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Beverley.
Bicester.
Bideford.
Biggleswade.
Billericay.
Billesdon.
Bingham.
Birkenhead.
Bishop Stortford.
Blaby.
Blackburn.
Blandford.
Blean.
Blofield.
Blything.
Bodmin.
Bolton.
Bootle.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Boston.
Bourn.
Brackley.
Bradfield.
Bradford (Wilts).
Bradford (W. Yorks).
Braintree.
Bramley.
Brampton.
Brecknock.
Brentford.
Bridge.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bridgnorth.
Bridgwater.
Bridlington.
Bridport.
Brixworth.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bromyard.
Buckingham.
Builth.
Buntingford.
Burnley.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury.

Caistor.
Calne.
Cambridge.
Camelford.
Cannock.
Canterbury.
Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.

Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Castle Ward.
Catherington.
Caxton and Arrington.
Cerne.
Chailey.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chard.
Cheadle.
Chelmsford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chertsey.
Chester.
Chesterfield.
Chester-le-Street.
Chesterton.
Chippenham.
Chipping Norton.
Chipping Sodbury.
Chorley.
Chorlton.
Christchurch.
Church Stretton.
Cirencester.
City of London.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clitheroe.
Clun.
Clutton.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Congleton.
Conway.
Cookham.
Corwen.
Cosford.
Coventry.
Cranbrook.
Crediton.
Crickhowel.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Croydon.
Cuckfield.

Darlington.
Dartford.
Daventry.
Depwade.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dewsbury.
Docking.
Dolgelly.
Doncaster.
Dorchester.
Dore.
Dorking.
Dover.
Downham.
Drayton.
Driffield.
Droitwich.
Droxford.
Dudley.
Dulverton.
Dunmow.
Durham.
Dursley.

Easington.
Easingwold.
Eastbourne.
Easthampstead.
Eastry.
East Ashford.
East Grinstead.
East Preston.
East Retford.
East Ward.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Edmonton.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Ely.
Epping.
Epsom.
Erpingham.
Eton.
Evesham.
Exeter.

Falmouth.
Fareham.
Faringdon.
Farnham.
Faversham.
Festiniog.
Foleshill.
Forden.
Fordingbridge.
Freebridge Lynn.
Frome.
Fulham.
Fylde, The.

Gainsborough.
Garstang.
Gateshead.
Glanford Brigg.
Glendale.
Glossop.
Gloucester.
Godstone.
Goole.
Gower.
Grantham.
Gravesend and Milton.
Great Ouseburn.
Greenwich.
Guildford.
Guiltcross.
Guisborough.

Hackney.
Hailsham.
Halifax.
Halstead.
Haltwhistle.
Hambledon.
Hardingstone.
Hartismere.
Hartlepool.
Hartley Wintney.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Hatfield.
Havant.
Haverfordwest.
Hawarden.
Hay.
Hayfield.
Headington.
Helmsley Blackmoor.
Helston.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hemsworth.
Hendon.
Henley.
Henstead.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hexham.
Highworth and Swindon.
Hinckley.
Hitchin.
Holbeach.
Holbeck.
Holborn.
Hollingbourn.
Holsworthy.
Holyhead.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Hoo.
Horncastle.
Horsham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howden.
Hoxne.
Huddersfield.
Hungerford.
Hunslet.
Huntingdon.
Hursley.

Ipswich.
Isle of Thanet.
Isle of Wight.

Keighley.
Kendal.
Kettering.
Keynsham.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
Kingsclere.
King's Lynn.
King's Norton.
Kingston.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Kington.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Knighton.

Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Lanchester.
Langport.
Launceston.
Ledbury.

Leeds.
Leek.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Leighton Buzzard.
Leominster.
Lewes.
Lewisham.
Lexden and Winstree.
Leyburn.
Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.
Llanfyllin.
Llanrwst.
Loddon and Clavering.
Longtown.
Loughborough.
Louth.
Ludlow.
Lunesdale.
Luton.
Lutterworth.
Lymington.

Macclesfield.
Machynlleth.
Madeley.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Malling.
Malmesbury.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Marlborough.
Martley.
Medway.
Melksham.
Melton Mowbray.
Mere.
Meriden.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Middlesbrough.
Midhurst.
Mildenhall.
Milton.
Mitford and Launditch.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.

Nantwich.
Narberth.
Neath.
Newark.
Newbury.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newent.
Newhaven.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newport (Salop).
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Abbot.
Newtown and Llanidloes.
New Forest.
New Winchester.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
Northleach.
Northwich.
North Aylesford.
North Bierley.
North Witchford.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Nuneaton.

Oakham.
Okehampton.
Oldham.
Ongar.
Ormskirk.
Orsett.
Oswestry.
Oundle.

Pateley Bridge.
Patrington.
Pembroke.
Penistone.
Penrith.
Penzance.
Pershore.
Peterborough
Petersfield.
Petworth.
Pewsey.
Pickering.
Plomesgate.
Plymouth.
Plympton Saint Mary.
Pocklington.
Pontardawe.
Pontefract.
Pontypool.
Pontypridd.
Poole.
Poplar.
Portsea Island.
Potterspury.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.

Radford.
Reading.
Redruth.
Reeth.
Reigate.
Rhayader.
Richmond (Surrey).
Richmond (N. Yorks).
Ringwood.
Ripon.
Risbridge.
Rochdale.
Rochford.
Romford.
Romney Marsh
Romsey.
Ross.
Rothbury.
Rotherham.
Royston.
Rugby.
Runcorn.
Ruthin.
Rye.

Saffron Walden.
Saint Alban's.
Saint Asaph.
Saint Austell.
Saint Columb Major.
Saint Faith.
Saint George's.
Saint Germans.
Saint Ives.
Saint Neot's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Saint Thomas.
Salford.
Samford.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sedbergh.
Sedgefield.
Seisdon.
Selby.
Settle.
Sevenoaks.
Shaftesbury.
Shardlow.
Sheffield.
Sheppey.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Shiffnal.
Shipston-upon-Stour.
Skipton.
Skirlaugh.
Sleaford.
Smallburgh.
Solihull.
Southam.
Southampton.
South Molton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.
Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stafford.
Staines.
Stamford.
Stepney.
Steyning.
Stockbridge.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Stokesley.
Stone.
Stourbridge.
Stow.
Stow-on-the-Wold.

Strand.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Stratton.
Stroud.
Sturminster.
Sudbury.
Sunderland.
Swaffham.
Swansea.

Tadcaster.
Tamworth.
Tarvin.
Taunton.
Tavistock.
Teesdale.
Tenbury.
Tendring.
Tenterden.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thame.
Thetford.
Thingoe.
Thirsk.
Thornbury.
Thorne.
Thrapston.
Ticehurst.
Tisbury.
Tiverton.
Todmorden.
Tonbridge.
Torrington.
Totnes.
Towcester.
Tregaron.
Truro.
Tynemouth.

Uckfield.
Ulverstone.
Uppingham.
Upton-upon-Severn.
Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge.

Wakefield.
Wallingford.
Walsall.
Walsingham.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Wangford.
Wantage.
Ware.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warminster.
Warrington.
Warwick.
Watford.
Wayland.
Weardale.
Wellingborough.
Wellington (Salop).
Wellington (Somerset).
Wells.
Welwyn.
Wem.
Weobley.
Westbourne.
Westbury.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
Westminster.
West Ashford.
West Bromwich.
West Derby.
West Firle.
West Ham.
West Hampnett.
West Ward.
Wetherby.
Weymouth.
Wharfedale.
Wheatenhurst.
Whitby.
Whitchurch (Salop).
Whitchurch (Southampton).
Whitechapel.
Whitehaven.
Wigan.
Wigton.
Williton.
Wilton.
Wimborne and Cranborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Windsor.
Winslow.
Wirrall.
Wisbeach.
Witham.
Witney.
Woburn.
Wokingham.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Woodstock.
Woolwich.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wortley.
Wrexham.
Wycombe.

Yeovil.
York.

SEPARATE PARISHES.

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
Saint George-in-the-East.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint John, Hampstead.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Marylebone.
Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesey.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
14th Feburary 1879.

No. 4.

PROVISION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS CASES BY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19th February 1879.

SIR,

IT will be in the recollection of the Port Sanitary Authority that, in view of the possibility of the importation of cases of Yellow Fever into this country, the President of the Local Government Board caused a letter to be addressed to the Port Sanitary Authority on the 17th of September last, in which he impressed upon them the great importance of providing means of isolation and disinfection not only for cases of the particular kind referred to, but also of the common infectious diseases of the country, such as fever and small-pox. Fortunately all fear of the introduction of Yellow Fever has subsided, and although information has been received as to a somewhat extended prevalence of plague in Russia, there is no reason to apprehend immediate danger to England from that disease. The grave responsibility, however, which devolves upon the Port Sanitary Authority of providing suitable and sufficient hospital accommodation, in the event of any case of dangerous infectious disease being brought or occurring within their jurisdiction, cannot under present circumstances be lost sight of. I am accordingly directed by the President to draw the attention of the Port Sanitary Authority again to this subject, and to request that the Board may be informed, as early as practicable, what arrangements have been made by the Authority for the isolation of patients suffering from dangerous infectious disease, and for the disinfection of their clothing and bedding.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to
The Port Sanitary Authority.

No. 5.

SPECIAL RATES.—ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

(39 & 40 Vict. c. 61. s. 37.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
22nd March 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith a copy of an Order which they have issued, in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61).

Under that section (a copy of which appears on the first page of the Order), certain special rates or assessments made by overseers, and the accounts relating thereto, became, from the 25th of March 1877, subject to audit by District Auditors, and the section conferred upon the Board the same power to make Orders to regulate the keeping of such accounts as they had in regard to other local rates.

The following special rates and assesments (among others) come within the terms of the section :—

Lighting and Watching Rates (3 and 4 William IV., c. 90, sections 9 and 33).

Borough or Watch "Pound Rates" (1 Vict., c. 81, sec. 31; 2 and 3 Vict., c. 28, sections 1 and 2; 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32, sections 5 and 6).

Burial Board Rates (18 and 19 Vict., c. 128, sec. 13).

Highway Rates—South Wales—(23 and 24 Vict., c. 68, s. 22).

School Board Rates (33 and 34 Vict., c. 75, s. 54).

The Audit of the Accounts connected with these special Rates has hitherto been conducted without any prescribed regulations, but it is obviously important that the Audits should proceed in the several parishes on some uniform principle, and that by the issue of an Order, as contemplated by the section, the officers accounting should be acquainted beforehand with the requirements of the Auditor, so as to be enabled to prepare their accounts accordingly.

The present Order is framed in general terms, so as to make it apply not only to the particular rates above specified, but to all others which are included in the section in question.

Subject to such modifications as are rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case, the accounts prescribed for the special rates are similar to those required to be kept with respect to Poor Rates.

In order to lessen as far as possible the additional trouble imposed on the overseers, the Board have inserted a proviso, by which, in cases where a special rate is made on the same day as the poor rate, and is made over an area, no part of which is outside the area over which the poor rate is made, the two rates may be included in the same book.

Careful attention should be given to the definitions contained in Article 2 of the Order, and to the notes appended to the forms in the schedule, especially those at the foot of forms 1, 2, & 3.

The order has been issued to all parishes in England and Wales, although in a very large number of them it is probable that no special rates are made to which its provisions will apply.

It will be seen from Article 1, that the order takes effect from the 25th instant, and that the Board have reserved to themselves the power to assent from time to time to a departure from its provisions in cases where the circumstances are of so exceptional a character as to render such a course expedient.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Overseers of the Poor.

No. 6.

RATE ACCOUNTS (39 & 40 VICT. C. 61. S. 37.)—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Overseers of the Poor of every Parish in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 37 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" (39 & 40 Vict. cap. 61.), which was passed on the 15th day of August 1876, it is enacted as follows:—

> " From and after the Twenty-fifth day of March next, when an " Overseer shall make and levy any rate or assessment which " is not now subject to be audited by the District Auditor, or " by any Auditor or Auditors appointed under or by virtue of " the Metropolis Local Management Act, such rate or assessment, and the accounts relating thereto, shall be submitted " by him and by the collector thereof, if any, to the said " Auditor, in the like manner, and with the like incidents, " consequences, liabilities, and power of appeal as in the case " of the Poor Rate made by such overseer ; and every other " audit of every such rate or assessment, if any, shall cease."
>
> " And the Local Government Board shall have the same power to " make orders to regulate the keeping of such accounts as " they have in regard to other local rates."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows :

Art. 1.—In every case in which, after the Twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, any Rate as defined in this Order shall be made and levied by overseers in any parish or any part thereof, the following regulations shall be observed, except in so far as We may from time to time assent to any departure therefrom.

Art. 2. In this Order—

"Rate" means any rate or assessment coming within the provisions of section 37 of the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," above recited.

"Rateable Value" includes net annual value and any other basis of value on which a Rate is required to be assessed.

"Overseer" means any person to whom the word "overseer" in the section above recited applies, and the word "overseers" applies not only to the whole body of overseers, but also to the majority of that body.

"Collector" means any person lawfully appointed or employed to collect any Rate to which this Order applies.

"Parish" means any place for which a separate Poor Rate shall or can be made or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

Overseers.

Art. 3. The overseers shall (except so far as such books may be kept under their direction by any Collector) punctually enter and accurately keep according to the forms and directions in the Schedule to this Order—

A Rate Book, in the Form (No. 1.) in the said schedule. In this book shall be inserted the particulars of the assessment and collection of the rate and the heading or title of the rate, as set forth in the form ; and the overseers shall, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected, sign a declaration, in the terms or to the effect set forth in the said form.

Provided, that in any case where overseers make a rate as defined in this Order on the same day on which they make a poor rate, and where such rate as defined in this Order is made over an area no part of which is outside the area over which the said poor rate is made, then the said rate as defined in this Order may be made in the same book and on the same pages thereof as the said poor rate, if the two regulations next following and marked (*a.*) and (*b.*) be observed.

(*a.*) On each of the several pages containing the said poor rate there shall be added, after the last column thereof, the several columns numbered from 7 to 16, both inclusive, in the Form No. 1. in the said schedule.

(*b.*) After the heading of the said poor rate, and before the commencement of the columns thereof and of the rate as defined in this Order, the form of heading prescribed in the said form (No. 1.) in the said schedule shall be inserted, and immediately after the signatures to the form of declaration appended to the said poor rate, the form of declaration prescribed in the said Form (No. 1.) in the said schedule should be added.

(*c.*) Whether the rate as defined in this Order be made in a separate book or in the same book with a poor rate, the several columns of *The Rate Book* which are numbered 7, 8, 10, and 11 respectively in the said Form (No. 1.), shall be added up at the foot of every page, and the several totals shall be ascertained and set forth at the foot of the rate, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected.

(*d.*) If the overseers shall deem it convenient, the rate may be divided into several portions corresponding with the several divisions of the parish, if any, so as to bring all the rateable property of each division together, and there may be separate series of numbers for the assessments in every division, and they may in like manner bring together in the rate separate classes of rateable property.

A Rate Receipt and Payment Book, in the Form (No. 2.) in the said schedule. On one side of this book shall be entered an account of all moneys received by the overseers in respect of the rate, and on the other side, with the proper dates, an account of all moneys paid and expended by them in respect thereof; and the overseers shall sign the same in the place prescribed in the said form.

A Rate Receipt Check Book, in the Form (No. 3.) in the said schedule. The receipts and counterfoils shall be numbered consecutively with numbers corresponding with those in the rate book, and the overseers shall cause a *Demand Note* to be printed in the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, in the form prescribed in the said schedule, and the demand notes shall be numbered so as to correspond with the numbers of the respective receipts.

Art. 4. When the amount of the rate shall be received from any person assessed, at that time and not before, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall be detached from the Rate Receipt Check Book, and the same shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person paying the same, and the counterfoil shall be retained in the book.

In the receipt so delivered and in the counterfoil so retained the true date of the payment of the money shall be inserted.

If upon the closing of any rate not collected by a collector there shall remain in the Rate Receipt Check Book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the overseers shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason of its not having been used, and date and sign such entry.

Collector.

Art. 5. Every collector shall enter up so much of any books or forms of the overseers relating to the collection of the rate as he may be directed to enter up by the overseers for the time being, and shall enter in the *Rate Book* all such particulars of every assessment as he shall be directed by such overseers to enter therein; and every collector shall attend before the auditor at the same time as the overseers of the parish for which he acts.

Provided that the signature of any collector to any book presented to the auditor shall not be taken to stand for or supply the place of the signature of any overseer which may be required by this Order.

Art. 6. Every collector shall in all cases fill up and use as is herein-before directed in the case of overseers, the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, in the Form (No. 3.) herein-before prescribed.

Art. 7. The collector, before he shall proceed to collect any rate, shall prepare receipts in one book, or in several, if so directed by the overseers, in the aforesaid form, numbered both on the receipt and the counterfoil thereof with the same number consecutively throughout the book, and properly fill in the same respectively with the names of the several ratepayers, and the sum to be collected from each, and submit every such Rate Receipt Check Book, so numbered and filled up, to the overseers before he proceeds to collect the rate ; and such overseers shall cause the correctness of the numbering, and the correspondence of the sums, and of the names filled in, with the rate book to which they relate, to be ascertained, and on the leaf next after the last of the receipts so made out in respect of any one rate the overseers shall certify the fact that such Rate Receipt Check Book has been examined and ascertained to be correct, and shall state in words at length the number of receipts filled up for the rate then to be collected which certificate shall be in the form set forth in the said schedule, and shall be signed by the overseers and correctly dated.

If upon the closing of any rate collected by a collector there shall remain in the Rate Receipt Check Book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the collector to whom such book shall belong shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason of its not having been used, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 8. The collector shall pay over all moneys collected by him in respect of the rate to the overseers or their banker at intervals of not more than a month, and also whenever he has fifty pounds in his hands, or more frequently if the overseers so direct him ; and he shall keep a book, to be called the *Collecting and Deposit Book*, in the Form (No. 4.) in the said schedule, in which shall be entered accurately, and under their true dates, all sums received and deposited or paid by him as such collector, and also the number of every receipt given by him as such collector out of the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, and he shall balance such book monthly, at the times specified in Art. 9. ; and any overseer who shall receive any money from such collector shall write his initials against the entry of the sum so deposited with him.

Art. 9. The collector shall keep a book containing blank Forms of *Monthly Statements*, in the form (No. 5.) in the said schedule, and shall every month fill up one of such statements with the several particulars set forth in the said form, which statement shall be made up to the last day of every calendar month inclusive, excepting in the case of the month of March, when it shall be made up to the 25th, and in that of the month of September, when it shall be made up to the 29th; so that any receipts or payments on the remaining days of those months respectively shall be included in the next monthly statement; and he shall forthwith deliver a copy of such statement, signed by himself, to one of the overseers.

Provided that the overseers may, if they think fit, require a statement, containing the several particulars set forth in the said form, to be made out and delivered to them respectively every week or fortnight.

The overseer who receives the statement shall enter his initials in the column against the amount stated to be paid to the overseers, if he shall have received the sum there mentioned; and he shall mark on such statement the date of his receipt thereof, and preserve the copies delivered to him, and produce the same to the auditor at the next audit.

Art. 10. The collector shall, previous to each audit, make out an *Unpaid Rates Statement*, in the form (No. 6.) in the said Schedule, containing a statement of the rates allowed during the last half year, with the dates of their allowance, and showing the name of every person rated in respect of whom there shall be at the end of the half year for which the audit is being held, any arrears of the rate or rates made before that in the course of collection on the last day of that half year, with the other particulars set forth in the form. He shall submit such statement to one of the overseers for his signature, and shall produce the same to the auditor at the audit.

Art. 11. In every case in which there shall be more than one collector employed in the collection of any one rate, the provisions of the several Articles herein-before made shall apply to the portion of such rate assigned to each collector as if such portion were one entire rate.

EXAMINATION AND CLOSING OF ACCOUNTS.

Art. 12. The overseers or the collector, as the case may be, shall make up and balance the rate book and the receipt and payment book to the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in each year.

Art. 13. The overseers shall, as soon as they shall receive notice from the auditor of the day or days appointed by him for the auditing of their accounts, cause the following notice to be affixed on the place or places where parochial notices are usually affixed, and shall continue the same so affixed until the audit is completed:—

"PARISH OF ____________.

"Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly accounts relating to the rate* will, on the day of , be deposited at ; and that such Accounts will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, at any reasonable hour in the daytime, until the day of ; and that on the last-mentioned day, at the hour of , the accounts will be audited by at , when and where every such owner of property or ratepayer, who may have any objection to any matter contained in the above-mentioned accounts, may attend, and prefer his objection, and the same will be heard and determined by the auditor.

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* If the rate is levied in a part only of the parish, this should be duly stated.

"Dated ______________________

" ______________________
" ______________________ } Overseers."

Art. 14. The overseers shall, seven clear days before the day appointed for auditing the accounts, deposit the said accounts at the place appointed, and shall permit the said accounts to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in the said accounts, at any reasonable hour in the day-time, after the said accounts shall have been so deposited, and previous to the day appointed for the audit.

Art. 15. In case the auditing of any of the accounts shall be adjourned for any longer period than from day to day, the overseers, on receiving from the auditor notice thereof, shall affix, in manner aforesaid, notice of the time and place of such adjournment, and of the accounts remaining to be audited, as often as such adjournment shall be made.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

Art. 16. The auditor shall audit the accounts of the overseers and of the collector once in every half year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September. Provided always, that if the auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall, as far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 17. The auditor, in respect of every ordinary audit, shall give to the overseers and the collector fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place on and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts.

Art. 18. The overseers and the collector shall attend at the time and place appointed by the auditor for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to the auditor all books, documents, and vouchers containing or relating to their accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the said auditor, interfere with the audit.

Art. 19. In auditing the accounts, the auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account; and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made; and he shall reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law.

Art. 20. When the auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or so soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit, and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 21. The auditor shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account; and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with, and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the overseers or collector rendering it to correct the same, and the overseers or collector shall make the necesary correction, and the auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the overseers or collector shall refuse to do so, the auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 22. The auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the overseers or the collector at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of the audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account, which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 23. The auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 24. The personal representatives of an overseer or collector accountable under this Order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein contained, in the place of such deceased overseer or collector; and all regulations affecting the accounts of such overseer or collector shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 25. The auditor shall, at the close of each audit, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the form (No. 7.) in the said schedule, showing which of the books directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board.

FORM (No. 1.)

The ____________ Rate Book.

Form of Heading to the "Rate."

An Assessment for the of the Parish of [or that part of the Parish of], in the County of , in which the provisions of the Act with respect to the purpose [or purposes] aforesaid, have been adopted, made this day of , in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , after the rate of in the Pound.*

RATE.									COLLECTION.						
												Uncollected at balancing this Book.			
													Irrecoverable at balancing this Book.		
														Otherwise not recoverable.	
Number.	Name of Occupier.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property rated.	Name or Situation of Property.	Estimated Extent.	Rateable Value.	†Rate at in the Pound.	Amount of Rate assessed upon and payable by the Owner, instead of the Occupier, by virtue of the Statute or Statutes in that behalf.	Recoverable Arrears of former Rate.	Total Amount to be collected.	Amount actually collected.	Recoverable Arrears at balancing the Book.	Amount legally excused.	Amount.	Causes.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
					A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
TOTALS - -															

Form of Declaration at the foot of the "Rate."

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that one of us, or some person on our behalf, has examined and compared the several particulars in the respective columns of the above Rate with the Valuation List in force in this Parish, and that the several hereditaments are, to the best of our belief, rated according to the rateable value appearing in such Valuation List.

We also declare that the total of the above Rate as shown in Column 8 amounts to the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence.

______________, *Overseer.*

______________, *Overseer.*

† Where the rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, this column must be divided accordingly; thus, in the case of a Rate made under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 90.) it may be—

Rate in the Pound. 8.	
(a.) At 3*d.* on Property other than Land.	(b.) At 1*d.* on Land.

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* Where the Rate is made under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Wm. 4. c. 90), there should be added here "a Meeting of Ratepayers of the said Parish [or part of the Parish] having been duly held under the said Act on the day of 18 , at which it was determined that the sum of Pounds should be raised for the purposes of the said Act for the current year ending the

FORM (No. 2.)

________ *Rate Receipt and Payment Book.*

PARISH OF ________

The Overseers' Account for the Half-year ending the day of 18 .

RECEIPTS.								PAYMENTS.		
Dates.	Items.				Totals.			Dates.	Items.	Totals.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	Balance brought forward :—									
	*Memorandum.**									
	Rate allowed on day of †on £ at per £1 -									
	Arrears brought forward -									
	Total - - -									
	Amount of Rates legally excused									
	Ditto ditto not recoverable -									
	Amount collected - -									
	Balance - - -									

We declare the entries in the above Account to be true, just, and complete; and in verification thereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this day of 18 .

________ } *Overseers.*
____

I find the Balance of this Account to be Pounds Shillings and Pence, against (*or* in favour of, *as the case may be*) the Overseers who have signed this Account [and I certify that amount to be due from them].

Dated________ ________*Auditor.*

---

* Here insert the amount of the Rates made during this Half Year.

† Where the Rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, the total rateable value, the rate in the Pound, and the amount assessed in respect of each description of property should be shown separately.

FORM (No. 3.)

______ *Rate Receipt Check Book.*

COUNTERFOIL.

Parish of ______

the *day of* 18 .

Mr. ______

Rate made on the

day of

______

Arrear £ ______

£

This part is to be retained by the Overseers.

RECEIPT.

Parish of ______

the *day of* 18 .

Received of ______

the Sum of *in respect of the Rate of the above Parish, viz.:—*

£ s. d.

**Rate made the* *day of* 18 *, at* *in the Pound on £* *Rateable Value* - - -

Arrear of former Rate

Total - - -

(Signed) ______

______

DEMAND NOTE.

Parish of ______

Mr. ______

______ *Street.*

The Overseers of the Poor demand payment of the **Rate made the* *day of* 18 *, and of the arrears of former Rates as below, now due from you.*

£ s. d.

At *in the Pound on £* *Rateable Value* -

Arrears - -

Total -

(Signed) ______

______

---

* Where the Rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, the Demand Note and the Receipt should show the description of property in respect of which the amount due is assessed; thus, under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Wm. 4. c. 90.) it may be instead of "on £ Rateable Value," "At in the Pound on £ Rateable Value of property other than land"; "At in the Pound on £ Rateable Value of land."

And in such cases the Counterfoil should also show in respect of which description of property the money was received.

FORM (No. 4.)

The ____________ Rate Collecting and Deposit Book.

PARISH OF ____________

____________ Collector.

RECEIPTS.						DEPOSITS.					
Date of Receipt.	Date of the Rate, and that of the Arrears, if any.	No. of Receipt.	* Amount.			Date.	Initials of the Overseer with whom deposited.	With whom deposited, or to whom paid.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.

---

* When the Collector deposits or pays any sum he shall carry out the total amounts in this Column against the entry of the sum in the Deposits; and when he deposits money with the Overseer he shall request him to insert his initials in the proper column.

FORM (No. 5.)

The Collector's Monthly Statement (____________________ *Rate.*)

PARISH OF ____________________ Month of 18 .

Drs.			The Ratepayers in account with the Collector.			*Crs.*
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Recoverable arrears, as per last month's statement - - -				Amount of Rates collected since last month's statement - -			
Amount of Rate allowed on the day of - - - -				Ditto legally excused - - -			
				Ditto irrecoverable - - -			
				Ditto recoverable - - -			
Total - - -				Total - - -			

Dr.			The Collector in account with the Overseers.				*Cr.*
	£	*s.*	*d.*	* Initials of the Overseers.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands at the end of last month -					Amount deposited with Overseers or their Banker - - -			
Amount of Rates collected since -								
					Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands -			
Total - - -					Total - - -			

Dated 18 . ____________________ Collector.

Received the day of 18 .

____________________ Overseer.

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* Place for the initials of the Overseer who, having received the money, receives this statement from the Collector.

The statements received by the Overseers are to be preserved by them and laid before the Auditor.

FORM (No. 6.)

The Collector's Unpaid Rates Statement (____________________) *Rate.*

PARISH OF ________________________

Showing the Number of Rates made during the Half Year last ended, with Dates of their Allowance, and the Names of the Parties rated who are in arrear in respect of the under-mentioned Rates made previous to and during the Half Year ended (Lady *or* Michaelmas) Day immediately before that in course of Collection on that Day.

The Number of Rates allowed during the Half Year ended at last [ ].

Dates of the Allowances

NAMES OF PERSONS IN ARREAR.

Date of the Rate.	Number in Rate Book.	Name of the Person assessed.	Amount of Rates.	Reason why not paid.
			£ *s.* *d.*	

Dated 18 . ____________________ Collector.

Shown to me this day of 18 .

____________________ { One of the Overseers of the Parish aforesaid.

And to me this day of 18 .

____________________ Auditor.

In any case in which the provisions of the Act 54 Geo. 3. c. 170. s. 11. are applicable, if the Collector should be provided with a list of persons legally excused by a written order of the Justices, and whose names have been duly struck out of the rate by such Justices, in conformity with that Statute, with the numbers placed in the Rate Books against their names, it will be sufficient as to the fourth column of this Form, to insert therein the total amount excused from each rate; and it will not be necessary to insert the numbers or the names of the persons so excused in the second and third columns respectively.

FORM (No. 7.)

____________________ *Audit District.*

____________________ UNION. ____________________ PARISH.

A STATEMENT of the AUDITOR for the Half Year ended 18 , in reference to the Books required to be kept by the Officers of the above-mentioned Parish, as regards the ____________________ Rate.

____________________ *Overseer.* ____________________ *Collector.*

The Overseer and the Collector above named attended the Audit.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Rate Book.	
Rate Receipt and Payment Book.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
Collecting and Deposit Book.	
Monthly Statement.	
Unpaid Rates Statement.	
The Audit of the above Books was concluded the *day of* 18 .	

____________________ *Auditor.*

Date ________________ 18 .

Against the name of any Book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the Auditor considers requisite. Where there is no defect, the Auditor should state the fact. He is also to report whether any paid officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office.

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* If this is not so, alter the Statement according to the fact.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L. S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
21st March 1879.

No. 7.

MODEL BYELAWS (HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1878).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
5th April 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the President of the Local Government Board to forward herewith, for the use of the county authority, copies of a selection of byelaws which he has caused to be prepared with respect to the various matters as to which byelaws may be made under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

The county authorities who have addressed the Board on this subject have, in several instances, expressed a decided opinion in favour of uniformity in the provisions to be ultimately adopted; and there is, therefore, reason to believe that, in causing the present selection to be compiled, the President may afford assistance to the authorities by placing in their hands materials for the preparation of a code suitable for general adoption.

The clauses, of which copies are enclosed, embody regulations of which the principle has been accepted by the majority of the county authorities, from whom suggestions have been received.

The representations which have been received from many quarters induce the President to attach much weight to the consideration that the byelaws, and especially those relating to locomotives, should be framed so as to avoid undue stringency. In the case of locomotives, the suggested clauses point to the expediency of limiting to certain highway areas the operation of the byelaws (if any should be proposed) as to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways. In making this suggestion the President has been influenced by the opposition which has arisen from proposals to extend such byelaws to all turnpike roads and highways. Such byelaws, while clearly defensible if operative only as regards frequented thoroughfares, may, if applied to all turnpike roads and highways throughout a county, result in very serious inconvenience to the owners and employers of locomotives.

I am also to point out that the suggested clauses, as to the licence fee for locomotives, have been framed with a view of giving effect to an arrangement for fixing the amount of the fee payable for the licence where the locomotive is used, or intended to be used, in several adjoining counties, and where each authority may agree to a proportionate reduction of the maximum charges.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
Clerk of the Peace of the County of

No. 8.

MODEL BYELAWS.

For prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power, and having wheels of which the fellies or tires are not of such width in proportion to the weight carried by, or to the size of, or to the number of wheels of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage as may be specified in such byelaws; and

For prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage drawn by animal power not having the nails on its wheels countersunk in such manner as may be specified in such byelaws, or having on its wheels bars or other projections forbidden by such byelaws; and

For prohibiting or regulating the locking of the wheel of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power when descending a hill, unless there is placed at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked a skidpan, slipper, or shoe in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel; and

For prohibited or regulating the erection of gates across highways, and prohibiting gates opening outwards on highways; and

For regulating the use of bicycles.

Extent of Byelaws.

1*. These byelaws shall extend and apply to all main roads or other highways within the several highway areas in the county of

or,

1*. These byelaws shall extend and apply to the several main roads or other highways whereof the definition or description is contained in the first column of the table hereunto appended, and which are respectively situate within the several highway areas specified in relation to such main roads or other highways in the second column of the said table:

1. Main Roads or other Highways.	2. Highway Areas.

1. Waggons, &c.

For prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power, and having wheels of which the fellies or tires are not of such width in proportion to the weight carried by, or to the size of or to the number of wheels of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage as may be specified in such byelaws:

For prohibiting or regulating the use of any waggon, wain, cart or other carriage drawn by animal power not having the nails on its wheels countersunk in such manner as may be specified in such byelaws, or having on its wheels bars or other projections forbidden by such byelaws:

For prohibiting or regulating the locking of the wheel of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power when descending a hill, unless there is placed at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked a skidpan, slipper, or shoe in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel.

2. The owner, driver, or person for the time being employing or having the care or control of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn

by animal power shall not cause or suffer such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage to be used on any main road or other highway in contravention of any such of the following regulations as may be applicable to such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage:

Except as is herein-after provided;—

Weights.
Waggons under 4½ ins.
Summer.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a less width than *four and a half inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed tons *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a less width than *four and a half inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed tons *hundredweight.*

Carts under 4½ ins.
Summer.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a less width than *four and a half inches*, shall not during the period from the *first day of May* to to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons hundredweight.*

Winter.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a less width than *four and a half inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons hundredweight.*

Weights.
Waggons under 6 ins.
Summer.

A waggon, wain, cart, a carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *four and a half inches* and less than *six inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart or carriage exceed *tons hundredweight.*

Winter.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *four and a half inches* and less than *six inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed *tons hundredweight.*

Carts under 6 ins.
Summer.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *four and a half inches* and less than *six inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *four and a half inches* and less than *six inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Weights.

Waggons under 9 ins.

Summer.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *six inches* and less than *nine inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *six inches* and less than *nine inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Carts under 9 ins.

Summer.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *six inches* and less than *nine inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be of a width not less than *six inches* and less than *nine inches*, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage, shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Weights.

Waggons 9 ins.

Summer.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be not less than *nine inches* in width, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed *tons* *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A waggon, wain, cart, or carriage having four wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be not less than *nine inches* in width, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed   *tons*   *hundredweight.*

Carts 9 ins.

Summer.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be not less than *nine inches* in width, shall not, during the period from the *first day of May* to the *thirty-first day of October*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall, together with the weight of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, exceed   *tons*   *hundredweight.*

Winter.

A cart or carriage having two wheels, of which the fellies or tires at the bottom or soles thereof shall be not less than *nine inches* in width, shall not, during the period from the *first day of November* to the *thirtieth day of April*, both days inclusive, in any year, use any main road or other highway at any time when the weight carried by such cart or carriage shall, together with the weight of such cart or carriage, exceed   *tons*   *hundredweight.*

Provided that the foregoing regulations shall not apply to any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage carrying only manure or lime for the improvement of land, or any hay, straw, fodder, or corn unthreshed, or any plough, harrow, threshing machine, or other implement of husbandry;

or to any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage carrying only one block, plate, roll, or vessel of iron or other metal, or compounded of any two or more metals cast, wrought, or united in one piece;

or to any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage carrying only one tree, or one log of timber, or one block of stone, or one cable of rope;

Nails on wheels to be countersunk.

3. The owner, driver, or person for the time being employing or having the care or control of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power shall not cause or suffer such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage to be used on any main road or other highway if any nail on any wheel of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage be not so countersunk as not to project beyond *one quarter of an inch* above any part of the surface of the tire of such wheel, or if there be on any wheel of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage a bar or other projection so constructed or placed as to cause a deviation of any part of the bearing surface of any tire of such wheel to the extent of more than *one quarter of an inch.*

Skidpan, when to be used.

4. The driver or person having for the time being the care or control of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power upon any main road or other highway shall not cause or suffer the wheel of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage when descending a hill to be locked unless at the bottom of such wheel during the whole time of its being locked a skidpan, slipper, or shoe, be placed so as to extend on either side to the full width of the tire of the wheel, and so as to prevent injury to the road by the forepart of such skidpan, slipper, or shoe, and otherwise in such manner as to prevent the road from being destroyed or injured by the locking of such wheel.

5. In every case—

Weighing.

Where a suitable weighing machine or engine may have been constructed or provided in, or in a conveniently accessible position adjoining any main road or other highway, and where such machine or engine may be vested in or may be subject to the control of the highway authority of the highway area in which such main road or other highway may be situate, or where the said highway authority, in pursuance of an agreement with the owner of such machine or engine, or otherwise in the exercise of any right or privilege, may be empowered to use such machine or engine, or to cause the same to be used, from time to time, for the purpose of weighing any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power upon such main road or other highway:

The driver or person having for the time being the care or control of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, subject to the condition hereinafter prescribed, and upon demand made to him by the surveyor, district surveyor, or assistant surveyor of highways, or by the district surveyor or assistant surveyor of the highway board, or by an officer of the highway authority, who being duly appointed or empowered by the said authority in that behalf may have reasonable ground for believing that the weight carried by such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage is, together with the weight thereof, in excess of the weight specified in any byelaw for the time being in force as the maximum weight allowable in respect of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, shall cause such waggon, wain cart, or carriage, together with the loading thereof, to be driven to such weighing machine or engine for the purpose of being weighed thereby:

Provided that such driver or other person shall not, in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, be required to drive such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, together with the loading thereof, to such weighing machine or engine if at the time when demand shall be made to him as aforesaid such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage shall be at a greater distance than *three hundred yards* from such weighing machine or engine.

Waggons, &c. to be stopped for inspection.

6. The driver or other person having for the time being the care or control of any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage drawn by animal power upon any main road or other highway shall not, without reasonable excuse, upon demand made to him by the surveyor, district surveyor, or assistant surveyor of highways, or by the district surveyor or assistant surveyor of the highway board, or by an officer duly appointed or empowered in that behalf by the highway authority of the highway area in which such main road or other highway may be situate, neglect or refuse to stop such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, and to permit such surveyor, district surveyor, or assistant surveyor of highways, or such district surveyor or assistant surveyor of the highway board, or such officer as aforesaid, to examine the wheels thereof, in order to ascertain the width of the fellies or tires of such wheels, or whether the nails thereon are countersunk in such manner as may be specified in any byelaw for the time being in force, or whether such wheels have thereon bars or other projections forbidden by any such byelaw.

II. GATES.

For prohibiting or regulating the erection of gates across highways, and prohibiting gates opening outwards on highways.

7. A person shall not, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, at any time after the date of the confirmation of these byelaws erect a gate across any highway:

Provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not be deemed to apply in any case where a gate may be erected in substitution for a gate which, prior to the date of the confirmation of these byelaws may have been lawfully erected across such highway, and where the situation, mode of construction, and manner of use of such gate shall be the same as the situation, mode of construction, and manner of use of the gate for which such first-mentioned gate may be substituted, or shall be such as to lessen as far as may be practicable the obstruction of the free passage on such highway.

8. A person shall not at any time after the date of the confirmation of these byelaws erect anew a gate so as to open outwards on any highway.

III. Bicycles.

For regulating the use of bicycles.

9. Throughout the byelaws for regulating the use of bicycles the expression " bicyclist " means a person riding, impelling, or otherwise using or having the management or control of a bicycle in any main road or other highway.

10. A bicyclist shall not ride or impel his bicycle upon any footway, pavement, or causeway made or set apart for the use or accommodation of foot passengers.

11. Every bicyclist who rides a bicycle during the hours between sunset and sunrise shall carry attached to his bicycle a lamp, which shall be so constructed and placed as to exhibit a light in the direction in which he is proceeding, and shall be so lighted and kept lighted as to afford adequate means of signalling the approach or position of such bicycle.

12. Every bicyclist who overtakes any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, or any horse, mule, or other beast of burden, or any foot passenger proceeding along the carriageway shall, when within a reasonable distance from and before passing such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, horse, mule, or other beast of burden or such foot passenger, by sounding a bell or whistle, give audible and sufficient warning of the approach of his bicycle.

13. Every bicyclist who overtakes and passes any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, or any horse, mule, or other beast of burden, shall keep his bicycle to the right or off-side of the carriageway.

14. In every case—

Where a bicyclist meets or overtakes any waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, or any horse, mule, or other beast of burden, and where, by reason of such meeting or overtaking, any animal drawing such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, or such horse, mule, or other beast of burden, may become restive, or alarmed, or may cease to be under the due control of the person for the time being in charge of such waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, or of such horse, mule, or other beast of burden;

Such bicyclist shall, upon the request of such person, dismount as speedily as possible, and shall continue dismounted as long as may be reasonably necessary.

Fines.

15. Every person who breaks any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for any one offence to a fine of *Two pounds.*

Provided nevertheless, that the Court of Summary Jurisdiction before which any such offence or fine may be prosecuted or enforced may adjudge the recovery of any sum less than the full amount of the fine imposed by this byelaw.

MODEL BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO LOCOMOTIVES.

As to the hours during which locomotives are not to pass over turnpike roads or highways :
For regulating the use of locomotives upon any highway :
For preventing the use of locomotives upon certain bridges.

1. A locomotive shall not during the hours between o'clock in the noon and o'clock in the noon of any day pass over any turnpike road or highway situate within the several highway areas herein-after specified, that is to say :—*

2. A locomotive shall not at any time while the fire thereof continues alight remain on any highway unless one at least of the persons employed to drive or conduct such locomotive be in charge thereof.

3. A locomotive shall not be used on any one of the several bridges herein-after described ; the same being bridges where the county authority is satisfied that such use would be attended with danger to the public.†

For granting annual licenses to locomotives and the fee (not exceeding ten pounds) to be paid in respect of each license.

4. An owner of a locomotive shall not use such locomotive, or permit the same to be used on any turnpike road or highway within the county of , unless and until, in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf, a license shall have been granted to him for the use of such locomotive within the said county, or at any time after the expiration of any such license and before a further license shall have been granted to him in respect of such locomotive.

5. Every owner of a locomotive who shall apply to the county authority for a license for the use of such locomotive within their county shall furnish in the form hereunto appended, or in a form to the like effect, a true statement of the particulars therein required to be specified.

Form of Application for a License for the use of a Locomotive.

To the County Authority of the County of .

I of , being the owner of the locomotive herein-after described, do hereby apply to you for a license for the use of such locomotive within the said county; and I do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief the schedule hereunto annexed contains a true statement of the several particulars therein set forth with respect to the said locomotive.

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* Here specify the several highway areas within which this prohibition is to take effect.

† Here insert the description of the several bridges on which the use of locomotives is to be prevented.

SCHEDULE.

Name, number, or other distinctive letters or marks (if any) affixed to or borne by the locomotive.	
Width of the locomotive.	
Weight of the locomotive.	
Mode of construction and dimensions of the wheels of the locomotives, specifying :— 1. Width of the tires. 2. Width of the tires of the driving wheels. 3. Diameter of the driving wheels. 4. Whether the driving wheels are cylindrical and smooth soled, or whether the driving wheels are shod with diagonal cross-bars, and if so, *a.* The width of each cross-bar. *b.* The thickness of each cross-bar. *c.* The space intervening between each cross-bar.	
Nature of the employment in which the locomotive is intended to be used within the county.	
Route along which the locomotive is intended to be used within the county, specifying the names or boundaries of or otherwise describing the several turnpike roads or highways on which the locomotive is intended to be used.	
Particulars of (*a*) the present or (*b*) the intended use of the locomotive in any adjoining county or counties. (*a.*) *As to present use.* 1. Name of county in which the locomotive is used. Date of license. Fee paid for license. 2. Name of county in which the locomotive is used. Date of license. Fee paid for license. 3. Name of county in which the locomotive is used. Date of license. Fee paid for license.	

(*b.*) *As to intended use.*	
1. Name of county in which the locomotive is intended to be used. Approximate date of intended application for license.	
2. Name of county in which the locomotive is intended to be used. Approximate date of intended application for license.	
3. Name of county in which the locomotive is intended to be used. Approximate date of intended application for license.	

Witness my hand, this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

(*Address of Applicant.*)

6. Every owner of a locomotive to which the county authority may have ordered that a license be granted for the use of such locomotive within their county shall, upon payment of the fee specified in the byelaw in that behalf, be entitled to receive from the county authority a license in the form hereunto appended or to the like effect.

Form of License for the use of a Locomotive.

to wit. } At a court of general or quarter sessions of the peace holden at in and for the said county on the day of one thousand eight hundred and .

Whereas application has been made to the justices of the said county in general or quarter sessions assembled, acting as the county authority, in pursuance of the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, by of , being the owner of a certain locomotive whereof the description appears in the schedule hereunto appended, for a licence for the use of such locomotive within the said county :

It is hereby ordered that from the day herein-before written until the day of one thousand eight hundred and , both days inclusive, the said locomotive shall be licensed for use within the said county.

Schedule.

Description of the Locomotive.

Name, number, or other distinctive letters or marks (if any) affixed to or borne by the locomotive.	
Width of the locomotive.	
Weight of the locomotive.	
Other distinctive characteristics (if any).	

7. Every owner of a locomotive to which the county authority may have ordered that a license be granted for the use of such locomotive within their county shall, except in such cases or subject to such conditions as are herein-after specified, pay in respect of every such license a fee of *pounds.*

(i.) Provided that:—Where at the time of the application for the license the owner may notify to the county authority that the locomotive is used in any adjoining county or counties, and where the owner shall produce to the said authority the license or licenses which may have been granted for the use of such locomotive in such adjoining county or counties, the owner shall, in substitution for the fee herein-before specified, pay for such first-mentioned license a fee the amount whereof shall be determined in accordance with such of the following rules as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case; that is to say,—

(*a.*) If at the time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in one adjoining county in pursuance of a license which may have been granted not more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(*b.*) If at the time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in one adjoining county in pursuance of a license which may have been granted more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(*c.*) If at the time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in two adjoining counties in pursuance of licenses which may have been granted not more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(*d.*) If at time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in two adjoining counties in pursuance of licenses which may have been granted more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(*e.*) If at the time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in three or more adjoining counties in pursuance of licenses which may have been granted not more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(*f.*) If at the time of the application for the license the locomotive is used in three or more adjoining counties in pursuance of licenses which may have been granted more than *months* prior to the time of such application, the owner shall pay for such first-mentioned license a fee of .

(ii.) Provided also, that if at the time of the application for the license the owner of the locomotive shall notify to the county authority that it is his intention to apply, within a period not exceeding *months* from the time of such first-mentioned application, to the county authority or county authorities of an adjoining county or counties for a license or licenses for the use of such locomotive in such adjoining county or counties, the owner shall, in respect of the fee paid for such first-mentioned license, be entitled to a rebate according to the scale and upon the conditions herein-after prescribed; that is to say,—

(*aa.*) Where the owner within *months* after the date of the grant of such first-mentioned license shall produce to the clerk of the peace a license granted for the use of the locomotive in one adjoining county during the period, or during a part not being less than *months* of the period over which such first-mentioned license may extend, the owner shall be entitled to a rebate at the rate of of the amount of the fee paid by him for such first-mentioned license.

(*bb.*) Where the owner within *months* after the date of the grant of such first-mentioned license shall produce to the clerk of the peace licenses granted for the use of the locomotive in two adjoining counties during the period, or during a part not being less than *months* of the period over which such first-mentioned license may extend, the owner shall be entitled to a rebate at the rate of of the amount of the fee paid by him for such first-mentioned license.

(*cc.*) Where the owner within *months* after the date of the grant of such first-mentioned license shall produce to the clerk of the peace licenses granted for the use of the locomotive in three or more adjoining counties during the period, or during a part not being less than *months* of the period over which such first-mentioned license may extend, the owner shall be entitled to a rebate at the rate of of the amount of the fee paid by him for such first-mentioned license.

No. 9.

DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879.

(42 Vict. c. 6.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
28th April 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith two copies of an Order issued by them under section 3 of the District Auditors Act, 1879, prescribing the form of the financial statement required to be submitted to the district auditor at the conclusion of each half-yearly audit held after the 25th of March last.

The Order also prescribes the form for a return of the loans obtained by the Guardians, which is to be produced to the district auditor at the Lady-day audit, only, in each year.

I am at the same time to point out that section 2 of the Act provides that after the 25th day of March last all payments to district auditors out of any local rate shall cease, and the whole of their salaries and expenses shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament, and that for the purpose of contributing towards the payment of such salary and expenses, there shall be charged on every local authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a district auditor a stamp duty according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement.

It should be observed that, prior to the passing of the Act, the Guardians were legally liable under the Poor Law Acts to defray the cost of the audit of the poor law accounts ; but for several years past an annual sum has been voted by Parliament for the purpose of defraying these expenses.

The Legislature, however, has thought fit to provide that in future any grant in respect of the salaries and expenses of district auditors shall not be restricted to the Guardians, but be shared by the several other local authorities who have hitherto borne the entire cost of the audit themselves, or who, as in the case of highway authorities, would have been required to bear such cost if the District Auditors Act had not passed ; and that the Guardians shall, like all other authorities whose accounts are subject to audit by the district auditor, contribute according to the scale fixed by the statute, towards the expenses of the audit.

It will be seen that the financial statement, as prescribed by the Board, is not to include any sum paid to another local authority in pursuance of a precept, or any expenditure met by means of a loan, or borne by the Government and defrayed by Parliamentary grant.

As the Guardians are, in law, one authority only for all purposes, the whole of their expenditure, whether under the Public Health Act, the Education Acts, or the Poor Law Acts, will be included in one financial statement; but the Board consider that the amount of the stamp should be apportioned as nearly as may be between the several accounts relating to the expenditure of the Guardians in each separate capacity, according to the total amount expended in each case.

The Act exempts the accounts of the overseers from its provisions, so that the cost borne by the Guardians will cover the expense of auditing not only the union accounts but the overseers' accounts also.

The following is the scale of stamp duties prescribed by the Act:—

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the financial statement is	The sum shall be
Under 20*l.* - - - - - -	5*s.*
20*l.* and under 50*l.* - - - - -	10*s.*
50*l.* and under 100*l.* - - - -	1*l.*
100*l.* and under 500*l.* - - - -	2*l.*
500*l.* and under 1,000*l.* - - - -	3*l.*
1,000*l.* and under 2,500*l.* - - - -	4*l.*
2,500*l.* and under 5,000*l.* - - - -	5*l.*
5,000*l.* and under 10,000*l.* - - - -	10*l.*
10,000*l.* and under 20,000*l.* - - - -	15*l.*
20,000*l.* and under 50,000*l.* - - - -	20*l.*
50,000*l.* and under 100,000*l.* - - - -	30*l.*
100,000*l.* and upwards - - - - -	50*l.*

It has been arranged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that there shall be appropriated adhesive stamps, bearing the words "district audit," representing the values of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 5*l.* ; and such stamps have accordingly been provided, and will be supplied on application to any distributor or sub-distributor of stamps.

The Commissioners require that where the duty exceeds 5*l.* it should be denoted by an impressed stamp, and any financial statement liable to duty above this amount, will, on being presented to any distributor or sub-distributor, be forwarded by him free of expense to the Inland

Revenue department, in order that it may be impressed with the required stamp.

Where any doubt is felt as to the amount of expenditure upon which the stamp is to be assessed, the affixing of the stamp may be postponed until the question has been submitted to the district auditor and determined by him.

It must be specially borne in mind that section 7 provides that if a local authority fail to comply with the provisions of the Act with respect to financial a statement, such local authority, or if a clerk to the local authority is appointed, that clerk, and if no clerk is appointed, but there is a treasurer or other officer keeping the accounts which should be comprised in such financial statement, that treasurer or other officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of Her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

The Board inclose forms of the financial statement for the half-year ended at Lady-day last, and as it is desirable that for the purpose of preservation and reference these statements should be of uniform size, the Board request that in future the same may be furnished on paper of similar size.

It should be added that the financial statement prescribed by the General or other Orders for accounts, as well as the Annual Poor Rate Return, must be transmitted to the Board as heretofore.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 10.

"THE DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879": FINANCIAL STATEMENT (STATUTORY). (POOR LAW, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND EDUCATION).—GENERAL ORDER (UNIONS).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in England and Wales;—

To the several District Auditors in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

> "Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local "authority shall prepare and submit to the district auditor "at every audit (other than an extraordinary audit, held in "pursuance of section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, "1866), a financial statement in duplicate in the prescribed "Form and containing the prescribed particulars; one of such "duplicates shall have the stamp charged under this Act "affixed thereon, and the auditor at the conclusion of the "audit shall cancel that stamp and certify on each duplicate, "in the prescribed form, the amount in words at length of

"the expenditure so audited and allowed, and further, that the
"regulations with respect to such statement have been duly
"complied with, and that he has ascertained by the audit the
"correctness of the statement."

And whereas Guardians of the Poor are a local authority within the terms of the said section:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board hereby order with respect to each Union in England and Wales as follows:

Art. 1. The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Guardians of the Poor as a local authority, in accordance with the provisions of the section above recited, shall be in the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

And whereas it is expedient that certain information should from time to time be furnished to the Local Government Board with reference to loans obtained by Guardians of the Poor under the several statutes in that behalf:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us, hereby further order, with respect to each Union in England and Wales, as follows:

Art. 2. The Clerk to the Guardians shall prepare at the close of each year ending at Lady Day a loan account, which shall be in the Form (B.) in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall be submitted to the district auditor at the audit of the accounts for the half-year ending at that date.

Art. 3. The district auditor shall transmit to the Local Government Board the said loan account, duly examined and signed by him, together with the stamped duplicate of the financial statement certified at the same audit as required by Article 1 of this Order.

Art. 4. In this Order—

The word "Union" includes any Union of Parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The expression "Guardians of the Poor" includes any Governors, Directors, Acting Guardians, Vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the Poor Rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Statutory).

"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.)

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure by the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, for the half-year ended the day of 18 .

RECEIPTS.

—	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
POOR LAW:						
From Poor Rates (under Contribution Orders) - - - -						
From Parliamentary Grant - - - { Salaries of Officers -						
Registrars - -						
Lunatics - - -						
From all other sources - - - - - - -						
PUBLIC HEALTH:						
From Rates under Precepts for—						
General Expenses - - - - - - -						
Special Expenses - - - - - - -						
From Owners and Occupiers for Private Improvement Expenses -						
From Water Rates and Rents - - - - - -						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salaries of Medical Officers of Health -						
Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances -						
From all other sources - - - - - - -						
EDUCATION (*School Attendance*):						
From Rates for expenses of School Attendance Committee - -						
From all other sources - - - - - - -						
Gross Receipts -						

________________ Clerk to the Guardians,

______________ day of __________ 18____.

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
POOR LAW.			
COMMON CHARGES:			
In-maintenance			
Out-relief (including Non-resident Relief and Relief in School Fees for Pauper Children)			
Paupers in Hospitals and Schools			
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Criminal Lunatics (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Salaries or other remuneration of Officers (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Officers' Rations			
Superannuation Allowances			
Extra Medical Fees			
Emigration			
Vaccination			
Registration (less amount* borne by Parliamentary Grant)			
Legal Expenses			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans (with interest) chargeable on the Common Fund			
Other Common Charges, excluding amounts paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts †			
SEPARATE CHARGES:			
School Fees for Non-pauper Children			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans, with interest, still chargeable on the several Parishes in the Union according to the averages			
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure			

The Expenditure borne by the Parliamentary Grant is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Lunatics in Asylums, &c.			
Criminal Lunatics			
Salaries of Officers; viz.:			
Medical Officers and Medicines			
Teachers			
Registration			

† The following amounts have been paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts:

£ s. d.

County Rates ____________________

____

____

____

Form (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued*.

Expenditure—*continued*.

—				Amounts.			Totals.		
				£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
PUBLIC HEALTH.									
General Expenses:									
Salaries (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant) - -									
Hospitals (not paid for out of Loan) - - - - -									
Repayments of Loans, with Interest - - - -									
Other Expenses - - - - - - -									
* Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant:	£	*s.*	*d.*						
Medical Officers of Health - -									
Inspectors of Nuisances - -									
Special Expenses:									
Sewerage (not paid for out of Loan) - - - - -									
Water Supply (not paid for out of Loan) - - - -									
Lighting (not paid for out of Loan) - - - - -									
Repayments of Loans, with Interest - - - -									
Other Expenses - - - - - - -									
Amount of Public Health Expenditure - -									
EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE).									
Salaries - - - - - - - -									
Other Expenses (if any) - - - - - - -									
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure brought forward - - -									
Total Expenditure included in this Statement -									

________________ *Clerk to the Guardians,*

________________ day of ________ 18__.

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that the amount expended by the Guardians during the half-year ended the day of 18 , under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, as included in such Statement and allowed by me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

Stamp.

________________ ________________ *District Auditor.*

FORM (B.)

LOAN ACCOUNT.

FORM (B.)

LOAN

Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Guardians of the Poor of the
Year ended the Twenty-fifth

POOR

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.
£			

PUBLIC

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by annuity or otherwise.
£						

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Name of Contributory Place.	Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by annuity or otherwise.
	£						

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* If by a Company, insert the name.

______________________ Clerk to the Guardians,

Examined by me in connexion with the Financial Statement (Statutory)

NOTE.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the nearest £; whenever the fractional
to £1; if less than 10*s*., they are to be rejected. Thus, £175 10*s*.

FORM (B.)

ACCOUNT.

____________________ *Union, under the Poor Law and Public Health Acts.*

day of March 18___.

LAW.

For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of Repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.
			Principal.	Interest.	
			£	£	£

HEALTH.

OF GENERAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

OF SPECIAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

________________ day of ________________ 18___.

for the half-year ended the 25th day of March 18   , and found correct.

____________________ District Auditor.

__________ day of ______________ 18   .

parts, in abstracting from the Books, amount in their total to 10*s*., or more than 10*s*., they are to be taken as equal should be entered as £176, but £175 9*s*. 11*d*. as £175 only.

No. 11.

" THE DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879." FINANCIAL STATEMENT (STATUTORY). POOR LAW, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND EDUCATION.—GENERAL ORDER (SEPARATE PARISHES).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several separate Parishes in England and Wales;—

To the District Auditors for the time being, authorised to audit the Accounts of the said separate Parishes respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

> "Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local "authority shall prepare and submit to the district auditor "at every audit (other than an extraordinary audit, held in "pursuance of section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, "1866), a financial statement in duplicate, in the prescribed "form, and containing the prescribed particulars; one of "such duplicates shall have the stamp charged under this Act "affixed thereon, and the auditor, at the conclusion of the "audit, shall cancel that stamp, and certify on each duplicate "in the prescribed form the amount in words at length of the "expenditure so audited and allowed, and further that the "regulations with respect to such statement have been duly "complied with, and that he has ascertained by the audit the "correctness of the statement."

And whereas Guardians of the Poor are a local authority within the terms of the said section:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order with respect to each of the separate parishes in England and Wales, as follows:

Art. 1. The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Guardians of the Poor as a local authority, in accordance with the provisions of the section above recited, shall be in the Form (A.) in the schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

And whereas it is expedient that certain information should from time to time be furnished to the Local Government Board with reference to loans obtained by Guardians of the Poor under the several statutes in that behalf.

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us, hereby further order with respect to each of the separate parishes in England and Wales, as follows:

Art. 2. The Clerk to the Guardians shall prepare at the close of each year ending at Lady Day a loan account, which shall be in the Form

(B.) in the schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall be submitted to the district auditor at the audit of the accounts for the half-year ending at that date.

Art. 3. The district auditor shall transmit to the Local Government Board the said loan account, duly examined and signed by him, together with the stamped duplicate of the financial statement certified at the same audit as required by Article 1 of this Order.

Art. 4. In this Order—

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians;

The expression "Guardians of the Poor" includes any Governors, Directors, Acting Guardians, Vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

PARISH OF ______________.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (STATUTORY).

"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.)

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure by the Guardians of the Poor of the above-named Parish, under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, for the half year ended the day of 18 .

RECEIPTS.

—	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
POOR LAW:						
From Poor Rates (under Contribution Orders)						
From Parliamentary Grant - Salaries of Officers						
Registrars						
Lunatics						
From all other sources						
PUBLIC HEALTH:						
From Rates under Precepts for—						
General Expenses						
Special Expenses						
From Owners and Occupiers for Private Improvement Expenses						
From Water Rates and Rents						
From Parliamentary Grant - Salaries of Medical Officers of Health						
Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances						
From all other sources						
EDUCATION (*School Attendance*):						
From Rates for expenses of School Attendance Committee						
From all other sources						
Gross Receipts						

______________ *Clerk,* ______________ *day of* ______________ 18___

Form (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
POOR LAW.			
In-maintenance			
Out-relief (including Non-resident Relief and Relief in School Fees for Pauper Children)			
Paupers in Hospitals and Schools			
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Criminal Lunatics (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Salaries or other Remuneration of Officers (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Officers' Rations			
Superannuation Allowances			
Extra Medical Fees			
Emigration			
Vaccination			
Registration (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Legal Expenses			
School Fees for Non-pauper Children			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans, with Interest			
Other charges, excluding amounts paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts†			
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure			

* The expenditure borne by the Parliamentary Grant is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Lunatics in Asylums, &c.			
Criminal Lunatics			
Salaries of Officers; viz.:			
Medical Officers and Medicines			
Teachers			
Registration			
Total			

† The following amounts have been paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts:

	£	s.	d.
County Rates			
Total			

Form (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

Expenditure—*continued.*

—	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PUBLIC HEALTH.						
General Expenses:						
Salaries (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant) - -						
Hospitals (not paid for out of Loan) - - - -						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest - - - - -						
Other Expenses - - - - - - -						
* Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant: £ s. d.						
Medical Officers of Health - -						
Inspectors of Nuisances - -						
Special Expenses:						
Sewerage (not paid for out of Loan) - - - -						
Water Supply (not paid for out of Loan) - - - -						
Lighting (not paid for out of Loan) - - - -						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest - - - - -						
Other Expenses - - - - - - -						
Amount of Public Health Expenditure - -						
EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE).						
Salaries - - - - - - - -						
Other Expenses (if any) - - - - - -						
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure brought forward - - -						
Total Expenditure included in this Statement -						

____________________ Clerk to the Guardians,

________ day of ________, 18__.

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that the amount expended by the Guardians during the half-year ending the day of , 18 , under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, as included in such Statement and allowed by me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

________ Stamp. ________ *District Auditor.*

FORM (B.)

Loan Account.

LOAN

FORM (B.)

PARISH OF ______________.

Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Guardians of the Poor of
Year ended the Twenty-fifth

POOR

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.
£			

PUBLIC

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company*, or otherwise.	For what object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
£						

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Name of Contributory Place.	Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company*, or otherwise.	For what object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
	£						

______________________ Clerk to the Guardians,

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement (Statutory)

* If a Company, insert the name.

NOTE.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the nearest £; whenever the fractional
equal to £1; if less than 10s., they are to be rejected. Thus,

ACCOUNT.

FORM (B.)

the above-named Parish, under the Poor Law and Public Health Acts, day of March, 18____.

LAW.

For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of Repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.
			Principal.	Interest.	
			£	£	£

HEALTH.

OF GENERAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

OF SPECIAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

________________ day of ________________ 18____.

for the half-year ended the 25th day of March, 18____, and found correct.

________________ District Auditor.

________________ day of ________________ 18 .

parts, in abstracting from the Books, amount in their total to 10*s*., or more than 10*s*., they are to be taken as £175 10*s*. should be entered as £176, and £175 9*s*. 11*d*. as £175 only.

No. 12.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS.—GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
30th April 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith, two copies of an Order which they have issued under section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878" (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.), and sections 3 and 5 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.), prescribing regulations with respect to the mode of keeping and auditing the accounts of the highway boards of the several highway districts in England and North Wales, and of their officers.

The Board have endeavoured to frame the accounts in as simple a form as possible, consistently with giving effect to the various requirements of the Statutes bearing on the subject, and providing the district auditor with a ready and effectual means of checking the several entries.

Two essential features to be preserved throughout the entire system of accounts are:—

1. Uniformity in the headings under which the principal items of expenditure are classed, and a clear interpretation of those headings.

2. A separation, for the purposes of section 13 of the recent Act (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77), of the "expenses incurred in the maintenance of main roads," or, following the construction in the last clause of that section, "the cost of repairs defrayed out of current rates," so as to afford the means of obtaining repayment of a moiety by the county authority.

As regards the first point, the Board have thought it most convenient, on the whole, to adopt the headings under which the leading items of expenditure have hitherto been classified; viz., manual labour, team labour, materials, improvements, tradesmen's bills, and miscellaneous. Experience has shown, however, that considerable difference of opinion has prevailed among Highway Authorities as to the precise items to be included under those headings, particularly as regards "manual labour" and "materials." To remove any doubt in future, and to secure uniformity, the Board have in Article 21 of the Order, endeavoured to give such definitions as will be found clear, concise, and comprehensive. The definition of "improvements" follows the terms of the Statutes 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 48., and 35 & 36 Vict. c. 85. s. 15.

As respects the second point, the Board have regarded the provision in section 13, which relates to repayment by the County Authority, as intended to apply to expenses incurred in actual repairs of main roads, and not to the salary of the district surveyor, the cost of tools, or such other charges as are incurred in common for the whole of the roads in the district. Such charges could, for the purposes of the section, be only dealt with by way of estimate or apportionment, for which the Board are unable to find any sufficient authority.

The Board further regard repayment by the County Authority as intended to apply to one half of the expenses incurred in the repair of main roads, without reference to deduction in respect of receipts (if any) derived from main roads.

The Order deals with the accounts of the clerk, the treasurer, and the district surveyor.

The books to be kept by the clerk are—a minute book, a ledger, an order check book, and a petty cash book; the minute book, for the purpose of accounts, being regarded as a journal.

The Board believe that prior to the passing of the Act 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77., a *parochial* ledger, in addition to the general ledger, was kept by the clerk. The provision in section 7 of that Act, under which all expenses, with a few special exceptions, are made chargeable to the district fund, seems to render a parochial ledger as a distinct book unnecessary. The Order requires that a separate account with every highway parish in the district shall be kept in the general ledger or in a separate ledger, and it will rest with the highway board to adopt whichever course they may think most advisable.

It will perhaps be convenient here to refer to a point in connection with the proviso to the section just mentioned. Under that proviso, the highway board, if they think that by reason of natural differences of soil or locality or other exceptional circumstances, any one or more parishes within their district ought to bear the expenses of maintaining their own highways, may, with the approval of the county authority, divide their district into parts consisting either of one or more highway parishes, and may charge exclusively on each part the expenses of maintaining and repairing the highways therein. It has not appeared to the Board to be requisite to make special provision in the Order for these cases, which will probably not be of frequent occurrence, nor will any practical difficulty apparently arise unless the "part" of the district consists of more than one parish. In such a case, the Board consider that the parishes forming the "part" of the district might properly be treated in the ledger and other books of account as one separate parish, distinguished by such name as the highway board may consider appropriate.

In accordance with the general principle of distinguishing throughout the accounts the expenditure on repairs of main roads from the expenditure on district roads and existing turnpike roads, the Board have, in the form of ledger prescribed by the present Order, introduced an extra column by means of which, as explained in a foot-note, the ledger will show on both sides the items relating to the main roads separately from the other roads. The extra columns, although they may appear on all the folios of the ledger, are intended only to be used as regards those items to which the repayment by the county authority will apply.

The treasurer is only required to keep a book in the form usually prescribed for such an officer.

The books to be kept by the district surveyor are, a cash book, a receipt check book, a wages book, a contract book, and a stock and stores account.

The cash book is intended to show all receipts and payments by the district surveyor, arranged in order of date, with the exception of disbursements entered in his petty cash book, which may be transferred to the cash book in gross sums.

Where moneys are received by the district surveyor from any other source than the highway board, receipts should be given from the receipt check book, and references made in the cash book to the corresponding numbers of the receipts.

The payments are classed in the cash book under three principal headings; namely,

Repairs,
Improvements, and
General expenses;

the heading of "repairs" being subdivided into—

Manual labour,
Team labour,
Materials,
Tradesmen's bills, and miscellaneous.

The disbursements under the first three of these sub-heads will consist of the wages of labourers, which will be entered in gross sums, and of such payments as may be made to contractors by the district surveyor, references being made to the folios of the wages book or the contract book, as the case may be, containing the detailed particulars.

The fourth sub-head of "repairs"—namely, "tradesmen's bills and miscellaneous," is intended for the entry of such items of that description as may be paid by the district surveyor, and are not included in those entries in his petty cash book which are transferred to the cash book in gross sums.

Under each of the four sub-heads of "repairs," the columns are subdivided for the purpose of showing the portions expended respectively on the repairs of main roads, district roads, and existing turnpike roads. In cases where a highway district is situated in more than one county, a further subdivision will have to be made as regards "main roads," and the amount shown separately with respect to each county. (See section 19 of the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.)

With reference to "improvements," it will be seen from the definition of the term in Art. 21 of the Order, that works under that head are not regarded as repairs, and will not therefore be included in the repayment by the county authority. Hence, the column for "improvements" in the cash book contains no subdivision with respect to main roads and other roads.

Under the head of "general expenses" will be classed such items as stationery, and other costs incurred for common purposes, which are not included in those entries in the district surveyor's petty cash book which are transferred to the cash book in gross sums.

The cash book is to be balanced quarterly, or at such other times as the highway board may direct.

The wages book, as its title indicates, is confined to payments to labourers for the various classes of work, and shows the names of the labourers, the days on which and the places at which they were employed, as well as the rate of pay (whether by day or otherwise), and the amount paid to each. For convenience of reference by those seeking information with respect to the work performed in particular parishes, a separate wages book is to be kept for each parish, and columns are provided in the book so as to show the kind of labour and the road on which it was performed, distinguishing, as in the cash book, between main roads and other roads. The labourers signatures (or marks duly attested) are to be inserted in the book at the time when the wages are paid, and the book is afterwards to be submitted to the waywarden of the parish or to one of such waywardens if there be more than one. This can probably be done conveniently at the meetings of the highway board.

The period over which each page of the wages book is to extend is made to depend upon the arrangement adopted by the highway board of each district with respect to the payment of the labourers. In some districts the labourers are paid monthly, and the form in the Order is framed so as to embrace four weeks as being the longest period. Where the payments are made weekly or fortnightly, the weekly groups of columns must be reduced in number accordingly.

The contract book is arranged in divisions according to the following headings; viz., manual labour, team labour, materials, and improvements, and serves as a record of work performed and moneys payable under contract, as well as the actual payments (if any) made to contractors by the district surveyor. Under the head of materials, the columns will include not only work performed under contract, but materials supplied in that way. As a general rule, payments of this kind will be made by the highway board through their clerk, by means of an order on the treasurer; but where the highway board authorise the district surveyor to make such payments, the form admits of proper detailed entries.

The Board believe that it is not unfrequently the practice for a highway board to enter into a contract for supplying, on payment of a lump sum per annum, all materials and labour required for the repairs of the whole or a certain portion of the highways in their district. Where such a course is adopted, the Board do not see how the cost of the repair of main roads is to be precisely ascertained for the purpose of repayment by the county authority, or how the payment to the contractor is to be distributed in the accounts under the various headings, either as respects the classes of roads or the classes of repairs. An estimated apportionment is apparently all that can be arrived at, and with a view to avoid the difficulty in future the Board suggest that contracts should be made specifically for main roads, and for the several classes of repairs indicated by the headings of the accounts.

It may here be convenient to point out that under Art. 21 of the Order, contracts entered into for repairs *generally* are to be dealt with under the head of "manual labour," and that it is only when they are entered into for a specific class of repairs, such as materials or team labour, that they are to be dealt with otherwise.

The contract book, like the cash book and the wages book, preserves the distinction between main roads and other roads.

The stock and stores account supplies an obvious want. Stones or other materials for repairs, and tools, implements, and other stock are entrusted to the custody of the district surveyor, and a large quantity of material, the cost of which has been charged in the accounts of a year will often at the close of the year remain unused, and should therefore be accounted for by the district surveyor, and in the case of a change of officers handed over to his successor. The account is so framed in the Order as to show the quantity of materials received from time to time, and the places where and the purposes for which they were used, as well as the quantity in hand at the end of the year. It also serves the purpose of an inventory of tools or other stores, which section 40 of "The Highway Act, 1835," requires to be kept by parish surveyors and which seems equally important in districts.

The financial statement is rendered necessary by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879." This statement is to be made up annually by the highway board as a "local authority" under that section, which is quoted on page 6 of the Order, and, with the proper stamp affixed, submitted to the district auditor and transmitted by him to this office. The form in the Order is not to be used until after the 25th day of March 1880. For the year ended on the 25th of March last, the Board have prescribed another form of financial statement, copies of which are herewith enclosed.

Annexed to the form of financial statement is a form termed the "loan account," which, as pointed out in a note at the foot of the financial statement, is intended to show the particulars of the several loans outstanding, and the sums paid, whether for principal or interest, in respect of each during the year, and the balance remaining due. Provision is also made in separate columns at the foot of the loan account for showing, in cases where all or any portion of a loan has been expended during the year, the nature of the improvements, and the amount expended in each case.

The financial statement will, as respects future years, supersede the annual return of receipts and expenditure hitherto furnished to the Board. That return will, as regards the year ended the 25th of March last, be made as usual in the form transmitted with the Board's circular letter of the 20th ultimo. As regards future years, the Board, with a view to give effect to the provision contained in section 9 of the recent Act (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.), have, in the Order, prescribed a form in which a statement under the name of the "parochial statement" is, within thirty days after the completion of the audit, to be furnished to each member of the highway board, and to the overseers of the parishes in the district. That statement, however, will not have to be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

It must be specially borne in mind that section 7 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," provides that if a local authority fail to comply with the provisions of that Act with respect to a financial statement, such local authority, or if a clerk to the local authority is appointed, that clerk, and if no clerk is appointed, but there is a treasurer or other officer keeping the accounts which should be comprised in such financial statement, that treasurer or other officer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of Her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

It only remains for the Board to advert generally to the altered arrangements respecting the audit.

Under section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," the accounts of all highway authorities and their officers are to be audited and examined by the auditor of accounts relating to the relief of the poor.

Notice of the time and place for holding the audit of the accounts will be given by the district auditor to the clerk, the treasurer, and the district surveyor, as well as to the waywarden or waywardens of each highway parish in the district. The waywardens on receiving such notice should cause it to be published in the several parishes in the same way as notices of parochial meetings are usually published.

Articles 11 to 20 contain similar provisions to those in force in the case of poor law accounts as regards the attendance of officers at the audit, the production of books and papers, the accounting by representatives of deceased officers, and the mode of conducting the audit.

It will be seen from Article 1 of the Order that the Board have reserved to themselves the power to assent from time to time to a departure from its provisions in cases where the circumstances are of so exceptional a character as to render such a course expedient.

It should be added that the District Auditors Act provides that, for the purpose of contributing towards the salary and expenses of the district auditor, there shall be charged on every local authority whose accounts are subject to audit by him, a stamp duty according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement.

The following is the scale of stamp duties prescribed by the Act :—

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the financial statement is	The sum shall be
Under 20*l*. - - - - - -	5*s*.
20*l*. and under 50*l*. - - - - -	10*s*.
50*l*. and under 100*l*. - - - -	1*l*.
100*l*. and under 500*l* - - - - -	2*l*.
500*l*. and under 1,000*l*. - - - -	3*l*.
1,000*l*. and under 2,500*l*. - - - -	4*l*.
2,500*l*. and under 5,000*l*. - - - -	5*l*.
5,000*l*. and under 10,000*l*. - - - -	10*l*.
10,000*l* and under 20,000*l*. - - - -	15*l*.
20,000*l*. and under 50,000*l*. - - - -	20*l*.
50,000*l*. and under 100,000*l*. - - - -	30*l*.
100,000*l*. and upwards - - - - -	50*l*.

The stamp will be affixed to or impressed upon the financial statement, and it has been arranged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that there shall be appropriated adhesive stamps bearing the words "district audit," representing the value of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 5*l.*; and such stamps have accordingly been provided, and will be supplied on application to any distributor or sub-distributor of stamps.

The Commissioners require that where the duty exceeds 5*l.* it should be denoted by an impressed stamp, and any financial statement liable to duty above this amount will, on being presented to any distributor or sub-distributor, be forwarded by him free of expense to the Inland Revenue Department, in order that it may be impressed with the required stamp.

Where any doubt is felt as to the amount of expenditure upon which the stamp is to be assessed, the affixing of the stamp may be postponed until the question has been submitted to the district auditor and determined by him.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Highway Board.

No. 13.

HIGHWAY DISTRICTS.—GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

To the Highway Boards of the several Highway Districts for the time being, constituted in pursuance of the Highway Act, 1862, and the Highway Act, 1864, or one of such Acts;—

To the Clerks, Treasurers, and District Surveyors for the time being appointed by the said Highway Boards respectively;—

To the several District Auditors authorised for the time being to audit the Accounts of the said Highway Boards respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," it is enacted that the accounts of the highway authority of every highway district shall be made up in such form as the Local Government Board shall from time to time prescribe, and shall be balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in each year;

And whereas by section 5 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:—

> "Where any accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are subject by law to be audited by a district "auditor, the Local Government Board may from time to "time by Order make, and when made revoke and vary, such "regulations as seem to the Board necessary or proper "respecting the audit of such accounts, including the form "of keeping the accounts of the local authority and their "officers, the day or days to which the accounts are to be "made up, the time within which they are to be examined "by the local authority, the mode in which, if it is so pre"scribed, they are to be certified by the local authority or "any officer of that authority, the mode of publishing the

> " time and place of holding the audit, the persons by whom
> " such accounts are to be produced for audit, and the mode
> " of conducting the audit, and an Order under this section
> " shall be deemed to be an Order within the meaning of
> " section ninety-eight of the Poor Law Amendment Act,
> " 1834."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order as follows :—

Art. 1.—The several regulations in this Order contained shall henceforth be observed in regard to the accounts of every highway board, and of their officers, and to the audit of such accounts, except in so far as the Local Government Board may from time to time assent to any departure from such regulations.

Accounts to be kept by the Clerk.

Art. 2.—The clerk shall enter from time to time at proper dates in the minute book of the highway board a statement of the books and accounts inspected and examined by him, and of all orders drawn on the treasurer, and of all moneys paid or received, and of all minutes relating to the allocation or division of charges, or any other pecuniary transaction of the highway board, and shall insert marginal notes of reference to the folios of the respective ledgers in which the items relating to any of such orders, payments, receipts, or other pecuniary transactions are entered.

Art. 3.—The clerk shall also punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books and accounts, according to the forms and directions relating to such books and accounts respectively in this Order and in the schedule thereto, namely :—

(1.) A ledger (Form A.), in which the items contained in the minute book of the various transactions relating to the receipt or payment of moneys by the highway board, and the receipt and disposal of goods or materials, or the execution of works, or performance of services, on behalf of the district, or of any Highway parish therein, shall be entered and posted up according to their proper dates, under the following heads of account (or as many thereof as may be requisite), and such additional heads as may be or may from time to time become necessary :

District surveyor's cash account.
Manual labour account.
Team labour account.
Materials account.
Tradesmen's bills account.
Improvements account.
Law charges account.
Salaries account.
Clerk's petty cash account.
Main roads account.
County authority's account.
Turnpike roads account.
Loan account (principal).
Loan account (interest).
Sinking fund account.
District fund account.
Treasurer's account.
General balance account.

An account shall also be kept in the same ledger, or in a separate ledger in a similar form, with every highway parish in the district.

And in connexion with the several items in each of the said accounts, the respective dates of the transactions shall be inserted, together with references to the folios of the minute book in which the entries relating to such transactions are contained, and to the folios of the corresponding credits and debits respectively.

(2.) An order check book, in the Form (B.), which shall contain all orders given by the highway board for stores or other articles or for work, and counterfoils of such orders, and forms of the invoices to accompany commodities supplied, or to be delivered when work is done. Such orders, when signed by the clerk, together with the forms of invoice, shall be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesmen or other persons dealt with or employed, to be returned and disposed of in the manner described thereon; and the counterfoils, certified by the clerk's initials, shall be retained in the said book.

(3.) A petty cash book, in which shall be entered promptly, and in order of date, an account of the sums received and paid by the clerk for petty disbursements, which account shall be balanced quarterly, and laid before the highway board at their ordinary meetings.

Treasurer's Book.

Art. 4.—The treasurer of the highway board shall keep a book according to the Form (C.) in the said schedule, in which shall be entered punctually and accurately an account of all moneys received and paid by him on account of the highway board. He shall balance and sign this account quarterly, and shall cause the book to be laid before the highway board when required by them.

District Surveyor's Accounts.

Art. 5.—The district surveyor shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books and accounts, according to the forms and directions relating to such books and accounts respectively in this Order and in the schedule thereto, namely:

(1.) A cash book, Form (D.), in which shall be entered in order of date under the several headings indicated in the form, all sums received or paid by him on behalf of the highway board (excepting those entered in his petty cash book, which may be transferred in gross sums), with the date of receipt or payment, and a reference as regards items of expenditure to the folios of the wages book or contract book in which the detailed particulars are entered: and as regards "Tradesmen's bills and Miscellaneous" expenses of repairs, a reference to the number of the invoice in each case. This book shall be balanced at the end of each quarter, and at such other times as the highway board may direct.

(2.) A contract book, Form (E.), the pages of which shall be arranged so as to form divisions under the four following headings, viz.,

1 Manual labour,
2. Team labour,
3. Materials,
4. Improvements,

and under those several headings the particulars of the work performed under contract, as well as the amounts payable in respect thereof and the payments (if any) made to contractors by the district surveyor, shall be entered from time to time according to the arrangement of the columns in each division, the particulars as respects main roads, district roads, and existing turnpike roads being shown separately in the columns provided for that purpose. The date of payment and the folio of the cash book to which the payments are transferred shall also be inserted in connexion with each entry.

There shall also be entered under the heading of materials the particulars indicated in the form as to materials supplied by contractors.

The sums entered under each of the four headings above named in the columns headed "Amounts payable under contract," shall be cast up at the foot of each page, and the totals, as brought forward, cast up at the end of each quarter.

(3.) A wages book, Form (F.), in which shall entered in respect of each parish in the district the names of the labourers employed and paid by the district surveyor, the days on and places at which they were so employed, the rate of pay and the amount of wages earned, together with the date of payment and a reference to the folio in the cash book to which the payments are transferred.

The district surveyor, or other person making the payments on his behalf, shall, at the time of payment, obtain the signatures of the labourers in the column provided for that purpose, or if any of them are unable to write, their marks shall be affixed, attested by the initials of the district surveyor or of such other person.

At the end of each month, or of such shorter period as the highway board may direct, the Wages Book, as regards each parish in which labourers have been employed by the district surveyor during that period, shall be submitted by him to the waywarden of that parish, or to one of such waywardens, if there be more than one.

(4.) A receipt check book, Form (G.), containing receipts and counterfoils in the form prescribed, each receipt and counterfoil bearing a corresponding number, and the numbers being printed thereon in consecutive order. Whenever money is received by the district surveyor from any other source than the highway board, he shall duly fill up one of the receipts and counterfoils, and shall deliver the receipt (stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary) to the person making the payment, and shall retain the counterfoil in the book.

(5.) A stock and stores account, in the Form (H.), in which the district surveyor shall keep an account of all materials, tools, or other articles intrusted to his charge, and shall show how the same shall have been disposed of and what remains in store. This book shall be balanced yearly and laid before the highway board from time to time as required by them.

(6.) A petty cash book, in which shall be entered promptly and in order of date, an account of the sums received and paid by the district surveyor for petty disbursements, which account shall be balanced quarterly, and laid before the highway board at their ordinary meetings.

Closing and Examination of Accounts.

Art. 6.—All the accounts of the highway board and their officers shall be made up and balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, and shall be submitted to the highway board at their first meeting after that day.

Financial Statement.

And whereas by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

> "Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local authority shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at "every audit (other than an extraordinary audit, held in "pursuance of section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, "1866), a financial statement in duplicate in the prescribed "form and containing the prescribed particulars; one of such "duplicates shall have the stamp charged under this Act "affixed thereon, and the auditor at the conclusion of the "audit shall cancel that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, "in the prescribed form, the amount in words at length of "the expenditure so audited and allowed, and further, that "the regulations with respect to such statement have been "duly complied with, and that he has ascertained by the "audit the correctness of the statement."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby further order as follows:

Art. 7.—The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the highway board as a local authority under section 3 above recited, shall, from and after the 25th day of March 1880, be in the Form (I.) in the Schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein specified or referred to, and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

Parochial Statement.

Art. 8.—The statement which by section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," the highway board are required, within thirty days after the completion of the audit, to furnish to each member of the Board and to the overseers of the parishes in the highway district, shall, from and after the 25th day of March 1880, be in the Form (L.) in the Schedule to this Order.

Notice of Audit: Production of Books.

Art. 9.—The district auditor shall audit the accounts of the highway board and their officers once in every year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the twenty-fifth day of March. Provided always, that if the district auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or any portion of the accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall so far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 10.—The district auditor, in respect of every ordinary audit, shall give to the clerk, the treasurer, and the district surveyor fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place on and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts. The district auditor shall also give the like notice to the waywarden or waywardens for each of the highway parishes in the district.

Art. 11.—The clerk and the other officers of the highway board who by law are liable to account to the district auditor shall attend at the time and place appointed by him for the audit of their accounts and shall submit to him all books, documents, and vouchers containing or relating to their accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the said district auditor, interfere with the audit.

Mode of Audit.

Art. 12.—In auditing the accounts, the district auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form, that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority. He shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account, and shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made. He shall also reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law.

Art. 13.—When the district auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or as soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit, and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 14.—The district auditor shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account: and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the officer rendering it to correct the same, and the officer shall make the necessary correction, and the district auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the officer shall refuse to do so, the district auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 15.—The district auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of the audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 16.—The district auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same; and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 17.—If he shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels relating to the highway district to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, and papers as may be produced before him, respecting such account, item, or charge.

Art. 18.—If the auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the highway board, have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any officer or other person accounting, and shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account, he shall submit a statement of such surcharge to the highway board as soon as he conveniently can do so.

Art. 19.—The personal representatives of an officer accountable under this Order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein contained, in the place of such deceased officer, and all regulations affecting the accounts of such officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 20.—The district auditor shall, at the close of such audit, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the Form (M.) in the said Schedule, showing which of the books directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

Art. 21.—In this Order and in the forms set forth in the Schedule thereto,—

"Highway district" means a district constituted in pursuance of the Highway Act, 1862, and the Highway Act, 1864, or one of such Acts.

"Highway board" means the highway board having jurisdiction within a highway district.

"Clerk" means the clerk to the highway board.

"District surveyor" includes an assistant surveyor, where such an Assistant is appointed, and where he may be required by the highway board, under the direction of the district surveyor, to perform any of the duties prescribed herein.

"Main roads" means roads so constituted under "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878."

"Manual labour" means manual labour employed in the actual execution of repairs, as distinct from such labour employed in obtaining, delivering, or preparing materials for repairs, and includes contract work for repairs where such repairs are let by contract under section 52 of "The Highway Act, 1864," and where the contract is not made exclusively for the purposes herein-after described under either of the heads of "Team labour" or "Materials."

"Team labour" means labour of that kind employed in the collection, delivery, or distributions of materials for the purpose of executing repairs, or in the actual execution thereof, and includes such labour employed under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively, under the section last above mentioned.

"Materials" means stone or other materials for repairs, and includes the cost of purchasing, getting, carrying, or preparing such materials, and of delivering the same other than by means of team labour. It also includes any such cost incurred under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively under the section last above mentioned, as well as damage to land in getting materials for the purpose of repairs, and royalty or rent of pits or quarries for that purpose.

"Tradesmen's bills" includes the cost of tools, implements, and other stock supplied by tradesmen for repairs, and not hereinbefore included in the term "Materials," and the cost incurred in repairs of drains, bridges, and fences, executed by tradesmen; and when used in connexion with "Main roads" means tradesmen's bills for repairs incurred for main roads exclusively.

"Improvements" means—

(1.) The conversion of any road that has not been stoned into a stoned road:

(2.) The widening of any road, the cutting off the corners in any road where land is required to be purchased for that purpose, the levelling roads, the making any new road, and the building or enlarging bridges:

(3.) The doing of any other work in respect of highways beyond ordinary repairs essential to placing any existing highway in a proper state of repair:

(4.) The abolition of tolls, where effected under section 15 of the Act, 35 & 36 Vict. c. 85.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

The Ledger.

_______________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT. _______________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

Fo. ___ *Dr.* CONTRA. *Cr.* Fo. ___

Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of Corresponding Credit.	Corresponding *Credit* and Items.	(*a*)			(*b*)			Totals. (*c*)			Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of Corresponding Debit.	Corresponding *Debit* and Items.	(*a*)			(*b*)			Totals. (*c*)		
			To	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*				*By*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*

Note.—As regards Manual Labour, Team Labour, and other heads of Account in the Ledger embracing items for maintenance or repairs, which in the case of Main Roads will be partly repayable by the County Authority, under sect. 13 of the 41 and 42 Vict. c. 77., it will be necessary to show in a separate column, in the pages devoted to such headings, the items relating to Main Roads, as distinct from those relating to District Roads and Existing Turnpike Roads. An additional column is accordingly introduced into this Form for that purpose, the column (*a*) being intended for the Main Roads, and the column (*b*) for District Roads and Existing Turnpike Roads. In cases where a Highway District is situated in more than one County, column (*a*) must be sub-divided, and the amount shown separately as regards each County.

(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) When to any account any sum is debited, part of which is credited to one account and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so credited are to be entered separately in columns (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, and their total in the column (*c*). The several accounts to which such parts are credited are to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding Credit and Items."

(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) When to any account any sum is credited, part of which is debited to one account and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so debited are to be entered separately in columns (*a*) or (*b*), as the case may be, and their total in the column (*c*). The several accounts to which such parts are debited are to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding Debit and Items."

FORM (B.)

The Order Check Book.

——— ——— ———HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

No.* ____ 18 .

Mr.† ________

†

(*Signature*)

No.* ____ 18 .

Mr.† ________

Please to †

(*Signature*)

* This No. may be consecutive for a quarter of the year, or for the half-year, or for the year, as the Highway Board shall direct. Where no direction is given it shall continue for the whole year.

† Insert in these spaces the name of the Tradesman, the goods to be supplied, and the place at which they are to be delivered, or the work is to be done, as the case may be.

NOTE.—This Order, with the Invoice or Account in blank, is to be detached from the Counterfoil thereof, and sent to the Tradesman; the Order is to be kept by the Tradesman, and the Invoice or Account returned when the Order is completely executed; a ticket being sent containing the like entries with every delivery, when there is more than one.

The Particulars and Price of the Goods or Work are to be inserted, and the Invoice or Account returned when the Order is executed.

No.* ____ 18 .

The ____________HIGHWAY BOARD.

Drs. To†

Date.	Articles supplied or work done.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	Total - - £				

No.____ §

Examined and Entered - } ____________

District Surveyor.

____________ 18 .

Correct, ____________ *Clerk.*

§ This No. must be entered by the District Surveyor according to the order of the receipt, and be consecutive as in the Note* in the Order Check Book.

FORM (C.)

The Treasurer's Book.

______________ Highway District.

Account of Receipts and Payments on behalf of the Highway Board for the year ended the 25th day of March 18 .

______________ *Treasurer.*

Receipts.						Payments.					
Date.	From whom.	On what Account.	Amount.			Date of Payment.	Date of Order.	Name of Payee.	Amount.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*				£	*s.*	*d.*
								Balance -			
		Total -						Total -			

Signed this ____ day of ______________ 18 . ______________ *Treasurer.*

Note.—This account is to be balanced at the end of every quarter, and the balance signed by the Treasurer.

FORM (D.)

__________Highway District. *Cash*

RECEIPTS.																				
Date.	No. in Receipt Check Book.	From whom received.	On what account.	Amount.			Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.			Manual Labour.								
												Main Roads.*			District Roads.			Existing Turn-pike Roads.		
				£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			Total -					Total -												

---

* In cases where a Highway District is situated in more than one County this column must be sub-divided,

FORM (D.)

Book. ________________ *District Surveyor*

PAYMENTS.

Repairs.										Improvements.	Folio in Wages Book.	Folio in Contract Book.	General Expenses.		Tota
Team Labour.			Materials.			Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous.									
Main Roads.*	District Roads.	Existing Turnpike Roads.	Main Roads.*	District Roads.	Existing Turnpike Roads.	Main Roads.*	District Roads.	Existing Turnpike Roads.	No. of Invoice.				Purpose.	Amount.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£
									Total-		Totals -				

and the amount shown separately as regards each County. See section 19 of the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.

FORM (E.)

Contract

______________Highway District. *Quarter ended the* *day*

MANUAL LABOUR. - - - - - - -

Name of Contractor.	Road on which Work was performed.	Nature of Work.

TEAM LABOUR. - - - - - - -

Name of Contractor.	Road on which Work was performed.	Nature of Work.

MATERIALS. - - - - - - - -

Name of Contractor.	Road where Materials were used, or where Work was performed.	Description of Materials or Work.

IMPROVEMENTS. - - - - - - -

Name of Contractor.	Name of Road.	Nature of Improvement.

---

* In cases where a Highway District is situated in more than one County, this column must be sub-divided,

FORM (E.)

Book.

of 18 .

______________ District Surveyor.

- - - - - - - MANUAL LABOUR.

Number of			Rate per			Amounts payable under Contract.												If paid by District Surveyor, Date of Payment.	Folio in Cash Book.
Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.*			District Roads.			Existing Turnpike Roads.			Total.				
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

- - - - - - - TEAM LABOUR.

Number of			Rate per			Amounts payable under Contract.												If paid by District Surveyor, Date of Payment.	Folio in Cash Book.
Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.*			District Roads.			Existing Turnpike Roads.			Total.				
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

- - - - - - - MATERIALS.

Number of			Rate per			Amounts payable under Contract.												If paid by District Surveyor, Date of Payment.	Folio in Cash Book.
Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.*			District Roads.			Existing Turnpike Roads.			Total.				
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

- - - - - - - IMPROVEMENTS.

Number of			Rate per			Amounts payable under Contract.												If paid by District Surveyor, Date of Payment.	Folio in Cash Book.
Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.*			District Roads.			Existing Turnpike Roads.			Total.				
						£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

and the amount shown separately as regards each County. See section 19 of the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.

FORM (F.)

Wages Book.

_____________ Highway District. ____ *Weeks ending the day of* 18 *, being the* , , *, and*

Parish of _________________ *weeks of the Quarter ending the day of* 18 .

Labourers' Names.	Employment.		Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Number of			Rate per			Amounts.												When paid.	Folio in Cash Book.	Labourers' Signatures.
	On what Road employed.	How employed.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			District Roads.			Existing Turnpike Roads.			Total.					
																																	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
																																Totals -															

Submitted to me by the District Surveyor
on the day of 18 .

____
Waywarden.

I hereby certify that the above particulars with regard to the work performed and the wages earned are correct, and that the amounts due have been paid to the labourers respectively.

_______________________*District Surveyor.*

The columns appropriated for the days in each week are intended to show the days on which the labourers are employed, and should be filled up thus: (1) or (½), according as the labourers are employed for the day or part of the day.

FORM (G.)

Receipt Check Book.*

COUNTERFOIL.

No. .

________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

______ day of ______ 18 .

Of Mr. ____________

£ ____________

for ____________.

RECEIPT.

No. .

__________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT

______ day of ______ 18 .

Received of Mr. ____________________

the sum of ________ Pounds ________ shillings and ________ pence,

for ____________________

____
District Surveyor.

£ ______

FORM (H.)

Stock and Stores Account.

Year ended at __________ 18 .

________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT. ________ *District Surveyor.*

ARTICLES.*	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of Invoice (if any), or Name of Contractor or Tradesman supplying.	Totals of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed.		Remaining in Store.	Totals consumed and remaining in Store.	Observations.
					Quantity.	Where used.			

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* As regards flints, gravel, or other materials, a separate page of this book, or a division of a page, should be assigned to each, so as to keep together the entries under the respective heads.

FORM (I.)

______________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

FINANCIAL

Statement of Account showing the Receipts and

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Contributions from Parishes - - - - - -			
Contributions from County Authority - - - - -			
Receipts from Existing Turnpike Trusts for repairs of Roads - -			
Receipts from Expired Turnpike Trusts - - - -			
Receipts (either by way of composition or otherwise, under Section 23 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77) on account of damage caused by excessive weight or extraordinary traffic - - - - - -			
Other Receipts - - - - - - - -			
Gross Receipts - -			

Note.

Number of Highway Parishes in the District - -

Rateable Value of District - - - £

Mileage		Miles.	Furlongs.
	Main Roads - - -		
	District Roads - - -		
	Roads (if any) the repairs of which are separately chargeable to Parishes under Section 7 of the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77 - - -		

FORM (I.)

STATEMENT.

Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March 18 .

EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
MAIN ROADS (Repairs) :—	£	s.	d.			
Manual Labour						
Team Labour						
Materials						
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous						
Deduct amount of repairs of Main Roads borne by County Authority						
Net Amount						
DISTRICT ROADS (Repairs) :—	£	s.	d.			
Manual Labour						
Team Labour						
Materials						
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous						
EXISTING TURNPIKE ROADS (Repairs) :—	£	s.	d.			
Manual Labour						
Team Labour						
Materials						
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous						
Improvements (not paid for out of Loans)						
Law Charges						
Salaries { Clerk						
Treasurer						
District Surveyor (including Assistant, if any)						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest*						
Other Expenses (less Contributions to Turnpike Trusts) †						
† Contributions to Turnpike Trusts	£	s.	d.			
Total						

* The particulars required with respect to Loans are to be supplied in the Form (K.) annexed.

____________________ Clerk. ____________ day of ______________ 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that the amount expended by the Highway Board during the year ended the 25th day of March 18 , as included in such Statement and allowed by me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of 18 .

__________ Stamp. __________ District Auditor.

FORM (K.)

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Year ended 25th March 18 .

______________ Highway District.

Loans chargeable upon the District Fund.										Sinking Fund.			
Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what class of Improvements.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
							Principal.	Interest.					
£							£	£	£	£		£	

Loans remaining chargeable upon Separate Parishes.											Sinking Fund.			
Name of Parish.	Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what class of Improvements.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
								Principal.	Interest.					
	£							£	£	£	£		£	

* If by a Company, insert the name.

Where all or any portion of the Loan has been expended during the year, state the nature of the Improvements, and the amount expended in each case.

Nature of Improvements.	Amount expended.

______________ Clerk,

______ day of ______ 18 .

Examined by me in connexion with the Financial Statement for the year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , and found correct.

______________ District Auditor.

Note.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the nearest £. Whenever the fractional parts, in abstracting from the books, amount in their total to 10*s*. or more than 10*s*., they are to be taken as equal to 1*l*.; if less than 10*s*. they are to be rejected. Thus: 175*l*. 10*s*. should be entered as 176*l*.; but 175*l*. 9*s*. 11*d*. as 175*l*. only.

FORM (L.)

PAROCHIAL STATEMENT.

Year ended 25th March 18 .

________________ HIGHWAY DISTRICT.

	PARISHES.	Balance in favour of Parish at the Commencement of this Year.	Receipts.		Balance against Parish at the End of this Year.	Total.	Balance against Parish at the Commencement of this Year.	Expenditure.				Balance in favour of Parish at the End of this Year.	Total.	Amount of Rateable Value upon which the Precepts for Contributions were calculated.	OUTSTANDING LOANS.		
			Contributions from Parishes to District Fund during this Year.	All other Receipts from Parishes.				Net Amount of District Fund apportioned.	Separate Charges (if any.)*						Repayable by Separate Parishes.		
															Amount outstanding at the end of this Year.	Rate of Interest.	Amount in Sinking Fund.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	
	Total																

---

* If any of these charges consist of a loan still separately chargeable on a Parish, the Principal and Interest or any payment to a Sinking Fund on behalf of the Parish should be entered in distinct columns.

________________ Clerk.

________ day of __________ 18 .

FORM (M.)

____________________ *Audit District.*

A STATEMENT of the DISTRICT AUDITOR,

in reference to the Books of the HIGHWAY DISTRICT for the year ended the 25th day of March 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the CLERK,

Mr. ____________________

By the TREASURER,

Mr. ____________________

By the DISTRICT SURVEYOR,

Mr. ____________________

OBSERVATIONS.

	CLERK.
Minute Book.	
Ledger.	
Order Check Book.	
Petty Cash Book.	
	TREASURER.
The Treasurer's Book.	
	DISTRICT SURVEYOR.
Cash Book.	
Petty Cash Book.	
Contract Book.	
Wages Book.	
Receipt Check Book.	
Stock and Stores Account.	
The Audit of the above Books was concluded the day of 18 .	

____________________ *District Auditor.*

Date ________________ 18 .

Against the name of any Book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the District Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the District Auditor considers requisite. Where there is no defect, the District Auditor should state the fact. And where any officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office, the District Auditor should report the facts on the other side.

No. 14.

DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879.

(42 Vict. c. 6.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
30*th April* 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith two copies of an Order issued by them under section 3 of the District Auditors Act, 1879, prescribing the form of the financial statement required to be submitted to the district auditor at the conclusion of each audit held after the 25th of March last.

Annexed to the form of financial statement is a form termed the "Loan account," which, as pointed out in a note at the foot of the financial statement, is intended to show the particulars of the several loans outstanding, and the sums paid, whether for principal or interest, in respect of each during the year, and the balance remaining due. Provision is also made in separate columns at the foot of the loan account for showing, in cases where all or any portion of a loan has been expended during the year, the nature of the works and the amount expended in each case.

I am at the same time to point out that section 2 of the Act provides that after the 25th day of March last all payments to district auditors out of any local rate shall cease, and the whole of their salaries and expenses shall be paid out of monies provided by Parliament, and that for the purpose of contributing towards the payment of such salary and expenses, there shall be charged on every local authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a district auditor a stamp duty according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement.

It will be seen that the financial statement, as prescribed by the Board, is not to include any sum paid to another local authority in pursuance of a precept, or any expenditure met by means of a loan, or borne by the Government and defrayed by Parliamentary grant.

The following is the Scale of Stamp Duties prescribed by the Act:—

Where the Total of the Expenditure comprised in the Financial Statement is—	The Sum shall be
Under 20*l.*	5*s.*
20*l.* and under 50*l.*	10*s.*
50*l.* and under 100*l.*	1*l.*
100*l.* and under 500*l.*	2*l.*
500*l.* and 1000*l.*	3*l.*
1,000*l.* and under 2,500*l.*	4*l.*
2,500*l.* and under 5,000*l.*	5*l.*
5,000*l.* and under 10,000*l.*	10*l*
10,000*l.* and under 20,000*l.*	15*l.*
20,000*l.* and under 50,000*l.*	20*l.*
50,000*l.* and under 100,000*l.*	30*l.*
100,000*l.* and upwards	50*l.*

It has been arranged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that there shall be appropriated adhesive stamps, bearing the words "District Audit," representing the values of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 5*l.*; and such stamps have accordingly been provided, and will be supplied on application to any distributor or sub-distributor of stamps.

The Commissioners require that where the duty exceeds 5*l.* it should be denoted by an impressed stamp, and any financial statement liable to duty above this amount will, on being presented to any distributor or sub-distributor, be forwarded by him free of expense to the Inland Revenue Department, in order that it may be impressed with the required stamp.

Where any doubt is felt as to the amount of expenditure upon which the stamp is to be assessed, the affixing of the stamp may be postponed until the question has been submitted to the district auditor and determined by him.

It must be specially borne in mind that section 7 provides that if a local authority fail to comply with the provisions of the Act with respect to a financial statement, such local authority, or if a clerk to the local authority is appointed, that clerk, and if no clerk is appointed, but there is a treasurer or other officer keeping the accounts which should be comprised in such financial statement, that treasurer or other officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of Her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

The Board enclose forms of the financial statement for the year ended at Lady-day last, and as it is desirable that for the purpose of preservation and reference these statement should be of uniform size, the Board request that in future the same may be furnished on paper of similar size.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Local Board.

No. 15.

THE DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879. FINANCIAL STATEMENT: LOCAL BOARDS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Local Boards, for the time being, of the several Local Government Districts in England and Wales;—

To the several District Auditors in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

> "Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local "authority shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at "every audit (other than an extraordinary audit, held in "pursuance of section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, "1866), a financial statement in duplicate in the prescribed "form and containing the prescribed particulars; one of such "duplicates shall have the stamp charged under this Act "affixed thereon, and the auditor at the conclusion of the

> "audit shall cancel that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, "in the prescribed form, the amount in words at length of "the expenditure so audited and allowed, and further, that "the regulations with respect to such statement have been "duly complied with, and that he has ascertained by the "audit the correctness of the statement."

And whereas local boards appointed for Local Government districts are local authorities within the terms of the said section:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby Order and prescribe, with respect to each Local Government district in England and Wales, as follows:

The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the local board as a local authority, in accordance with the provisions of the section above recited, shall be in the Form (A.) in the schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein specified or referred to; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

Given under the seal of office of the Local Government Board, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

______________________ LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.)

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure by the Local Board for the above-named Local Government District, for the Year ended the twenty-fifth day of March 18 .

RECEIPTS.

	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PUBLIC RATES.						
From General District Rate						
From Special District Rate (if any)						
From Highway Rate						
From Water Supply Rate						
From Gas Supply Rate						
From Market Tolls or other Dues and Duties (if any)						
From Precepts in respect of expenses of School Attendance Committee (if any)						
PRIVATE RATES.						
From Private Improvement Rate						
From Water Supply Rates or Rents						
OTHER RECEIPTS.						
From Parliamentary Grant - Salaries of Medical Officers of Health						
From Parliamentary Grant - Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances						
District Fund Account (if any)						
From all other sources						
Gross Receipts						

Form (A.)—Financial Statement—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
PUBLIC WORKS.						
(*Not paid for out of Loan.*)						
Sewerage - - - - - - - -						
Water Supply - - - - - -						
Gas Supply - - - - - - - -						
Highways (less amount* borne by County Authority in respect of repairs of Main Roads, if any) - - - - - -						
Scavenging and Watering - - - - - - -						
Parks or Public Pleasure Grounds - - - - -						
Hospitals - - - - - - - -						
Other Public Works - - - - - - - -						
£ *s.* *d.* * Amount borne by County Authority - -						
PRIVATE IMPROVEMENT WORKS.						
(*Not paid for out of Loan.*)						
Drainage and Water Supply - - - - - -						
Other Private Improvement Works - - - - -						
Amount of Expenditure on Public Works and Private Improvement Works - - - - - - -						

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	Amounts.			Totals.		
	£	s.		£	s.	d.
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.						
Election Expenses						
Legal Expenses						
Salaries (less amount† borne by Parliamentary Grant), viz.— Clerk						
Treasurer						
Medical Officer of Health						
Inspector of Nuisances						
Surveyor						
Establishment Charges, other than Salaries						
Repayment of Loans, with Interest‡						
Expenses of School Attendance Committee (if any)						
Other Payments (excluding contributions on Precepts of Joint Boards or Port Sanitary Authorities)§						
Amount of Expenditure on Public Works and Private Improvement Works, brought forward						
Total Expenditure included in this Statement						

† Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant:	£	s.	d.
Medical Officer of Health			
Inspectors of Nuisances			

§ Amount paid on Precepts:	£	s.	d.
To Joint Boards			
To Port Sanitary Authorities			
________________			
________________			

‡ The particulars required with respect to loans are to be supplied in the Form (B.) annexed.

________________ Clerk to the Local Board, day of 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by audit the correctness of such statement, and that the amount expended by the Local Board during the year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , as included in such statement and allowed by me at the audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

________________ Stamp. ________________ *District Auditor.*

FORM (B.)

________________ LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT.

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Local Board for the above-named District. Year ended the Twenty-fifth day of March 18 .

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.†	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	SINKING FUND.			
							Principal.	Interest.		Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
£							£	£	£	£		£	

* If by a Company, insert the name.

† Where all or any portion of the loan has been expended during the year, state the nature of the works and the amount expended in each case.

Nature of Improvements.	Amount expended.

________________ Clerk to the Local Board,

day of 18 .

Examined by me in connection with the financial statement for the year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , and found correct.

________________ District Auditor,

day of 18 .

NOTE.—It is only required that money be entered in the form above to the nearest £; whenever the fractional parts, in abstracting from the books, amount in their total to 10*s*., or more than 10*s*., they are to be taken as equal to £1; if less than 10*s*. they are to be rejected. Thus £175 10*s*. should be entered as £176, but £175 9*s*. 11*d*. as £175 only.

No. 16.

REMOVAL OF SICK PAUPERS TO LUNATIC AND OTHER ASYLUMS, &c. (METROPOLIS).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
23rd May 1879.

SIR,

THE attention of the Local Government Board has, from time to time, been directed to cases in which paupers have been removed to lunatic and other asylums, to workhouses, or to infirmaries, when physically unable to endure the fatigue of the journey.

The Board, therefore, think it desirable to bring the matter under the special notice of the Guardians, and to impress upon them the expediency or issuing directions to their officers that every person about to be so removed, should, on the day of removal, be carefully examined by the medical officer in charge of the case, in order that he may satisfy himself, and may certify, that the removal may, in his opinion, be effected with safety.

It is, moreover, important that as little time as possible should be allowed to elapse between the examination by the medical officer and the actual removal of the pauper, as, otherwise, the condition of the patient may, in the meantime, materially change. Further, the Board would recommend that if the removal should from any cause be delayed until the day following that upon which the medical examination is made, the patient should be again seen by the medical officer prior to his being removed.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 17.

HIGHWAY PARISHES.—GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
27th May 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith two copies of an Order which they have issued under section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878" (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.) and sections 3 and 5 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6.), prescribing regulations with respect to the mode of keeping and auditing the accounts of the surveyors of highways or other highway authorities of the several highway parishes not included in highway districts, and of the collectors of highway rates in those parishes.

The Board have endeavoured to frame the accounts in as simple a form as possible, consistently with giving effect to the various requirements of the statutes bearing on the subject, and providing the district auditor with a ready and effectual means of checking the several entries.

Two essential features to be preserved throughout the entire system of accounts are—

1. Uniformity in the headings under which the principal items of expenditure are classed, and a clear interpretation of such headings.

2. A separation, for the purposes of section 13 of the recent Act (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.) of the "expenses incurred in the maintenance" of main roads, or, following the construction in the last clause of that section, "the cost of repairs defrayed out of current rates," so as to afford the means of obtaining repayment of a moiety by the county authority.

As regards the first point, it has been thought most convenient to acopt the headings under which the leading items of expenditure have hitherto been classified, viz. :—Manual labour, team labour, materials, tradesmen's bills, and miscellaneous. Experience has shown, however, that considerable difference of opinion has prevailed among highway authorities as to the precise items to be included under those headings, particularly as regards "manual labour" and "materials." To remove any doubt in future, and to secure uniformity, the Board have, in Article 21 of the Order endeavoured to give such definitions as will be found clear, concise, and comprehensive.

As respects the second point, the Board have regarded the provision in section 13, which relates to repayment by the county authority, as intended to apply to expenses incurred in actual repairs of main roads, and not to include the salary of the surveyor, or such other charges as are incurred in common for the whole of the roads in the parish. Such charges could, for the purposes of the section, be only dealt with by way of estimate or apportionment, for which the Board are unable to find any sufficient authority.

The books which the Order requires to be kept by the surveyor are the following :—

1.—A rate book and rate collection account.
2.—A rate beceipt check book.
3.—A repairs expenditure account.
4.—A general quarterly receipt and expenditure account, with annual summary.
5.—A stock and stores account.

As regards the rate, section 29 of "The Highway Act, 1835," (5 & 6 Wm. 4. c. 50.) specified certain particulars which were to be set forth in the rate, and which were included in the form of rate appearing in the schedule to that Act. It has not been thought necessary to make any provision in the form of rate with respect to the rating of owners, as "The Small Tenements Rating Act" (13 & 14 Vict. c. 99.) is repealed as to highway rates.

Under section 39 of "The Highway Act, 1835," the surveyor is required to keep "separate and distinct accounts of the moneys levied for the highway rate," specifying "the different sums and the times when and the persons to whom and by whom the same shall have been collected and paid." As the entries of payments of rates by individuals would, if required to be made in a book apart from the poor rate, involve a re-entry of the names of the ratepayers, the Board have combined the rate collection account with the rate book. The addition of a column (No. 9.) for the "date of collection," meets the requirements of section 39 in a simple and convenient way, and by the introduction of another column (No. 10.) provision is made by which, if found desirable, a rate may be balanced and the arrears ascertained before the yearly audit and without interfering with the final balancing.

Where there is no intermediate balancing, column 10 will of course not be required.

Where there is a collector appointed to collect the highway rate, the "rate collection account" in the rate book is to be kept by him, if the surveyor so direct; but the account is in all cases to be signed by the surveyor. Although this involves the verification by the surveyor of entries made by the collector, it is only practically carrying out the responsibility already imposed upon the surveyor by the provisions of section 38 of the Act of 1835. That section provides that every collector shall under his hand, and at such time and in such manner as the surveyor may direct, deliver to the surveyor true and perfect accounts in writing of all monies which shall have been by such collector received by virtue of the Act, and also a list of the names of all such persons as shall have neglected or refused to pay their respective rates, and of the monies due from them respectively; and that the collector shall pay all such monies as shall remain due from him to the surveyor. The section further provides for proceedings being taken before the justices against the collector in case of default. Having regard to these provisions, the Board have not thought it necessary to prescribe any books for the use of the collector, independently of the surveyor, with the exception of the rate receipt check book, presently to be referred to. The mode in which the rate book is framed renders it incumbent on the surveyor, before affixing his signature, to satisfy himself of the accuracy of any entries made by the collector, and it will still rest with the surveyor to make whatever arrangements he may deem best for the fulfilment of his responsibilities under section 38.

The form of rate receipt check book, with which the demand note is combined, is similar to that prescribed in the case of the poor rate, and (as in the poor rate accounts order) the keeping of this book is made compulsory only in parishes where there is no collector, and in which there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book.

The collector, if so directed by the surveyor, is to fill up and use the rate receipt check book.

The Order provides an alternative mode of preparing and numbering the rate receipts and counterfoils. These are either to be filled up before the collection of the rate is proceeded with, the numbers being arranged consecutively according to the numbers in the rate book, or each receipt and counterfoil may be filled up at the time when the rate to which it relates is paid, the numbers being *printed* in consecutive order.

Section 40 of the Act of 1835 requires that the surveyor shall "keep a book in which shall be entered a just and true and particular "account of all money which shall have come to his hands as surveyor," and "to whom and on what occasion, and for what work and "in what place, and on what day he shall have paid or applied the "same."

As regards *receipts*, the particulars required by section 40 are provided for in the "general quarterly receipt and expenditure account," on the "receipts" side of which all moneys received are to be entered. Amounts received from rates may be entered in gross sums, as the particulars will appear in the rate collection account. Moneys derived from other sources are to be entered separately as received, and the sources from which they are derived are to be specified.

As regards *expenditure*, the particulars required by section 40, so far as they relate to costs of *repairs*, are in the first place to be entered in detail in the repairs expenditure account. This account is arranged in divisions according to the following headings, under which the expenses of repairs are to be classified, viz.:—

Manual labour,
Team labour,
Materials,
Tradesmen's bills and miscellaneous,

and under the first three of these heads columns are provided so as to show the names of the labourers, the days on which and the places at which they were employed, as well as the rate of pay (whether by day or otherwise), and the amount paid to each at the end of the week, fortnight, or other interval over which the period of payment extends. Under the heads of team labour and materials, columns are introduced to show the particulars of work performed or materials supplied under contracts entered into by the surveyor in pursuance of section 46 of "The Highway Act, 1835," for "purchasing, getting, and carrying "materials required for the repair of the highways."

It may here be convenient to point out that under Art. 21 of the Order, contracts of a *general* nature entered into under the section just mentioned are to be dealt with under the head of "materials," and that it is only when they are entered into for team labour exclusively that they are to be dealt with under the latter head.

Under all of the four headings, the column for "amounts paid" is subdivided, so as to show the portions expended respectively on the repairs of main roads and parish highways.

The form of "repairs expenditure account" is intended to be adapted (as respects the number of weeks included in a page) to the practice adopted in each highway parish as to the periodical payment of the labourers. Although the form in this Order is made to embrace four weeks, the weekly groups of columns may be reduced in number so as to meet the case of weekly or fortnightly payments.

The amounts paid from time to time for repairs, as shown by the repairs expenditure account, are to be transferred in gross sums to the columns under the head of "repairs" on the "expenditure" side of the general quarterly receipt and expenditure account. On the lower portion of the same page will be found columns for entries from time to time under the head of "general expenses," of such items as salaries, stationery, law charges, and other costs incurred for common purposes. An annual summary is also to be made (in the form set forth) of the receipts and expenditure during the four quarters of each year ending the 25th of March. This summary readily supplies the information required for the financial statement presently to be noticed.

The stock and store account supplies an obvious want, especially in the case of large parishes. The records in the foregoing books are confined to actual receipts and expenditure, the expenditure comprising money spent in the purchase of stones or other materials, or of tools, implements, and other stock. A considerable quantity of material, with the cost of which the surveyor has credited himself in the accounts of a year, will sometimes at the close of the year remain unused, and should therefore be accounted for by the surveyor as an asset, and in the case of a change of officers handed over to his successor. The account is so framed in the Order as to show the quantity of materials received from time to time, and the places where and the purposes for which they were used, as well as the quantity in hand at the end of the year. It also serves the purpose of the inventory contemplated by section 40 of the Act of 1835, which requires the surveyor to keep an account of all tools, implements, and other things provided by him for the repair of the highways.

The financial statement is rendered necessary by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," which is quoted on pages 5 and 6 of the Order. The statement is to be made up annually by the surveyor, as a "local authority" under that section, and, with the proper stamp affixed, submitted to the auditor, and transmitted by him to this office.

It must be specially borne in mind that section 7 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," provides that if a local authority fail to comply with the provisions of that Act with respect to a financial statement, such local authority, or if there is another officer keeping the accounts which should be comprised in such financial statement, that other officer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20*l.* for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of Her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

It may be noticed here that the items "team labour in lieu of rates," and "other work in lieu of rates," which were included in the form of annual return hitherto prescribed, have been omitted in the financial statement. It appears to the Board that, having regard to the terms of section 35 of the Act of 1835, team labour supplied under that section should not be made the subject of deduction from the amount of rate, but should be met by specific payments made by the surveyor and entered by him as such in that portion of his repairs expenditure account appropriated to "team labour."

The whole of the accounts are, under section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," to be balanced for audit up to the 25th of March in each year, and the audit will take place as soon as practicable after that date.

The provision in section 40 of the Act of 1835, under which every inhabitant rated to the highway rate of any parish is entitled, at all reasonable times, to inspect the accounts of the surveyor, and to take copies or extracts without payment, continues in force.

It only remains for the Board to advert generally to the altered arrangements respecting the audit.

Under section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," the accounts of all highway authorities and their officers are to be audited and examined by the auditor of accounts relating to the relief of the poor.

Notice of the time and place for holding the audit of the accounts will be given by the district auditor to the surveyor and to the collector.

Articles 11 to 19, both inclusive, contain provisions similar to those in force in the case of Poor Law accounts as regards the attendance of officers at the audit, the production of books and papers, the accounting by representatives of deceased officers, and the mode of conducting the audit.

It will be seen from Article 1 of the Order that the Board have reserved to themselves the power to assent from time to time to a departure from its provisions in cases where the circumstances are of so exceptional a character as to render such a course expedient.

It should be added that the District Auditors Act provides that, for the purpose of contributing towards the salary and expenses of the district auditor, there shall be charged on every local authority whose accounts are subject to audit by him, a stamp duty, according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement.

The following is the scale of stamp duties prescribed by the Act:—

Where the total of the expenditure comprised in the financial statement is	The sum shall be
Under 20*l*.	5*s*.
20*l*. and under 50*l*.	10*s*.
50*l*. and under 100*l*.	1*l*.
100*l*. and under 500*l*.	2*l*.
500*l*. and under 1,000*l*.	3*l*.
1,000*l*. and under 2,500*l*.	4*l*.
2,500*l*. and under 5,000*l*.	5*l*.
5,000*l*. and under 10,000*l*.	10*l*.
10,000*l*. and under 20,000*l*.	15*l*.
20,000*l*. and under 50,000*l*.	20*l*.
50,000*l*. and under 100,000*l*.	30*l*.
100,000*l*. and upwards	50*l*.

The stamp will be affixed to or impressed upon the financial statement, and it has been arranged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that there shall be appropriated adhesive stamps, bearing the words "district audit," representing the value of 5*s*., 10*s*., 1*l*., 2*l*., and 5*l*.; and such stamps have accordingly been provided, and will be supplied on application to any distributor or sub-distributor of stamps.

The commissioners require that where the duty exceeds 5*l*. it should be denoted by an impressed stamp, and any financial statement liable to duty above this amount will, on being presented to any distributor or sub-distributor, be forwarded by him free of expense to the Inland Revenue Department, in order that it may be impressed with the required stamp.

Where any doubt is felt as to the amount of expenditure upon which the stamp is to be assessed, the affixing of the stamp may be postponed until the question has been submitted to the district auditor, and determined by him.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Surveyor of Highways.

No. 18.

HIGHWAY PARISHES.—GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

To the Surveyors of Highways, or other Highway Authorities, for the time being, of the several Highway Parishes not in Highway Districts;—

To the Collectors of Highway Rates, for the time being, of the said Highway Parishes respectively;—

To the several District Auditors authorised for the time being to audit the accounts of the said Highway Authorities and Collectors respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 9 of "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878," it is enacted that the accounts of the highway authority of every highway district and highway parish shall be made up in such form as the Local Government Board shall from time to time prescribe, and shall be balanced to the twenty-fifth day of March in each year :

And whereas by section 5 of " The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows :—

" Where any accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local " authority are subject by law to be audited by a district auditor, " the Local Government Board may from time to time by Order " make, and when made revoke and vary, such regulations as " seem to the Board necessary or proper respecting the audit of " such accounts, including the form of keeping the accounts of the " local authority and their officers, the day or days to which the " accounts are to be made up, the time within which they are to " be examined by the local authority, the mode in which, if it is " so prescribed, they are to be certified by the local authority or " any officer of that authority, the mode of publishing the time " and place of holding the audit, the persons by whom such " accounts are to be produced for audit, and the mode of conducting " the audit, and an Order under this section shall be deemed to be " an Order within the meaning of section ninety-eight of the " Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order as follows :—

Art. 1.—The several regulations in this Order contained shall henceforth be observed in regard to the accounts of the surveyor of every highway parish not included in any highway district, such surveyor being a highway authority within the terms of the section last before recited, as well as to such accounts as may be kept by collectors of highway rates, for the time being, in such parishes respectively, and to the audit of such accounts, except in so far as the Local Government Board may from time to time assent to any departure from such regulations.

Art. 2.—The surveyor shall punctually enter up and accurately keep a *rate book and rate collection account*, in the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order.

In the portion of the said form headed " rate book " shall be inserted the particulars indicated by the headings of the several columns numbered from 1 to 5, both inclusive, and before any rate is presented to the justices for allowance, the surveyor shall sign a declaration, in words at length, of the total amount of the rate so presented for allowance, according to the form of declaration set forth in the said Form (A.), or to the like effect.

If the surveyor shall deem it convenient, the rate may be divided into several portions corresponding with the several divisions of the parish, if any, so as to bring all the rateable property of each division together, and there may be separate series of numbers for the assessments in every division, and he may in like manner bring together in the rate separate classes of rateable property.

The several columns of the rate book and rate collection account which contain the annual value, the rate in the pound assessed, the recoverable arrears, and the total amount to be collected, shall be added up at the foot of every page, and the several totals shall be ascertained and set forth at the foot at the rate, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected.

Where there is a collector, the portion of the said Form (A.) headed " rate collection account " shall, if the surveyor so direct, be entered by such collector, instead of by the surveyor; and the collector shall also enter in the other portion of the said form all such particulars of every assessment as he shall be directed by the surveyor to enter therein.

The portion of the said Form (A.) headed "rate collection account" shall, whether it be entered up by the surveyor or by the collector, be signed by the surveyor before the book is presented to the district auditor.

Art. 3.—In every case where there is no collector, the following regulations numbered (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall apply:

(1.) Where there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book the surveyor shall, and where there is a less number of ratepayers the surveyor may, use a *rate receipt check book,* in the Form (B.) in the said Schedule.

(2.) The receipts and counterfoils in this book shall be numbered consecutively with numbers corresponding with those in the rate book, and demand notes shall be printed in the rate receipt check book, in the form prescribed in the said schedule, and such demand notes shall be signed by the surveyor and numbered so as to correspond with the numbers of the respective receipts.

(3.) When the amount of the rate shall be received from any person assessed, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall, at that time and not before, be signed by the surveyor and detached from the rate receipt check book, and shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person making the payment, and the counterfoil shall be retained in the book.

(4.) In the receipt so delivered and in the counterfoil so retained the true date of the payment shall be inserted.

(5.) If upon the closing of any rate not collected there shall remain in the rate receipt check book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the surveyor shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason for not using it, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 4.—Where there is a collector, the regulations contained in Art. 3, Nos. (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall apply to him, and the rate receipt check book shall be filled up and used by him instead of by the surveyor.

The collector, before he shall proceed to issue demand notes or to collect any rate, shall prepare demand notes and receipts in one book, or in several, if so directed by the surveyor, in the aforesaid Form (B.), such demand notes, as well as the receipts and the counterfoils thereof, being numbered with consecutive numbers corresponding with those in the rate book, and properly fill in the same respectively with the names of the several ratepayers, and the sum to be collected from each. He shall then submit every such rate receipt check book, so numbered and filled up, to the surveyor before he proceeds to collect the rate; and the surveyor shall cause the correctness of the numbering, and the correspondence of the sums, and of the names filled in, with the rate book to which they relate, to be ascertained, and on the leaf next after the last of the receipts so made out in respect of any one rate the surveyor shall certify the fact that such rate receipt check book has been examined and ascertained to be correct, and shall state in words at length the number of receipts filled up for the rate then to be collected, which certificate shall be in the form set forth in the said schedule, and shall be signed by the surveyor and correctly dated.

Art. 5.—Where, in the opinion of the surveyor, the circumstances of the parish render it expedient, the receipts (and corresponding counterfoils) in the rate receipt check book, instead of being prepared before the collection of the rate and numbered consecutively according to the rate book, may each of them be filled up at the time when the payment of the assessment to which it relates is actually made, the numbers being printed beforehand on the receipts and counterfoils in consecutive order.

Provided that in such cases :

(1.) Whenever the surveyor or the collector (as the case may be) receives the rate, he shall insert in the receipt given and in the counterfoil retained the number (or numbers) in the rate book of the assessment or assessments to which they relate.

(2.) Where more than one rate receipt check book is required for one rate, the printed consecutive numbers shall run on without interruption throughout all the receipt check books used for such rate.

(3.) When a new rate is made, all the unused receipts for the former rate shall, where the rate receipt check book is used by the collector, be be delivered by him to the surveyor.

(4.) The demand notes shall form a separate book, still bearing the same numbers as those in the rate book.

Art. 6.—The surveyor shall also punctually enter up and accurately keep the following accounts according to the forms and directions relating to such accounts respectively in this Order and in the schedule thereto; namely,—

(1.) *A repairs expenditure account*, in the Form (C.), the pages of which shall be arranged so as to form divisions under the four following headings :

1. Manual labour ;
2. Team labour ;
3. Materials ;
4. Tradesmen's bills and miscellaneous ;

and under those several headings the particulars of the expenditure incurred in respect of each shall be entered from time to time, according to the arrangement of the columns in each division, the amounts paid for repairs being shown separately as regards main roads and parish highways in the columns provided for that purpose.

The date of payment and the folio of the general quarterly receipt and expenditure account to which the payments are transferred shall also be inserted in connection with each entry.

There shall also be entered in the Form, under the headings "team labour" and "materials," the particulars indicated therein as to labour supplied by contractors, and under the last-named heading, the particulars indicated in the Form as to materials supplied by contractors or otherwise.

The surveyor, at the time of making the payments to the labourers, shall obtain their signatures in the column provided for that purpose, or if any of them are unable to write, their marks shall be affixed, attested by the initials of the surveyor or other person making the payments on his behalf.

The sums entered under each of the four headings above named, in the columns headed "amounts paid," shall be added up at the foot of each page, and the totals, as brought forward, cast up at the end of each quarter.

(2.) *A general quarterly receipt and expenditure account* (Form D.), in which shall be entered in order of date, under the several headings in the Form, all sums received or paid by the surveyor on behalf of the parish, with the date of receipt or payment, and a reference as regards items of expenditure to the folio of the repairs and expenditure account in which the detailed particulars are entered. This book shall be balanced at the end of each quarter, and an annual summary shall be made according to the (Form E.) with respect to the account for each year ended the 25th day of March.

(3.) *A stock and stores account* (Form F.), in which shall be entered the quantity and value of materials received and consumed from time to time, with the other particulars set forth in the Form.

Financial Statement.

And whereas by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

> " Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local " authority are audited by a district auditor, the local authority " shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at every audit " (other than an extraordinary audit, held in pursuance of " section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866) a financial " statement in duplicate in the prescribed Form and containing " the prescribed particulars; one of such duplicates shall have " the stamp charged under this Act affixed thereon, and the " auditor at the conclusion of the audit shall cancel that stamp, " and certify on each duplicate, in the prescribed Form, the " amount in words at length of the expenditure so audited and " allowed; and further, that the regulations with respect to " such statement have been duly complied with, and that he " has ascertained by the audit the correctness of the statement."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby further order as follows:—

Art. 7.—The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the surveyor as a local authority under section 3 above recited, shall, for the year ending the 25th day of March 1880, and thenceforth, be in the Form (G.) in the schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

Closing and Examination of Accounts.

Art. 8.—All the accounts of the surveyor and the collector shall be made up and balanced to the 25th day of March in every year.

Notice of Audit: Production of Books.

Art. 9.—The district auditor shall audit the accounts of the surveyor and the collector once in every year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the 25th day of March: Provided always, that if the district auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the accounts, in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall, as far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 10.—The district auditor, in respect of every ordinary audit, shall give to the surveyor and to the collector 14 days notice in writing of the time and place when and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts.

Art. 11.—The surveyor and collector shall attend at the time and place appointed by the district auditor for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to him all books, documents, and vouchers, containing or relating to their accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the district auditor, interfere with the audit.

Mode of Audit.

Art. 12.—In auditing the accounts, the district auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account; and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made; and he shall reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorised by law.

Art. 13.—When the district auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person, he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or so soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit, and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 14.—The district auditor shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account; and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the officer rendering it to correct the same, and the officer shall make the necessary correction, and the district auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the officer shall refuse to do so, the district auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 15.—The district auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of his audit; and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, so far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account, which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 16.—The district auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if re-required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 17.—If he shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels relating to the highway parish, to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, and papers as may be produced before him, respecting such account, item, or charge.

Art. 18.—If the auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the highway parish have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied, or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any officer or other person accounting, he shall surcharge such officer or person with such amount or value in his account.

Art. 19.—The personal representatives of an officer accountable under this order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein contained, in the place of such deceased officer, and all regulations affecting the accounts of such officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 20.—The district auditor shall, at the close of each audit, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the Form (H.) in the said schedule, showing which of the books directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 21.—In this Order and in the Forms set forth in the schedule thereto—

"Highway parish" means a parish or place capable of being included in a highway district in pursuance of the Highway Acts, 1862 and 1864, or one of such Acts.

"Surveyor" means any surveyor or surveyors of highways, or other authority performing similar duties and being the highway authority for the time being.

"Collector" means a collector of highway rates duly appointed under the statutes in that behalf.

"Main roads" means roads so constituted under "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878."

"Manual labour" means manual labour employed in the actual execution of repairs, as distinct from such labour employed in obtaining, delivering, or preparing materials for repairs.

"Team labour" means labour of that kind employed in the collection, delivery, or distribution of materials for the purpose of executing repairs, or in the actual execution thereof, and includes such labour employed under any contract entered into for those purposes exclusively under section 46 of "The Highways Act, 1835."

"Materials" means stone or other materials for repairs, and includes the cost of purchasing, getting, carrying, or preparing such materials, and of delivering the same other than by means of team labour. It also includes any such cost incurred under any contract entered into under the section last above mentioned, where the contract is not made exclusively for the purposes above described under the head of "team labour" as well as damage to land in getting materials for the purpose of repairs, and royalty or rent of pits or quarries for that purpose.

"Tradesmen's bills" includes the cost of tools, implements, and other stock supplied by tradesmen for repairs, and not hereinbefore included in the term "materials," and the cost incurred in repairs of drains, bridges, and fences, executed by tradesmen; and when used in connection with "main roads," means tradesmen's bills for repairs incurred for main roads exclusively.

SCHEDULE

FORM (A.)

Rate Book and Rate Collection Account.

HIGHWAY PARISH OF ________________

AN ASSESSMENT for carrying the several purposes of the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50. into execution, in the Highway Parish of , in the County of , made this day of 18 , being an equal assessment or rate at in the Pound on the full annual value of the property in the said Highway Parish liable to be rated for the Highways therein.

	RATE BOOK.								RATE COLLECTION ACCOUNT.																						
																						Uncollected at finally balancing this Book.									
																									Irrecoverable at finally balancing this Book.						
																												Otherwise not recoverable.			
Number.	Name of Occupier.	Description of the Premises and Property rated.	Annual Value.			Rate at in the Pound.			Recoverable Arrears of former Rates.			Total Amount to be collected.			Amount actually collected.			Date of Collection (Day, Month, and Year).	Uncollected at first balancing this Book.			Recoverable Arrears at finally balancing this Book.			Amount legally excused.			Amount.			Causes.
1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.	10.			11.			12.			13.			14:
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		TOTALS -												*																	
														*																	

Form of Declaration at the foot of the "Rate."

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the total of the above Rate as shown in Column 5 amounts to the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence.

________________ *Surveyor.*

____

Surveyor [*or* Surveyors] of Highways, [*or* other Highway Authority] of the above-named Parish.

* The Sub-division of totals is here introduced to meet a case where it may be found desirable to balance the Book before the closing of the Rate. In such a case the upper division is intended for the amount collected at the first balancing, and the lower one for the amount collected since the first balancing.

FORM (B.)

Rate Receipt Check Book.

COUNTERFOIL.

This part is to be retained by the Surveyor or the Collector, as the case may be.

No. ____
Highway Parish of ____.
day of 18 .

Mr. ____

Rate made on the
day of
____

Arrear £ ____
____
£

Paid by Mr. ____
of ____, *Owner* -
Allowance to him at
25 per cent. -

RECEIPT.

No.
Highway Parish of ____.
day of 18 .

Received of ____
the Sum of *in respect of the Highway Rate of the above Parish, viz.:—*

£ *s.* *d.*

Rate made the
day of 18 *at*
in the Pound
on £ *Annual Value* - - -
Arrear of former Rate
Total - -

Allowance to Owner at 25 per cent. - -
Paid by Owner - -

____
Surveyor [*or* Collector.]

DEMAND NOTE.

No. ____
Highway Parish of ____.
day of 18 .

Mr. ____
____ *Street.*

The Surveyor of Highways demands payment of the Highway Rate, made the day of 18 *, and of the arrears of former Rates as below, now due from you.*

£ *s.* *d.*

At *in the Pound*
on £ *Annual Value* - -
Arrears - -
Total -

____
Surveyor [*or* Collector.]

Form of Certificate to be signed by the Surveyor.

*I, the Surveyor of the Highways of the Parish aforesaid, do hereby certify that I have examined this Rate Receipt Check Book, and have ascertained the correctness of the numbering and the correspondence of the sums and names in such receipts with the Rate Book, and I certify that the Number of Receipts in this Book so filled up for this Rate amounts to**

Dated this *day of*

____
Surveyor.

---

* Here state the Number in Words at length.

FORM (C.)

Repairs
for the *weeks ending*
being the , , , *and*
HIGHWAY PARISH OF ________________ *the* *day*

MANUAL LABOUR. - - - - - - - -

Names of Labourers.	Employment.		Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .					
	Name of Road.	Mode.												
			M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.

TEAM LABOUR. - - - - - - - -

Names.		Employment.		Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .					
Labourers.	Contractors.	Name of Road.	Mode.												
				M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.

MATERIALS. - - - - - - - -

Names.		Description of Materials or Work.	Road where Materials were used, or where Work was performed.	Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .					
Persons supplying Materials by Contract or otherwise.	Labourers employed in getting, carrying, or preparing Materials.														
				M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.

TRADESMEN'S BILLS

Names of Tradesmen, &c.	Description of Charge.

N.B.—Under Section 40 of the Highway Act of 1835, any Surveyor of Highways who shall neglect to enter i
pay any sum not exceedin
The columns appropriated for the days in each week are intended to show on what days the labourers were employe
* The Invoices, as they are received, should be numbered consecutively

FORM (C,)

Expenditure Account
the *day of* 18 ,
weeks of the Quarter ending
of 18 .

______________ *Surveyor.*

MANUAL LABOUR.

Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Number of			Rate per			Amounts paid.						When paid.	Folio of General Quarterly Receipt and Expenditure Account.	Labourers' Signatures.
												Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.					
M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.							£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*			

TEAM LABOUR.

Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Number of			Rate per			Amounts paid.						When paid.	Folio of General Quarterly Receipt and Expenditure Account.	Labourers' Signatures.
												Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.					
M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.							£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d*			

MATERIALS.

Week, ending of 18 .						Week, ending of 18 .						Number of			Rate per			Consecutive Number of Invoice.*	Amounts paid.						When paid.	Folio of General Quarterly Receipt and Expenditure Account.	Labourers' Signatures.
												Yards.	Loads.	Days.	Yard.	Load.	Day.		Main Roads.			Parish Highways.					
M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.								£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*			

AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Consecutive No. of Invoice.*	Amounts paid.						When paid.	Folio of General Quarterly Receipt and Expenditure Account.
	Main Roads.			Parish Highways.				
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		

his account every sum paid by him, within one week after the same shall be paid, will be liable to forfeit and
Five Pounds for each default.
and should be filled up thus: (1) or (½), according as the labourers were employed for the day or part of the day.
and kept arranged in that order, for convenience of reference.

FORM (D.)

General Quarterly Recei

HIGHWAY PARISH OF ______________ *Quarter ending the*

RECEIPTS.													
Date.	From whom received.*	On what account.		Amount.			Date.	From whom received.*	On what account.		Amount.		
		If from Rates state so.	If from other sources, specify them.						If from Rates, state so.	If from other sources, specify them.			
				£	s.	d.			Brought forward -		£	s.	d
									GROSS TOTAL -				
			TOTAL -						Balance in hand from last Quarter's Account -				

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* The Ratepayers' names, which will appear in the Rate Book and Rate Collection Account, need not be entered in this Book. Where the Rates are received by the Surveyor from the Collector, it will suffice if the word "Collector" is inserted in this column.

N.B.—Under Section 40 of the Highway Act of 1835, any Surveyor of Highways who shall neglect to enter in his account every sum received or paid by him, within one week after the same shall have been received or paid, will be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each default.

FORM (D.)

and Expenditure Account.
day of 18 .

______________ *Surveyor.*

EXPENDITURE.

£ s. d.

REPAIRS.

	Month ending of 18 . †				Month ending of 18 . †				Month ending of 18 . †			
—	Main Roads.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.	Parish High-ways.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.	Main Roads.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.	Parish High-ways.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.	Main Roads.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.	Parish High-ways.	Folio of Repairs Expenditure a/c.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Manual Labour -												
Team Labour -												
Materials - -												
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous Expenses for Repairs - -												
Totals -												

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	Purposes.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
		TOTAL - - - -			
		BALANCE IN HAND -			

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† If the payments for wages are made otherwise than monthly, these columns must be altered accordingly.

FORM (E.)

Annual Summary of Quarterly Receipts and Expenditure.

Year ended the Twenty-fifth day of March, 18 .

Highway Parish of ______________

______________ *Surveyor.*

RECEIPTS.					
	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Rates -					
From County Authority in respect of Main Roads -					
From Turnpike Trusts -					
On account of extraordinary traffic, under section 23 of the 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77 -					
From other sources					
Totals -					
	Balance in hand as shown by Summary for previous Quarter -				

EXPENDITURE.											
	For Repairs.										Totals.
	Main Roads.					Parish Highways.					
	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Total.	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Quarter ended —of— 18 .	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manual Labour -											
Team Labour -											
Materials -											
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous.											
Totals -											

GENERAL EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Salaries -				
Turnpike Trusts -				
Other Payments -				
Total Expenditure -				
Balance in hand -				

FORM (F.)

Stock and Stores Account.

Year ended the 25th day of March, 18 .

HIGHWAY PARISH OF ______________. ______________ *Surveyor.*

ARTICLES.*	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of Invoice (if any), or Name of Contractor or Tradesman supplying.	Totals of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed.		Remaining in Store.	Totals consumed and remaining in Store.	Observations.
					Quantity.	Where used.			

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* As regards flints, gravel, or other materials, a separate page of this book, or a division of a page, should be assigned to each, so as to keep together the entries under the respective heads.

FORM (G.)

____________________UNION.

____________________HIGHWAY PARISH.

FINANCI

Statement of Account showing the Receipts ar

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d
Highway Rates - - - - - - - - -			
Contributions from County Authority - - - - - -			
Receipts from Turnpike Trusts - - - - - - - - -			
Receipts (either by way of composition or otherwise, under Section 23 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.) on account of damage caused by excessive weight or extraordinary traffic - -			
Other Receipts - - - - - - - -			
Note.			
Gross Receipts - - -			

	Miles.	Furlongs.
Mileage { Main Roads - - - - -		
Mileage { Parish Highways - - - -		

FORM (G.)

STATEMENT.

Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 18 .

EXPENDITURE.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MAIN ROADS (Repairs):—						
Manual Labour						
Team Labour						
Materials						
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous						
Deduct amount of repairs of Main Roads borne by County Authority						
Net Amount						
	£	s.	d.			
PARISH HIGHWAYS (Repairs):—						
Manual Labour						
Team Labour						
Materials						
Tradesmen's Bills and Miscellaneous						
Salaries { Surveyor						
Salaries { Collector (if any)						
Other Expenses (less Contributions to Turnpike Trusts)*						
* Contributions to Turnpike Trusts	£	s.	d.			
Total						

____________________Surveyor, day of 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that the amount expended by the Surveyor during the year ended the 25th day of March 18 , as included in such Statement and allowed by me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of 18 .

________________ Stamp. ________________District Auditor.

FORM (H.)

____________________ UNION ____________________ *Audit District.*

HIGHWAY PARISH OF ____________________.

A STATEMENT of the AUDITOR for the year ended the 25th of March, 18 , in referen to the Books required to be kept by the Surveyor of Highways [*or* other Highway Authority] an Collector of Highway Rates of the above-mentioned Parish.

____________________ *Surveyor.*
____________________ *Collector.*

The Surveyor [*or* other Highway Authority] and the Collector above named attended the Audit.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Rate Book.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
Repairs Expenditure Account.	
General Quarterly Receipt and Expenditure Account and Annual Summary.	
Stock and Stores Account.	
The Audit of the above Books was concluded the *day of* 18 .	

____________________ *District Auditor.*
Date ____________________ 18 .

Against the name of any Book mentioned in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectl kept the Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In cas of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on th other side*, together with such observations as the Auditor considers requisite. Where there is n defect, the Auditor should state the fact. He is also to report whether the officer has in any respec disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office.

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* If this is not so, alter the Statement according to the fact.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, th twenty-sixth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundre and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

No. 19.

U. S. A. (2.)

MODEL BYELAWS.

(Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.).)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
28th May 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to advert to their Circular of the 25th of July 1877, with which they forwarded printed copies of a selection of model byelaws which they had caused to be prepared for the use of sanitary authorities.

In that Circular, the Board stated that they hoped to be able as time and opportunity might permit, to extend the model code to the whole range of matters to which byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1875, relate.

The Board now forward for the use of the urban sanitary authority printed copies of three additional series of model byelaws.

These series comprise clauses relating to the following subjects, that is to say :—

1. A pleasure ground :—
   (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 164.)
2. Horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire :—
   (*a.*) For regulating stands ;
   (*b.*) For fixing rates of hire ;
   (*c.*) For securing the good and orderly conduct of drivers and conductors while in charge.
   (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 172.)
3. Pleasure boats and vessels :—
   (*a.*) For regulating the numbering and naming of pleasure boats and vessels ; (*b*) the number of persons to be carried therein ; and (*c*) the mooring places for the same ;
   (*d.*) For fixing rates of hire ; and (*e*) the qualification of the boatmen or other persons in charge ; and
   (*f.*) For securing their good and orderly conduct while in charge.

Following the plan which they adopted in the case of the model byelaws previously issued, the Board have introduced in the preface to each of the three series of clauses above described such observations as have appeared to them to be necessary for the purpose of drawing the attention of the urban authority to the chief points requiring consideration in connexion with the particular subjects to which the model byelaws have reference.

For the use of the several authorities in submitting for revision and confirmation byelaws framed upon the basis of the model series now issued, the Board have caused these clauses to be printed on foolscap paper, with a margin for annotations.

Draft forms will, on application to the Board, be supplied to every urban authority desirous of making new byelaws, or of amending existing byelaws ; and these forms should be used in accordance with the instructions on pages 5 and 6 of the Circular of the 25th of July 1877.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the
Urban Sanitary Authority.

No. 20.

MODEL BYELAWS ISSUED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR THE USE OF SANITARY AUTHORITIES.

X.

PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Memorandum.

By section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as follows :

" Any urban authority may purchase or take on lease, lay out, plant, " improve, and maintain lands for the purpose of being used as public " walks or pleasure grounds, and may support or contribute to the " support of public walks or pleasure grounds provided by any person " whomsoever.

" Any urban authority may make byelaws for the regulation of any " such public walk or pleasure ground, and may by such byelaws " provide for the removal from such public walk or pleasure ground of " any person infringing any such byelaw by any officer of the urban " authority or constable."

It will be seen on reference to the model byelaws which the Board have framed under the above-cited enactment, that the scope of the series is very comprehensive.

Bearing in mind the diversity of local circumstances, the Board have deemed it advisable to embody in the model clauses a set of regulations, which in many cases may, with advantage, be adopted in their entirety, and in other cases where byelaws of more limited range will suffice, may, by the selection of appropriate provisions be readily adapted to the requirements of each district.

As regards a few subjects to which byelaws relating to pleasure grounds sometimes apply, the Board have not thought it expedient to suggest any regulations for general use. Thus, for instance, the model series contains no rules with respect to music in pleasure grounds. Though in every case where the urban authority may think it necessary to propose a byelaw with regard to this particular matter it is essential that the requirements of the byelaw should be reasonable and definite, its form and effect must obviously be determined with especial reference to the circumstances of each locality.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO A PLEASURE GROUND.

1. The pleasure ground shall be opened at the hour of in the forenoon, and shall be closed at the hour of in the afternoon of every day during the months of , , , , and , and shall be opened at the hour of in the forenoon and shall be closed at the hour of in the afternoon of every day during

the months of , , , , , and .

A person other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not on any day enter the pleasure ground before the time herein-before appointed for the opening thereof, or enter the pleasure ground or remain therein after the time herein-before appointed for the closing thereof.

2. A person shall not enter or quit the pleasure ground otherwise than through some one of the gates, wickets, passages, or openings appointed by the sanitary authority as the authorised means of entrance to or egress from the pleasure ground.

3. A person shall not wilfully or improperly remove or displace any board, plate, or tablet, or any support, fastening, or fitting of any board, plate, or tablet used or constructed or adapted to be used for the exhibition of any byelaw or notice, and fixed or set up by the sanitary authority in any part of the pleasure ground, or in or on any building or structure therein, or at or near to any one of the appointed means of entrance to or egress from the pleasure ground, or in or on any wall or fence enclosing the pleasure ground.

4. A person shall not carelessly or negligently deface, injure, or destroy any part of any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground.

5. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently remove or displace any barrier, railing, or post, or any fixed or movable seat, or any part of any building, structure, or erection, or any monument, work of art, ornament, or decoration, or any implement, utensil, apparatus, appliance, or article provided for use or used or adapted to be used in the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, or in the care, cultivation, or protection of any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, herb, or plant in the pleasure ground.

6. A person other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time ride, drive, or bring, or cause or suffer to be ridden, driven, or brought into the pleasure ground any beast of draught or burden.

7. A person shall not drive or bring, or cause to be driven or brought into the pleasure ground any bull, ox, cow, heifer, steer, calf, sheep, lamb, hog, pig, or sow, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the sanitary authority, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, such person may be duly authorised to drive or bring any such animal or to cause any such animal to be driven or brought into the pleasure ground for pasturage or for any other lawful purpose.

8. A person, other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time drive or wheel, or cause or suffer to be driven or wheeled into the pleasure ground any barrow, truck, or machine, or any vehicle other than a wheeled chair drawn or propelled by hand, or a perambulator

or a chaise drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children.

9. A person who shall wheel or bring, or cause to be wheeled or brought into the pleasure ground a wheeled chair drawn or propelled by hand, or a perambulator or a chaise drawn or propelled by hand and used solely for the conveyance of a child or children, shall not at any time wheel or station such chair, perambulator, or chaise, or cause or suffer such chair, perambulator, or chaise to be wheeled or stationed over or upon any part of a flower bed, or over or upon any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

Where, by a notice or notices affixed or set up in some conspicuous position at or near to each of the several entrances to the pleasure ground, the sanitary authority may from time to time prohibit the use by any such wheeled chair, perambulator, or chaise of such part or parts of the pleasure ground as shall be defined or described in such notice or notices, a person shall not, at any time while such notice or notices shall continue so affixed or set up, wheel or station any such chair, perambulator, or chaise, or cause or suffer any such chair, perambulator, or chaise to be wheeled or stationed over or upon such part or parts of the pleasure ground.

10. A person, other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person acting in pursuance of their directions in that behalf, shall not affix or post any bill, placard, or notice to or upon any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or to or upon any tree, or to or upon any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground.

11. A person, other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, remove or disturb any part of the soil of any flower bed, or any soil under or about any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any soil in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

12. A person, other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, walk or run over, or stand, sit, or lie upon any part of any flower bed, or any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant, or any ground in course of preparation or cultivation as a flower bed, or for the reception or growth of any shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

13. A person, other an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, cut or displace any turf, or uproot or displace any gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

14. A person shall not at any time, in any part of the pleasure ground, pluck any bud, blossom, flower, or leaf of any tree, sapling, shrub, underwood, gorse, furze, fern, or plant.

15. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently soil or defile any part of any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any part of any building, barrier, or railing, or of any fixed or movable seat, or of any monument, work of art, ornament, or decoration, or of any other structure or erection in the pleasure ground, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently throw or deposit any filth, rubbish, or refuse, or cause or suffer any filth, rubbish, or refuse to fall or to be thrown or deposited upon any part of the pleasure ground.

16. A person shall not wilfully, carelessly, or negligently throw or discharge in the pleasure ground any stone or other missile to the damage or danger of any person.

17. A person shall not climb any wall or fence in or enclosing the pleasure ground, or any tree, or any barrier, railing, or post in the pleasure ground.

18. A person shall not bathe, wade, or wash in any lake, pond, stream, or other ornamental water in the pleasure ground, or wilfully, carelessly, or negligently foul or pollute any such water, or take, injure, or destroy, or attempt to take, injure, or destroy, or wilfully disturb any fish in any such water, or wilfully disturb or worry or illtreat any fowl in any such water, or elsewhere in the pleasure ground.

19. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, wilfully displace or disturb, injure or destroy any bird's nest, or wilfully take, injure, or destroy any bird's egg.

20. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, take, injure, or destroy any bird, or spread or use any net, or set or use any snare or other engine, instrument or means for the taking, injury, or destruction of any bird.

21. A person shall not cause or suffer any dog belonging to him or in his charge to enter or remain in the pleasure ground, unless such dog be and continue to be under proper control, and be effectually restrained from causing annoyance to any person, and from worrying or disturbing any beast, and from entering any ornamental water, and from injuring or destroying, worrying or disturbing any fowl in the pleasure ground.

22. A person shall not, except as is herein-after provided, play or take part in any game of football, quoits, bowls, hockey, cricket, or any other game which, by reason of the rules or manner of playing, or for the prevention of damage, danger, or discomfort to any person in the pleasure ground, may necessitate, at any time during the continuance of the game, the exclusive use by the player or players of any space in the pleasure ground:

Provided that where, by a notice or notices, which shall be affixed or set up in some conspicuous position in the pleasure ground, and at or near to each of the principal entrances thereto, the sanitary authority may from time to time set apart, for the playing of any such game or games as may be specified in such notice or notices, such space or spaces in the pleasure ground as shall be defined or described in such notice or notices, this byelaw shall not be taken to prohibit any person from playing or taking part in any game or games which may be played in such space or spaces and in accordance with the following regulations:—

(i.) Every person resorting to any such space for the purpose of playing or taking part in any such game shall, in making preparation for the playing of such game and in the manner of playing, use reasonable and proper care to prevent undue interference with the reasonable and proper use of such space by any other person engaged in making preparation for playing or in playing therein, or thereafter resorting to such space for the purpose of making preparation for playing or of playing therein :

(ii.) A person resorting to any such space for the purpose of playing or taking part in any such game shall not begin to play at any time when such space is already occupied by such a number of players and in such a manner as to render any addition to the number of players incompatible with the safe and convenient use of such space by the players already in occupation :

(iii.) Except in any case where the exclusive use of any such space or of any part thereof may have been granted by the sanitary authority for the playing of any match, of which the occasion and character shall be such as to render expedient an extension of the time herein-after specified, a player or company of players shall not, in making preparation for playing and in playing any game, use any part of such space for a longer time than *hours* continuously, if, at the expiration of that time any other player or company of players, for whose use no other part of such space or no part of any other space set apart for the purpose may be available, shall make known to such first-mentioned player or company of players an intention to use, for the purpose of playing, such part of such space as shall have been previously used by such player or company of players.

23. A person, other than an officer of the sanitary authority, or a person or a servant of a person employed by the sanitary authority in or about any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground, shall not, except as is herein-after provided, erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure in any part of the pleasure ground :

Provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not apply in any case where, upon an application to the sanitary authority for permission to erect any post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure in any part of the pleasure ground, upon such occasion and for such purpose as shall be specified in such application, the sanitary authority may grant, subject to compliance with such conditions as they may prescribe, permission to any person to erect such post, rail, fence, pole, tent, booth, stand, building, or other structure.

24. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, beat, shake, sweep, brush, or cleanse any carpet, drugget, rug, or mat, or any other fabric retaining dust or dirt.

25. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, hang, spread, or deposit any linen or other fabric for the purpose of drying or bleaching.

26. A person shall not deliver any public address in any part of the pleasure ground.

27. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, sell, or offer or expose for sale, or let to hire, or offer or expose for letting to hire any commodity or article, unless, in pursuance of an agreement with the sanitary authority, or otherwise in the exercise of any lawful right or privilege, such person may be duly authorised to sell or let to hire in the pleasure ground such commodity or article.

28. A person shall not, in any part of the pleasure ground, wilfully obstruct, disturb, interrupt, or annoy any other person in the proper use of the pleasure ground, or wilfully obstruct, disturb, or interrupt any officer of the sanitary authority in the proper execution of his duty, or any person or servant of any person employed by the sanitary authority in the proper execution of any work in connexion with the laying out, planting, improvement, or maintenance of the pleasure ground.

29. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

30. Every person who shall infringe any byelaw for the regulation of the pleasure ground may be removed therefrom by any officer of the sanitary authority, or by any constable, in any one of the several cases herein-after specified ; that is to say,—

(i.) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and the name and residence of the person infringing the byelaw are unknown to and cannot be readily ascertained by such officer or constable :

(ii.) Where the infraction of the byelaw is committed within the view of such officer or constable, and, from the nature of such infraction, or from any other fact of which such officer or constable may have knowledge, or of which he may be credibly informed, there may be reasonable ground for belief that the continuance in the pleasure ground of the person infringing the byelaw may result in another infraction of a byelaw, or that the removal of such person from the pleasure ground is otherwise necessary as a security for the proper use and regulation thereof.

XI.

HORSES, PONIES, MULES, OR ASSES STANDING FOR HIRE.

Memorandum.

By section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted as fellows :

" Any urban authority may license the proprietors, drivers, and
" conductors of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire within
" the district in like manner, and with the like incidents and con-
" sequences as in the case of proprietors and drivers of hackney
" carriages, and may make byelaws for regulating stands and fixing
" rates of hire, and as to the qualification of such drivers and con-
" ductors, and for securing their good and orderly conduct while in
" charge."

Having regard to the terms of the above-quoted enactment, the Board think that it may here be convenient to append a few observations upon the manner, incidents, and consequences of the licensing of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire.

To these matters the statutory provisions affecting the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages are rendered applicable.

These provisions will be found in the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 89), and, as amended by section 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875, are in force in every urban district.

The sections of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, which, *mutatis mutandis*, may be considered as having reference, either wholly or in part, to the manner, incidents, and consequences of the licensing of the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire are as follows, viz. :—

Sections 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 (as amended by section 171 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67.

With reference to these enactments it should be noticed that the effect of sections 46 and 47 of the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, as applied to the case of a driver or conductor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire is to require every such driver or conductor to obtain a licence from the urban authority, and to render liable to penalty any person who acts as a driver or conductor without having obtained such license or during the time that his license is suspended, or who lends or parts with his license except to the proprietor of the horse, pony, mule, or ass. The proprietor will also be liable to a penalty if he employ any person as a driver or conductor who has not obtained a license or during the time that his license is suspended.

The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89, section 50, empowers the urban authority, upon a conviction for the second time for any such offence as is therein mentioned, to suspend or revoke the license; and, in accordance with the provision in the last paragraph of section 171 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, the license granted to a driver or conductor will be in force for one year only from the date of the license, or until the next general licensing meeting where a day for such meeting is appointed.

Although the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, section 172, specifies the qualification of drivers and conductors as one of the subjects which may be regulated by byelaws, the Board have deemed it unnecessary to include in the model series any clause with respect to this matter.

It will be within the discretion of the urban authority to grant or refuse a license; and before deciding upon any application they will doubtless satisfy themselves as to the qualification of the applicant for employment as a driver or conductor. A license from the urban authority is a qualification which the statutory provisions above noticed recognise as indispensable in the case of every person who acts as a driver or conductor.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO HORSES, PONIES, MULES, OR ASSES STANDING FOR HIRE.

Interpretation of Terms.

1. In the construction of these byelaws the following words and expressions shall have the meanings herein-after respectively assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant to or inconsistent with the

context or subject matter in which such words or expressions occur; that is to say,—

"Proprietor" means the proprietor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Driver" means the driver of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Conductor" means the conductor of a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire:

"Animal" means a horse, pony, mule, or ass standing for hire.

For regulating Stands.

2. The several places specified in the following list shall be the authorised stands for such number of animals of such description as shall in each case be specified in such list.*

In addition to or in substitution for any place or places specified in the foregoing list, such place or places, as may from time to time be appointed by the sanitary authority, and may be indicated in each case by a notice board affixed or set up and continued in some conspicuous position at or near to such place, shall be the stand or stands authorised for such number of animals as shall in each case be specified on such notice board.

3. Every driver or conductor of an animal, when standing for hire and not actually hired, shall station such animal on some one of the stands appointed or hereafter to be appointed by the sanitary authority.

Such driver or conductor shall not station such animal on any stand which, at the time of his arrival at such stand, may be occupied by the full number of animals authorised to occupy such stand.

Such driver or conductor, on arriving at any stand not already occupied by the full number of animals authorised to occupy such stand, shall station such animal upon such stand in such a position that the head of such animal shall be turned in the same direction as the head or heads of the animal or animals then stationed on such stand.

He shall also station such animal in such a manner and in such a position as to prevent any obstruction to the safe and convenient occupation of such stand by any other animal already occupying or thereafter arriving at such stand, or to the safe and convenient access to such animal, or to the safe and convenient departure of such animal from such stand.

For fixing Rates of Hire.

4. Every proprietor, driver, or conductor of an animal shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such animal the sum prescribed by the following table as the rate of hire for such animal; and in every case the hiring shall be by time, unless before or at the commencement of the hiring it shall have been expressly agreed between such proprietor, driver, or conductor and the person seeking to hire or hiring such animal that such hiring shall be by distance.

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* Here append a list of stands and a statement of the number of horses, ponies, mules, or asses authorised to occupy each of such stands.

RATES OF HIRE.

By Time.

Periods of time.	Description of animal.							
	Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Ass.	
	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
If the time does not exceed one hour :—								
For the whole time								
If the time exceeds one hour :—								
For every quarter of an hour of the whole time -								
For any period of less than 15 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 15 minutes completed - -								

By Distance.

Distance.	Description of animal.							
	Horse.		Pony.		Mule.		Ass.	
	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.	With a driver or conductor.	Without a driver or conductor.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
If the distance does not exceed one mile :—								
For the whole distance - -								
If the distance exceeds one mile :—								
For each mile of the whole distance - -								
For any part of a mile which is over and above any number of miles completed								

For securing the good and orderly Conduct of Drivers and Conductors while in charge.

5. Every driver or conductor of an animal shall at all times conduct himself in an orderly manner, and with civility and propriety towards every person seeking to hire or hiring or being carried upon such animal; and shall comply with every reasonable requirement of any person hiring or being carried upon such animal.

6. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not, by calling out or otherwise, importune any person to hire such animal to the annoyance of such person or of any other person.

7. Every driver or conductor of an animal, who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with such animal at an appointed time and place, shall, in pursuance of such agreement or hiring, and unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause, punctually attend with such animal at such appointed time and place.

8. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not solicit or allow any person to mount such animal for the purpose of being carried for hire at any time when such driver or conductor may know or have reasonable ground for believing that the condition of such animal is such as to expose its rider, or any person traversing or being in any street or public thoroughfare, to risk of injury.

9. A driver or conductor of an animal shall not allow any person to mount such animal for the purpose of being carried for hire until such driver or conductor shall have duly fastened or adjusted or otherwise made ready for safe and convenient use the saddle, bridle, and other equipments of such animal, or shall have ascertained, by careful examination, that such saddle, bridle, and other equipments have been duly fastened or adjusted or otherwise made ready for safe and convenient use, and shall in the like manner have ascertained that such equipments are in all respects complete and in good order, so that the rider may be carried with safety and comfort, and so that such animal may be under proper control either by such rider or by such driver or conductor.

10. In every case, where the terms of the hiring of an animal may comprise the engagement of the services of a driver or conductor for the whole or any part of any period of time or of any distance, such driver or conductor throughout such time or distance shall carefully drive or conduct such animal, and shall not, without reasonable excuse, withdraw from close attendance upon such animal, or cause or suffer such animal to proceed at such a pace or in such a manner as to impede or preclude the exercise of due control over such animal, or to occasion risk of injury or discomfort to the rider.

11. In every case, where the terms of the hiring of a horse, pony, or mule may comprise the engagement of the services of a driver or conductor for the whole or any part of any period of time or of any distance, such driver or conductor throughout such time or distance shall not drive or conduct any other animal in addition to such horse, pony, or mule.

12. A driver or conductor shall not at any one time drive or conduct a greater number than *two* asses while employed in carrying persons for hire.

13. A driver or conductor shall not at any one time drive, conduct, or act in charge of a greater number than *two* horses, ponies, or mules, or a greater number than *four* asses, while such animals may be standing for hire, or while such animals, not being employed in carrying persons

for hire, may pass through or be in any street or public thoroughfare on the way to or from any stand, or any stable or premises of the proprietor or proprietors, or any place or places at which the hiring of such animals may commence or terminate.

Penalties.

14. Every driver or conductor who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of :

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

XII.

PLEASURE BOATS AND VESSELS.

Memorandum.

By section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), it is enacted that " any urban authority may . . . . . licence the pro-" prietors of pleasure boats and vessels, and the boatmen or other " persons in charge thereof, and may make byelaws for regulating the " numbering and naming of such boats and vessels and the number of " persons to be carried therein, and the mooring places for the same, " and for fixing rates of hire and the qualification of such boatmen or " other persons in charge, and for securing their good and orderly " conduct while in charge."

In the exercise of the powers thus conferred upon them, it may be assumed that the urban authority will deem it essential to adopt such a system of procedure as may be most conducive to the safety of passengers in pleasure boats and vessels.

Diversity of local circumstances renders it inexpedient to recommend any particular system as suitable for uniform adoption by urban authorities, but, after consultation with the Board of Trade, it appears to the Local Government Board that, in relation to the above cited enactment, there are several important considerations to which it is desirable that the attention of urban authorities should be specially drawn.

In the first place, it should be observed that the grant or refusal of a licence, under section 172 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, is a matter entirely within the discretion of the urban authority.

But the possession of a licence will doubtless be regarded as an indication that the urban authority, after careful investigation, have satisfied themselves that the licensed person may properly be allowed to follow his avocation within their district.

It is, however, obviously desirable that the urban authority should guard against any misconstruction of their action in the matter of licensing. The limited powers conferred upon them by section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, do not enable the urban authority to control the proprietors and boatmen to such an extent as would justify the authority in assuming, by their licence, to warrant the safety of any boat or the competency of any boatman. They should therefore be careful to regulate their method of procedure so that the true significance of their licence may be clearly apparent, and so that it in no way tends to remove from the licensee the responsibities which would otherwise fall upon him for wrongful acts or defaults, or for the employment of incompetent persons, or for the use of an unsafe or insufficiently equipped boat or vessel.

It may here be convenient to introduce a few remarks in explanation of the powers of the urban authority with regard to licensing and of the principles which should guide them in the exercise of those powers.

In section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1875, there is no express provision as to the conditions under which a licence may be granted or refused, or as to its duration or revocation. These are apparently matters as to which the urban authority may adopt such rules as they may deem most expedient. But in order to obviate misconception of the real character of the licence, it is important that in these rules certain requirements should be regarded as indispensable.

In every case where a person applies for a licence as a proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel, the urban authority may be advised to insist upon the production by the applicant of evidence as to the soundness of the hull of the boat or vessel, as to its stability, as to the completeness and good condition of its equipments, and generally as to its sufficiency for use as a pleasure boat or vessel. He should, at the same time, be required to submit to the authority a declaration in writing to the effect that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the evidence produced to them is a true statement of the several particulars to which it relates. The applicant should be made clearly to understand that, in accepting this evidence, the urban authority do not assume the responsibility of testing the accuracy of his representations. Moreover, the licence should expressly show that it has been granted upon the following terms, viz.:—

1. That, at the time of licensing, the licensee undertakes that the hull of the boat or vessel is sound, that the boat or vessel is stable, that its equipments are complete and in good condition, and that it is generally sufficient for use a pleasure boat or vessel;
2. That he undertakes that in all these respects the boat or vessel shall be maintained in an equal state of efficiency while it plies or is used for hire;
3. That he undertakes that the boat or vessel shall not carry passengers for hire unless a sufficient number of boatmen or other persons duly licensed by the urban authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel be employed in the navigation and management thereof:
4. That if the urban authority shall, by notice in writing under the hand of their clerk and addressed to the licensee, signify their intention to revoke the licence, it shall from and after the date specified in the notice cease to be of any effect.

Every licence granted by the urban authority to the proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel should specify the number which the boat or vessel is to bear, and also its name. As the number and name are mainly requisite as aids to identification, it is desirable that, in cases such as are mentioned in the proviso to the second byelaw of the model series, the name already borne by the boat or vessel should be recognised by the urban authority as sufficient. In such cases the form of licence may be modified to suit the special circumstances, and if the urban authority deem it expedient to keep a register of licensed pleasure boats and vessels, they will probably find it convenient to distinguish by the entries therein the instances in which the modified licence may have been granted.

In every case where a person applies for a licence to act as a boatman or person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel, the urban authority may be recommended to require the applicant to produce satisfactory evidence of good character and of experience in the navigation and management of similar craft. It will also be proper to distinguish in the licence the class of boat or vessel for which the licensee may be regarded as a qualified boatman. In the case of sailing boats or vessels, it is especially important that the licence should clearly indicate that the qualification of the person licensed entitles him to the responsible charge, or that he is only authorised to act in the capacity of an assistant to the boatman in charge.

In the case of steamer, no licence which would entitle the holder to take the responsible charge of the boat or vessel should be granted unless the applicant possess an engineer's certificate from the Board of Trade.

The terms of the licence should in every case show that it is granted subject to the condition that if the urban authority shall, by notice in writing under the hand of their clerk and addressed to the licensee, signify their intention to revoke the licence, it shall from and after the date specified in the notice cease to be of any effect.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
28th May 1879.

BYELAWS WITH RESPECT TO PLEASURE BOATS AND VESSELS.

For regulating the numbering and naming of Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

1. Every proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel shall cause a number corresponding in every particular with the number of the licence granted to him in respect of the boat or vessel to be painted, in black oil colour on a white ground, in a conspicuous position on the exterior of each bow within *inches* of the gunwale, and within *inches* of the stem of the boat or vessel, and in figures of not less than *inches* in height and of not less than *inches* in breadth.

He shall cause the number so painted to be kept plainly and distinctly visible and legible at all times while the boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire, and, with this view, shall also cause it to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

2. Every proprietor of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, except in such cases as are herein-after specified, cause a name corresponding in every particular with the name which may have been assigned to the boat or vessel at the time of the granting of the licence in respect thereof, and which may have been specified in such licence as the name of the boat or vessel, to be painted in a conspicuous position in the interior thereof in letters of not less than *inches* in height, and of not less than *inches* in breadth, and of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are painted.

If the boat or vessel be of more than *tons* burthen, he shall also cause such name to be painted or marked in a conspicuous position on the exterior of the stern, in letters of not less than *inches* in height, and of not less than *inches* in breadth, and of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters are painted or marked.

He shall cause the name so painted or marked to be kept plainly and distinctly visible and legible at all times while the boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire, and, with this view, shall also cause it to be renewed as often as may be necessary.

Provided that the foregoing requirements shall not apply in any case where the name of the boat or vessel is painted or marked thereon in pursuance of any enactment for the time being in force with respect to merchant shipping, or sea fisheries, or to any river or inland navigation, or in pursuance of any byelaw, regulation, rule, order, or ordinance duly made by any competent authority in the exercise of the powers conferred by any such enactment, or by any law or custom in that behalf.

For regulating the Number of Persons to be carried in Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

3. The proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, at any time, cause or suffer to be carried therein a greater number of persons than, consistently with the due observance of such precautions as may be rendered necessary by the state of the weather, wind, or water, the age or sex of the persons to be carried, the limits, whether of time or distance, within or beyond which the boat or vessel may be intended to be used, or any other circumstance or condition in relation to the intended use of the boat or vessel may be safely carried therein.

For regulating the Mooring Places for Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

4. The several places described or defined in the list hereunto appended shall be the mooring places appointed for such number of pleasure boats or vessels of such class, description, or construction as shall in respect of each of such mooring places be specified in such list.

List of Mooring Places for Pleasure Boats or Vessels.

Description, Situation, or Limits of the several Mooring Places.	Pleasures Boats or Vessels for which the several Mooring Places are appointed.	
	1. Number.	2. Class, Description, or Construction.
*	*	*

* Here insert the necessary particulars as to each mooring place.

In addition to or in substitution for any of the places so appointed as mooring places for pleasure boats or vessels such place or places as may from time to time hereafter be appointed by the sanitary authority and may be described or defined in a notice or notices painted or marked in legible letters and figures of such a colour as to be clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon such letters and figures are painted or marked, and affixed or set up and continued in some convenient and conspicuous position at or near to the place or places so appointed, shall be the mooring place or mooring places for such number of pleasure boats or vessels of such class, description, or construction as shall be specified in such notice or notices.

5. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, except in any case where, by reason or stress of weather, or the state of the tide, or any other sufficient cause, the mooring of the boat or vessel elsewhere may be impracticable or may be attended with danger to life or property, moor such boat or vessel at any mooring place already occupied by the full number of boats or vessels authorised to occupy such mooring place.

6. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel occupying any mooring place shall not wilfully or improperly, carelessly or negligently cast off, unloose, or cut any rope, or unshackle or break any chain, or detach, remove, displace, injure, or destroy any other fastening whereby any other boat or vessel may be moored at such mooring place, or otherwise wilfully or improperly, carelessly or negligently render insecure the mooring of such other boat or vessel.

7. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel, on arriving at a mooring place, shall moor the boat or vessel in such a position and in such a manner as to prevent any risk of injury to any other boat or vessel at such mooring place, or any obstruction to the safe and convenient access to such boat or vessel, or to the safe and convenient embarkation or disembarkation of persons therein, or therefrom, or to the safe and convenient mooring or unmooring thereof, or to the safe and convenient departure thereof from such mooring place.

For fixing Rates of Hire of Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

8. Every proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel which may be hired by any person for the sole and exclusive use of any persons whom the hirer may require or allow to be carried in such boat or vessel shall be entitled to demand and take as a fare for the hire of such boat or vessel a sum not exceeding in any case the rate herein-after fixed :—

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

	s.	*d.*
If the duration of the hiring does not exceed one hour—		
For the whole time - - - -		
If the duration of the hiring exceeds one hour—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - -		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - -		

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

If the duration of the hiring does not exceed one hour— *s.* *d.*
For the whole time - - - - -
If the duration of the hiring exceeds one hour—
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - -
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - -

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

If the duration of the hiring does not exceed one hour— *s.* *d.*
For the whole time - - - -
If the duration of the hiring exceeds one hour—
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - - -
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - -

For an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

If the duration of the hiring does not exceed one hour— *s.* *d.*
For the whole time - - - -
If the duration of the hiring exceeds one hour—
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - -
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - -

For a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge, and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

If the duration of the hiring does not exceed one hour— *s.* *d.*
For the whole time - - - -
If the duration of the hiring exceeds one hour—
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - -
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - - -

For a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel ;—

If the duration of the hireing does not exceed one hour— *s.* *d.*
For the whole time - - - - -
If the duration of the hireing exceeds one hour—
For every 30 minutes of the whole time - -
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed - - - - - -

9. Every proprietor or boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel which may ply and be used to carry persons for hire at separate fares shall be entitled to demand and take as a fare in respect of each of such persons a sum not exceeding in any case the rate herein-after fixed.

Fares by Time.

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours		
For a time exceeding two hours—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed.		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours		
For a time exceeding two hours—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding   persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed		

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding   persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d
For a time not exceeding one hour		
For a time exceeding one hour and not exceeding two hours		
For a time exceeding two hours—		
For every 30 minutes of the whole time		
For any period of less than 30 minutes which is over and above any number of periods of 30 minutes completed		

Fares by Distance.

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding   persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	d.
For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation		
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation		
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation—		
For every half mile of the whole distance		
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed		

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding   persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - *s.* *d.*
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - - - - -
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -
For every half mile of the whole distance - -
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed -

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - *s.* *d.*
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - - - - -
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -
For every half mile of the whole distance - -
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed -

For every person carried in an open pleasure boat or vessel propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - *s.* *d.*
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - - - - -
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - -
For every half mile of the whole distance - -
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed -

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - *s.* *d.*
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - - - - - -
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation - -
For every half mile of the whole distance - -
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed -

For every person carried in a decked pleasure boat or vessel propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, and carrying at any one time a number not exceeding persons, inclusive of every boatman or other person in charge and of every boatman or other person employed in the navigation and management of such boat or vessel;—

	s.	*d.*
For a distance not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation		
For a distance exceeding miles and not exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation		
For a distance exceeding miles from the place of embarkation to the place of disembarkation		
For every half mile of the whole distance		
For any distance of less than half a mile which is over and above any number of half miles completed		

For fixing the Qualification of the Boatmen or other Persons in charge of Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

10. A boatman or another person who is not duly licensed by the sanitary authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, for hire, take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel at any time when such boat or vessel may ply or be used for hire.

11. A boatman or another person who may have been licensed by the sanitary authority to take charge of a pleasure boat or vessel propelled only by oars, or propelled otherwise than by oars, sails, or steam, shall not for hire, at any time when a pleasure boat or vessel propelled by a sail or sails, or by a sail or sails and by oars, or propelled by steam, or by steam and a sail or sails, may be used to carry any person or persons for hire take charge of such boat or vessel, or act otherwise than as an assistant to and under the direction and control of the boatman or boatmen or other person or persons who may have been duly licensed by the sanitary authority to take charge of such boat or vessel.

For securing the good and orderly Conduct of the Boatmen or other Persons in charge of Pleasure Boats and Vessels.

12. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, at all times while in charge thereof, conduct himself in an orderly manner and with civility and propriety towards every person seeking to hire or hiring or being carried for hire in such boat or vessel.

13. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not at any time while in charge thereof, by calling out or otherwise to the annoyance of any person, importune such person to hire or be carried for hire in such boat or vessel.

14. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not at any time suffer any drunken or disorderly person to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire on a pleasure excursion.

15. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, except for the purpose of rescuing any person from a position of actual or threatened peril, suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire at any time when, by reason of the state of the weather, the navigation and management of the boat or vessel, or the embarkation or disembarkation of such person or persons may be attended with danger.

16. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire, unless the boat or vessel is in every part thoroughly sound and in complete repair, and is properly furnished with all gear, tackle, machinery, apparatus, or appliances, and other requisites for the safe navigation and management thereof.

17. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not suffer any person or persons to embark therein for the purpose of being carried for hire, unless there shall be employed in the navigation and management of the boat or vessel such number of competent persons as, consistently with the due observance of such precautions as may be rendered necessary by the size, build, or mode of propulsion of the boat or vessel, the number of persons to be carried therein, the state of the weather, wind, or water, the limits whether of time or distance, within or beyond which the boat or vessel may be intended to be used, or any other circumstance or condition in relation to the intended use of the boat or vessel, may be requisite for the safe navigation and management thereof.

18. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not, at any time while in charge thereof, wilfully or negligently cause or suffer any number or name which, in pursuance of any byelaw in force with respect to pleasure boats and vessels, may be painted or marked on the boat or vessel to be in any manner or by any means altered, effaced, covered, or concealed.

19. Every boatman or other person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall, at all times while the boat or vessel may be used to carry any person or persons for hire, exercise proper skill and care in the navigation and management thereof, and take all such precautions as may be necessary to prevent danger or discomfort to such person or persons.

20. A boatman or another person in charge of a pleasure boat or vessel shall not cause or suffer any incompetent person to take charge of the boat or vessel, or to assist in the navigation or management thereof, at any time when the boat or vessel may be used to carry any person for hire.

Penalties.

21. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of , and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of for each day after written notice of the offence from the sanitary authority:

Provided nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment, as a penalty, of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

Savings for Rights of Crown.

22. Nothing in or done under any of the provisions of the foregoing byelaws shall, in any respect, prejudice or injuriously affect the rights and interests of the Crown in the foreshore below high-water mark.

No. 21.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS REGULATIONS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
16th June 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have deemed it advisable to modify certain provisions contained in the regulations in force in school districts.

These alterations are embodied in a General Order which the Board have now issued, and of which six copies are herewith enclosed for the use of the managers.

The first alteration relates to the tenure of office of superintendents, matrons, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses of district schools *appointed after the 24th instant.*

Under the existing regulations, persons holding these appointments are entitled to continue in office until they die, resign, or are removed by the Local Government Board, or become insane, the power of the managers being limited to the suspension of any such officer from the discharge of his or her duties. By Article 1 (No. 1) of the present Order, the managers are enabled to dismiss any such officer, subject only to the consent of the Board.

The Article further provides that in the case of any such officer the managers may, with the consent of the Board, determine the appointment at or before the expiration of the first year of service, by giving three months' notice in writing.

The effect of these alterations will be to enable the Board, in cases where charges of misconduct are made against such officers, to accept without local inquiry the decision of the managers, and also to render the appointments of persons to the before-mentioned offices subject to a period of probation.

Article 1 (No. 2) of the Order contains a further provision, which experience has shown to be desirable, with respect to the offices of superintendent and matron of the school. At present a vacancy in one of those offices involves relinquishment of the other at the expiration of the then current quarter, in cases where the officers are man and wife. The regulation now introduced makes either office determinable in like manner upon the other becoming vacant, whether the superintendent and matron be husband and wife, or not. This new provision also applies only to appointments made after the 24th instant.

Article 2 of the Order, which also applies only to appointments made after the 24th instant imposes some additional duties on medical officers of the district schools. Every such medical officer will be under the obligation of giving notice to the clerk or to the medical officer of health of the sanitary authority within which the school building is situated, of the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, and of furnishing to the medical officer of health from time to time information with respect to sickness and deaths amongst such patients. He is also required to observe any regulations made by the Local Government Board for all or any of the purposes specified in section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to the prevention of the spread of dangerous infectious disease.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the
Clerk to the Board of Management.

No. 22.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS REGULATIONS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Boards of Management of the several School Districts named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively to the board of management of each of the school districts named in the schedule to this Order, provision is made for the appointment by such board of management from time to time of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the following; namely,—

Superintendent,
Matron,
Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress, } of the School;

and the following regulations, or regulations to the like effect, are contained in or made applicable by the said Orders with respect to the continuance in office of such officers:

"Every officer appointed by the managers shall continue to hold his office until he shall die or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioners to be insane."

"If any superintendent and matron be husband and wife, and one of them be dismissed by order of the Poor Law Board, or otherwise vacate his or her office, or die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of superintendent or matron, as the case may be."

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations above recited should be altered as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Art. I.—Instead of the regulations above recited, the following regulations numbered (1) and (2) respectively shall apply to the officers therein mentioned:

(1.) Every superintendent, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress of a district school appointed after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall continue to hold office until he or she die, or resign, or be dismissed by the board of management, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient.

Provided that the board of management may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at the expiration of the first year of his or her service, by giving to the officer three months' previous notice in writing, signed by their clerk, of such their intention.

(2.) In every case where both the superintendent and matron are appointed after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whether they be husband and wife or not, the termination of the office of either of them by death, resignation, insanity, or dismissal as aforesaid, shall render the office of the other vacant at the expiration of the then current quarter.

And whereas by the above-mentioned Orders, and by other Orders of the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board, the duties of medical officers appointed by boards of management of district schools are prescribed, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf:

Now therefore, we hereby further order as follows:

Art. II.—Every medical officer appointed by a board of management of a district school after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine shall, immediately upon the occurrence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, give notice thereof to the clerk of the sanitary authority of the urban or rural sanitary district, as the case may be, within which the school building is situated, or to the medical officer of health of such authority.

He shall also furnish from time to time to the medical officer of health of such sanitary authority such information with respect to the cases of sickness and the deaths amongst the pauper patients under his care as the Local Government Board may direct, and whenever the Local Government Board shall make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, he shall observe such regulations so far as the same relate to or concern his office.

Schedule.

Brentwood School District.
Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-east Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this fourteenth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. Sclater-Booth, *President.*

John Lambert, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette, 17th June 1879.

No. 23.

Publication of Statement of Accounts (Metropolis).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9th July 1879.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, having had under their consideration the question of the printing by

Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis, of information as to their expenditure and accounts for circulation amongst the ratepayers, the Board have issued a General Order on the subject, copies of which are enclosed herewith.

The General Orders hitherto in force in the Metropolis allow of the printing and circulation of the statistical and financial statements, and the parochial list and statement of account. The Order now issued provides that the Guardians may, when they deem it expedient, in addition to the statements and list referred to, cause an account of their receipts and expenditure, together with such further information relating thereto as can be given within reasonable limits to be prepared, and that this additional account may, in substitution for such statements and list, be printed and circulated or advertised by the Guardians.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the
Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 24.

PUBLICATION OF STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (METROPOLIS).—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedules (A.) and (B.) to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order, dated the 27th day of June 1870, addressed (amongst others) to the Guardians of the several unions named in Schedule (A.) to this Order, and by certain General Orders, dated the 2nd day of January 1871 and the 9th day of March 1871, addressed (amongst others) to the Guardians of the Poor of the several separate parishes named in Schedule (B.) to this Order, the Poor Law Board made provision for the printing, circulating, and advertising by the Guardians of the Poor of such unions or parishes of the statistical and financial statements therein mentioned, or any parts thereof, and in the case of the said unions provision was also made for the printing, circulating, and advertising of the parochial list and statement of account therein referred to, or any parts thereof;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows with respect to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedules (A.) and (B.) to this Order:

Art. 1.—Where the Guardians deem it expedient that, in addition to the said statistical and financial statements and the said parochial list and statement of account, an additional account of the receipts and expenditure of the Guardians, with such further information relating thereto as can be given within reasonable limits, shall be prepared, it shall be the duty of the clerk to prepare the same accordingly.

Art. 2.—The Guardians may, in substitution for the said statistical and financial statements, and the said parochial list and statement of account, cause the said additional account, when so prepared with such information as aforesaid, to be printed and circulated among the ratepayers of the union or separate parish, or to be advertised in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the union or separate parish.

Art. 3.—The reasonable costs incurred under this Order by the Guardians of a union shall be charged to the common fund of the union.

Schedule (A.)

Names of Unions.

City of London.
Fulham.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Holborn.
Lewisham.
Poplar.
Saint George's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Stepney.
Strand.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Woolwich.

Schedule (B.)

Names of Separate Parishes.

Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saint George in-the-East.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Saint John, Hampstead.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Marylebone.
Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Pancras.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. Sclater-Booth, *President.*

John Lambert, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
8th July 1879.

No. 25.

Highway Accounts (Parishes).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
26th July 1879.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board with reference to their letter of the 18th of April last, in which they requested you to postpone the audit of the accounts of the surveyors of highway parishes, if any, within your district, until the Board had communicated further with you on the subject, to inform you that a Bill has now passed through both Houses of Parliament, enabling the Board to dispense with the financial statement, and wholly or partly with the audit by the district auditor of such accounts, for the period ending on the 25th of March 1879, in cases where the accounts of the surveyor have been verified before the justices, and a statement of the receipts and expenditure has been duly transmitted to the Board. As these conditions have generally been complied with, the Board have decided that, as a rule, they will dispense with an audit of the accounts of the surveyors of separate highway parishes for the past year, so that it will be unnecessary for you to make any arrangements for holding such audit.

In those instances, however, where repayment is due to the parish from the county, under section 13 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act 1878, in respect of the expenses of maintaining any main road, it is necessary that the separate account required by section 18 to be kept by the surveyor, as the highway authority, should be audited by the district auditor, and I am to request that you will proceed to ascertain as early as practicable what parishes in your district are entitled to claim the repayment referred to, and that, when this information has been obtained, you will make the necessary appointments with the surveyors to attend before you at some convenient place, and submit the accounts in question for audit.

You are aware that, in order to entitle a parish to any repayment, it is necessary that the surveyor of the county authority, or some other person appointed by them, should have certified that the main road in respect of which the repayment is claimed has been maintained to his satisfaction, and the Board suggest that you should apply to the clerk of the peace or the county surveyor to furnish you with a list of the parishes in favour of which the necessary certificate has been given.

I am directed to add that, in the event of the Board finding it necessary that in any particular case the entire accounts of the surveyor for the past year should be audited, they will instruct you specially for that purpose.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
District Auditor.

No. 26.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12th August 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the Order made by the House of Lords on the motion of the Chairman of Committees, on the 4th March last, to the effect that no Bill originating in that House to confirm Provisional Orders should be read a first time after the 4th April, and that no such Bill brought from the House of Commons should be read a second time after the 17th June.

The regulation of the House of Lords contained in the Order above referred to related only to the Session of 1879; but it is probable that the Chairman of Committees will propose that a similar Order be made with regard to the Session of 1880; and under these circumstances the Board consider it desirable to follow the course which they have adopted for the last two years, and to fix a day before which all applications for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act, 1875, or the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, must be made, if it is desired that the Order should be confirmed during the ensuing Session. They have accordingly determined that all such applications must be received by them not later than the 1*st of January* next, subject to this exception, viz.: That where the application is for an Order to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, or to confirm an improvement scheme under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, and the advertisements were not published until November, the application may be received not later than the 1*st of February.*

It should be borne in mind, however, that the dates above mentioned are only fixed as the latest at which applications for Provisional Orders can be received. It is not the intention of the Board to interpose any obstacle in the way of these applications being made at earlier periods. On the contrary, where any sanitary authority propose to apply for a Provisional Order, the Board would wish them to make their application as soon as they are in a position to furnish the requisite particulars, and the necessary preliminary proceedings should be taken at the earliest practicable date. The Board are desirous, therefore, of drawing special attention to the provision in section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enables sanitary authorities to issue in the months of September and October, or of October and November, the advertisements and notices which are required before they can apply for a Provisional Order to enable them to obtain lands by compulsory purchase; and they direct me to state that it appears to them to be very desirable that the sanitary authority should avail themselves of this power if they propose to make an application under the section in question. The same observation applies to applications under the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act.

The Board have found that in some instances a misapprehension has prevailed as to the period within which the advertisements and notices prescribed by section 176 of the Public Health Act must be issued. The section provides that the advertisements shall be published during three successive weeks in the months of September, October, or November, and it is necessary that the three weeks in which the publication takes place should all be included in the same month, whichever of those above mentioned is selected for the purpose. Moreover, the notice to the owners, lessees, and occupiers of the lands which it is proposed to purchase, must in all cases be given in the month immediately following that in which the advertisements are published.

The Board may take this opportunity of observing that, if the sanitary authority intend to apply for a Provisional Order to enable them to purchase lands compulsorily in connexion with proposed works of sewerage or water supply, some of which will lie outside their district, they will probably find it convenient to satisfy the requirements of sections 32 and 54 of the Public Health Act, when they are issuing the necessary advertisements in respect of the application for a Provisional Order. If this course is taken it will have the effect of preventing the delay which is occasioned at a subsequent stage of the proceedings in cases where, after the Provisional Order is confirmed, advertisements and notices under the sections in question have to be issued before the works for which the land is required can be commenced. Section 53 also should be complied with where it is intended to construct a reservoir to hold more than 100,000 gallons of water.

The requirements of the Board with regard to applications for Provisional Orders under the Public Health Act are set forth in some instructions which they have issued on the subject, a copy of which is enclosed for the information of the sanitary authority. Similar instructions have also been issued with regard to applications under the

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, and these can be obtained on application to the Board in cases where they are required.

I am directed to add, that where an urban sanitary authority propose to apply for a Provisional Order for gas purposes under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Acts, the special regulations which have been issued by the Board under those Acts must be complied with. Copies of these regulations can be obtained on application to the Board.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority. *Secretary.*

No. 27.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO APPLICATIONS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR PROVISIONAL ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Applications for Provisional Orders to put in force the Compulsory Powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts.

1. The application must be made by a petition under the seal of the sanitary authority, containing the particulars required by section 176 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875. The lands proposed to be purchased should be specified in a schedule to the petition which should correspond with the book of reference mentioned in instruction 3.

2. The petition must be presented not later than the 1st January, if the advertisements of the proposal were published in September or October, and not later than the 1st February, if they were published in November.

3. The petition should be accompanied by a plan of the proposed undertaking, by a book of reference in duplicate, and by a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of section 176 of the Public Health Act, with respect to advertisements and notices, have been duly complied with. The declaration must be properly stamped, and copies of the newspaper containing the advertisements, and also of the form of notice, should be annexed to it as exhibits. It should specify the manner in which the notices were served upon the owners, lessees, and occupiers, and, so far as relates to these notices, it should be made by the persons who served them. With regard to the mode of service, see section 267 of the Act. The plan should be coloured so as to distinguish the land proposed to be actually purchased, and the several properties should be numbered so as to correspond with the schedule to the petition and the book of reference.

4. The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament require that, *at the same time* as the plan of the undertaking and the book of reference are deposited with the Board, duplicates thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Parliaments and at the Private Bill Office, unless the deposit with the Board is made after the prorogation of Parliament and before the 30th November, in which case the deposit with the Clerk of Parliaments, and at the Private Bill Office, must be made on the day last-mentioned.

In order that compliance with these requirements may be proved before the Examiners of Standing Orders, the Board should be furnished with an *affidavit*, duly stamped and sworn before a justice of the peace or a commissioner for taking affidavits by the person by whom the deposits have been made.

5. The Board have been advised that two or more sanitary authorities cannot jointly petition for a Provisional Order to enable them to put in force the compulsory powers of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts. Either each sanitary authority must present a separate petition in respect of the particular lands which they require, or else the several sanitary authorities most combine, under section 285 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the purpose of carrying the proposed scheme into execution, and a petition must be presented by one of them with regard to all the land required. If this course is taken, an agreement under the section should be entered into before application is made for the Provisional Order.

Applications for Provisional Orders to alter the Areas of Sanitary Districts.

6. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, a copy of which should be forwarded to the Board.

7. The application must be made not later than the 1st January.

8. The application should be accompanied by (*a*) a statement giving the names of the sanitary authorities whose districts are affected by the proposal, and the grounds upon which the application is made, (*b*) a map showing the present and proposed boundaries of the districts affected, and (*c*) a description, without reference to a map, of the boundaries of the part proposed to be added or detached, or formed into a new district, as the case may be. Where a part of a rural sanitary district is affected, the name of the contributory place should be given.

Applications for Provisional Orders to repeal, alter, or amend Local Acts.

9. The application should be made by a resolution of the sanitary authority, asking the Board in general terms to repeal, alter, or amend the Local Act wholly or partially, as the case may require. A copy of the resolution should be forwarded to the Board.

10. The application must be made not later than the 1st January.

11. The application should be accompanied by a copy of the Local Act, and by a statement showing the particular sections which it is proposed should be repealed, altered, or amended, and the precise alteration desired. The statement should also show the grounds upon which the application is made.

12. Where the effect of the proposed repeal or alteration of the Local Act will be to extend or diminish the area of a sanitary district, the particulars referred to in instruction 8, should also be furnished.

N.B.—It is particularly requested that all petitions, statutory declarations, and other such documents may be written on foolscap paper of the usual size.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
12th August 1879.

No. 28.

RETURNS OF DEATHS FROM REGISTRARS; RETURNS OF PAUPER SICKNESS FROM DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Local Government Board Whitehall, S.W.,
18th August 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a memorandum, which the Board have recently caused to be prepared, on the arrangements which should be made for supplying medical officers of health with information as to all registered deaths and as to sickness among paupers; and I am to request that the Guardians, both in their Poor Law capacity and as the rural sanitary authority, will, if they have not already done so, take such steps in this matter as may be requisite.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 29.

MEMORANDUM.

Returns of Deaths from Registrars.

Returns of Pauper Sickness from District Medical Officers.

Under Articles 14 and 15 of Section IV. of the General Order of the 11th November 1872, every medical officer of health whose appointment has been approved by the Board is required to prepare an annual report comprising, amongst other things, tabular statements of the mortality and of the pauper sickness in his district. Information as to mortality and sickness is required by the medical officer of health not only in preparing these statements, but also in discharging the duties of his office, and this memorandum is intended to indicate the arrangements which should be made for furnishing him with such information.

I. The sanitary authority should under section 28 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, require the registrars of births and deaths to supply returns of the deaths registered within their respective districts. These returns should be made weekly as regards all deaths registered as having occurred within the registrar's district during the preceding week; but an immediate notice should be given of all deaths from infectious disease in fresh localities, and of all groups of deaths from such disease, or from diarrhœa, in any localities. The Registrar General has prepared for the use of registrars a form in which the weekly returns may be conveniently made. A fee of twopence for each entry is payable by the sanitary authority.

II. The medical officer of health should be regularly supplied with information of the new cases of pauper sickness in his district. This information is valuable to him, not only as an index to the prevalence of non-fatal disease among all classes in the sanitary district, but as giving him occasion to exercise useful and immediate sanitary supervision over localities which are most apt to require such supervision. It is requisite for this object, as well as to enable him to complete the annual returns, that (except where the medical officer of health is himself the poor law medical officer for the whole sanitary area under his superintendence, in which case he will of course possess this information) the Guardians should instruct their clerk to copy from the district medical officers' relief lists the new cases which are reported at each meeting of the Guardians, and to forward the same promptly and regularly to the medical officer or officers of health within the union. Arrangements should be made for the regular transmission of the copies referred to as early as practicable after each meeting. It is competent to the sanitary authority, whether rural or urban, to pay a reasonable sum to the clerk to the Guardians for the supply of this information.

III. The Guardians should request the poor law medical officers to give to the medical officer of health (or to the inspector of nuisances, for the information of the medical officer of health) acting within their respective districts, the earliest possible information of cases of dangerous infectious disease under their charge; as it is evident that unless such information is given as soon as the cases occur, the action of the sanitary authority in regard to the prevention of infection may often fail in its effect.

IV. Under the Board's General Order of the 12th February 1879, it is incumbent upon all district and workhouse medical officers appointed since the 28th February 1879, to furnish the medical officer of health with returns of pauper sickness and deaths, as well as to notify the outbreak of dangerous infectious disease. A similar obligation has been imposed by the Board's Order of the 14th June 1879, upon medical officers of district schools appointed after the 24th June 1879.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
20th July 1879.

No. 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879.

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19th August 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the President of the Local Government Board to request that you will bring under the notice of the sanitary authority the provisions of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 31.), which received the Royal assent and came into operation on the 21st of July last.

The object of the Act is to enable sanitary authorities, rural as well as urban, to provide cemeteries for their districts, and for this purpose all the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to a mortuary are extended to a cemetery.

As the sanitary authority are aware section 141 of the Public Health Act enables a sanitary authority to provide and fit up a proper place as a mortuary for the reception of dead bodies before interment, and to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for the use of the same, and it is moreover compulsory on a sanitary authority to provide a mortuary if they should be required by the Local Government Board to do so.

The effect, therefore, of the Act which has just been passed is, in like manner, to empower a sanitary authority to provide a cemetery, and to render it compulsory on them to do so if the Local Government Board should require one to be provided.

The legislature has not specified the cases in which it is incumbent upon the sanitary authority to give effect to the provisions of the new statute; but, seeing that it is incorporated with the Public Health Act, there can be no doubt that wherever, in the interests of the public health, it is necessary that a cemetery should be provided in any locality, the legislature contemplated that the local authority would exercise the important powers now conferred upon them.

The following may be referred to as circumstances under which it will be incumbent upon the sanitary authority to take action:

1. Where in any burial ground which remains in use there is not proper space for burial, and no other suitable burial ground has been provided;
2. Where the continuance in use of any burial ground (nothwithstanding there may be such space) is by reason of its situation in relation to the water supply of the locality, or by reason of any circumstances whatsoever, injurious to the public health;
3. Where, for the protection of the public health, it is expedient to discontinue burials in a particular town, village, or place or within certain limits.

There are other circumstances which might render it necessary or expedient that a cemetery should be provided, such as inconvenience of access from the populous parts of the district to the existing burial ground, or the nature of the site, or the character of the subsoil; and instances may exist where, in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, it may be expedient to provide, in accordance with the policy of the Burial Acts, a cemetery in which persons of different creeds may be buried with their own religious rites. On all or any of the foregoing grounds the authority of the Local Government Board may be invoked, and if the application should prove well founded a compulsory order would necessarily follow.

The question, however, whether a cemetery should be provided for a particular locality will be one for the determination of the sanitary authority in the first instance; and it is only in the event of their default to establish a proper cemetery where one is required, or in consequence of a loan being needed to carry out the undertaking, or, if they should determine to construct a cemetery outside their district, of objection being taken to such a proceeding, that the Local Government Board have any authority to interfere.

The President has reason to believe that in numerous localities considerations of public health require that a cemetery should be provided, and with a view of enabling the authority to determine whether on sanitary grounds it is necessary or desirable that a cemetery should be provided for all or any part of their district the medical officers of health should be instructed to report upon the state of the several burial grounds within the area subject to their jurisdiction.

The statute enables a sanitary authority to acquire, construct, and maintain a cemetery either within or without their district. In the latter case, however, at least three months before the cemetery is commenced, public notice must be given, and in the event of any objection, the work cannot proceed without the sanction of the Local Government Board after local inquiry.

It will be seen, therefore, that a sanitary authority are empowered not only to establish a cemetery, but also to purchase an existing one; and it will be competent for the sanitary authority, in the event of their failure to acquire a suitable site by agreement, to apply for a provisional order enabling them to take lands for the purpose compulsorily.

Moreover, with the sanction of the central authority, they will be enabled to borrow money to pay for the purchase of the requisite land, for draining and inclosing the site, and for rendering it otherwise suitable for the object intended.

At the same time I am to point out that, if the sanitary authority should deem it expedient to provide a cemetery without resorting to a loan for the purpose, it is competent for them to do so, and to charge the cost upon the local rates.

In the case of an urban sanitary authority the rate liable for this cost will be the general district rate, or other rate applicable to the general purposes of the Public Health Act within the district. In the case of a rural sanitary authority the amount would come under the head of general expenses, and be defrayed out of the rate applicable to the payment of such expenses.

If, however, the cemetery were provided for a separate contributory place, by which is meant a parish or special drainage district, or so much of a parish as is not within an urban sanitary district or a special drainage district, it would be competent for the Local Government Board to order the amount to be special expenses, in which event the charge would be borne by the particular contributory place, but with this distinction in the incidence of the rate, that whereas in the case of general expenses the amount is either paid out of the poor rate or levied by a rate of an equal sum in the pound, in the case of special expenses the amount is raised by a separate rate to which lands are assessable at only one fourth. It may be useful to add here that the rates referred to would in like manner be applicable to the maintenance of the cemetery after it is established, and also that a rural sanitary authority may depute to a parochial committee the exercise of their powers in connexion with the management of any cemetery which may be required for any contributory place.

In addition to the powers conferred upon sanitary authorities of purchasing land for a cemetery the recent Act authorises them to accept a donation of land for the purpose, and also a donation of money or other property for enabling them to acquire, construct, or maintain a cemetery.

With regard to the regulation of the cemetery after it has been established, I am to state that the application to a cemetery of section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, will enable the sanitary authority to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for the use of any cemetery established by them, and in this manner to provide for the orderly conduct of all persons within its limits, for the regulation of graves, and for the payment of reasonable fees for interments therein.

It should be borne in mind, however, that such byelaws must be made in conformity with the Public Health Act, and be confirmed by the central authority; and the President contemplates that the department should hereafter frame a series of model byelaws to be recommended for adoption.

In order to make further provision for the due maintenance and management of a cemetery the recent statute incorporates the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 65.)

That Act forms one of a series of Statutes passed in 1847, the object being in each case to comprise in one general Act the provisions usually contained in Acts of Parliament relating to matters of local improvement or administration. Several of these Acts, as well as other Consolidation Acts, were incorporated, either wholly or partly, with the

Public Health Act, 1875, and the particular Act referred to has previously been incorporated with some General and several Local Improvement Acts. Its provisions will now form part of the Public Health Act, 1875, and will apply, subject to the necessary qualifications, to all cemeteries acquired, constructed, or maintained by a sanitary authority under the new Act.

The President, therefore, thinks it right to direct the attention of the sanitary authority to the following obligations and powers imposed upon and exercisable by them under the incorporated enactments.

With respect to the Making of the Cemetery.

The cemetery is not to be constructed nearer to any dwelling-house than 200 yards, except with the consent of the owner and occupier.

The sanitary authority may build such chapels in the cemetery for the performance of burial services as they may think fit, and lay out and embellish the grounds of the cemetery.

The cemetery must be inclosed by substantial walls, or iron railings, of the height of eight feet at least.

The sanitary authority must keep the cemetery and the buildings and fences thereof, in complete repair and in good order and condition.

With respect to Burials.

The sanitary authority may set apart a portion of the cemetery for burials according to the rites of the Established Church, and the bishop of the diocese, may, on the application of the sanitary authority, consecrate the portion so set apart.

A chapel, to be approved by the bishop, must be built on the consecrated part for the performance of the burial service of the Established Church.

A salaried chaplain is to be appointed to officiate in the consecrated part of the cemetery, the appointment and salary to be subject to the approval of the bishop.

The sanitary authority may set apart the whole or a portion of the unconsecrated part of the cemetery as a place of burial for persons not being members of the Established Church, and may allow in any chapel built in such unconsecrated part a burial service to be performed according to the rites of any church or congregation other than the Established Church.

With respect to exclusive Rights of Burial and Monumental Inscriptions.

The sanitary authority may set apart portions of the cemetery for the purpose of granting exclusive rights of burial therein, and may sell the exclusive right of burial in such portions, and the right of placing any monument or gravestone in the cemetery or any tablet or monumental inscription on the walls of any chapel or other building in the cemetery.

It should be observed that the Act under consideration does not extend to the metropolis, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that in other parts of the country where suitable cemeteries are in existence there can rarely be need for resorting to its provisions.

The President trusts, however, that in other localities the sanitary authorities will not hesitate to avail themselves of the important powers conferred by the Act, having regard to their serious obligations in the interest of the Public Health and to the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Legislature.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the
Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 31.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.— GENERAL ORDER.—Regulations.

To John Weekly, the proprietor of the Institution known as the Metropolitan Infirmary for Children, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent:

To the Boards of Guardians of the several unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis, and of the several other unions in the counties of Berks, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey:

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in England, and they are thereby required from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations for the management and government of any house or establishment wherein any poor person shall be lodged, boarded, or maintained, for hire or remuneration, under any contract or agreement entered into by the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment, or on his behalf, with any guardians, overseers, or other persons having the ordering or management of the poor in any union or parish, or for the education of any poor children therein, in like manner and to the same extent as the said Commissioners are by law empowered to do in the case of any workhouse belonging to any union or parish; and that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall have the like effect as other rules, orders, and regulations of the said Commissioners, and shall be obeyed accordingly, with the like penalties on any neglect or disobedience thereof, to be enforced upon summary conviction, as penalties under the Act of the fifth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales," may now be enforced:

And whereas it is by the said Act also enacted that the said Commissioners may, from time to time, issue any order which they may deem necessary for regulating the mode in which any contract shall be entered into for the lodging, boarding, or maintenance of any poor person with the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment as aforesaid, or the terms or the duration of any such contract; and if, after the issuing of any such order, any contract or agreement be entered into with such proprietor, manager, or superintendent, or any person on his behalf, not in accordance with such order, the same shall be voidable, and if the said Commissioners shall so direct, the same shall be void and of no effect:

And whereas there is an establishment known as the Metropolitan Infirmary for Children, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, of which establishment John Weekly is the proprietor, and which is provided for the reception and treatment of pauper children afflicted with scrofulous, cutaneous, or other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the seaside and sea-bathing:

And whereas the Local Government Board deem it expedient that rules, orders, and regulations should be made for the management and government of the said establishment:

Now, therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us in that behalf, hereby order and declare that from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the following rules and regulations shall come into operation and be observed with respect to the said establishment:—

Contracts.

Art. 1. All contracts or agreements to be entered into by the proprietor with the Guardians of any union or separate parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of children in the establishment, shall be according to the Form (No. 1.) in the schedule to this Order, or in some form to the like effect.

Admission and Discharge.

Art. 2. Every pauper child who shall be admitted into the said establishment, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted upon an order signed by the clerk to the Guardians of the union or parish from which he is sent according to the Form (No. 2.) in the schedule to this Order. But no such order shall be given unless a medical officer of such union or parish has previously examined such child, and signed the certificate at the foot of such form.

Art. 3. No child shall be admitted from any union or parish unless a contract in the Form (No. 1.) prescribed in the schedule to this Order, or to the like effect, shall have been entered into between the proprietor and the Board of Guardians of such union or parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of children.

Art. 4. The proprietor shall not admit into the establishment, or retain therein, a larger number of children than that from time to time fixed by the Local Government Board; and in case such number shall at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall forthwith be reported to the Local Government Board by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 5. When any child, in the opinion of the medical officer of the establishment, is sufficiently recovered to be sent back to the union or parish from which he was sent, such medical officer shall make a written report of the case to the proprietor, who shall communicate with the Guardians of such union or parish, in order that such child may be sent back accordingly.

Classification.

Art. 6. The children shall be classed, according to the nature of their diseases, or otherwise, as the proprietor, with the advice of the medical officer of the establishment, shall direct.

Discipline and Diet.

Art. 7. The clothing to be worn by the children shall be made of such materials as shall be approved of by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 8. The children shall be dieted in accordance with the directions of the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 9. Each child shall have a bed to himself.

Art. 10. The children shall, as far as practicable, be regularly instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as may be calculated to produce in them habits of industry and virtue, and to promote their future usefulness and welfare.

Art. 11. The proprietor shall make such arrangements as, with the concurrence of the medical officer, he may deem expedient for allowing the children to quit the establishment for the purpose of sea-bathing, or any other purpose, under the care and guidance of some one of the officers or assistants of the establishment.

Art. 12. Subject to the provisions of the law and the regulations herein contained with respect to the religious visitation and instruction of children in the establishment, any person may visit any child in the establishment by permission of the proprietor, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the medical officer may prescribe.

Art. 13. Any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any child in the establishment who may at any time in the day enter the establishment for the purpose of affording him religious assistance, or for the purpose of instructing him in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the establishment; and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to children who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and whom such minister shall have been lawfully authorised to visit and instruct.

Art. 14. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving.

Art. 15. Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine Service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the appointed place in the establishment, unless the proprietor, with the consent of the Local Government Board, shall otherwise direct.

Art. 16. It shall also be incumbent upon the proprietor to discharge the following duties:—

No. 1. To cause the children upon admission to be cleansed and properly clothed.

No. 2. To send for the medical officer in case any child is taken suddenly ill, and to take care that all sick children are duly attended by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet and other necessaries, as the medical officer may direct, and in the case of dangerous sickness to send for the minister of the religious persuasion of the child, and to give notice to any relative or friend of the sick child whom he may know to be resident within a reasonable distance.

No. 3. To take care that no child when suffering from severe illness, or at the approach of death, shall be left unattended either during the day or the night.

No. 4. To give immediate information of the death of any child in the establishment to the medical officer, if not present at the death, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him and who may reside within a reasonable distance, and to the Guardians of the union or parish from which the child shall have been admitted.

No. 5. When requisite, to cause the death of every child dying in the establishment to be duly notified to the proper registrar of births and deaths within five days after the day of such death.

No. 6. Once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, to cause all the rooms and offices belonging to the establishment to be limewashed, and at all times to take care that all the rooms and offices, and the furniture and utensils, are kept clean and in good order.

No. 7. To cause the establishment and all its furniture and appurtenances to be kept in good and substantial repair; and from time to time to remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the establishment, its drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or in the furniture or fixtures thereof as may in the opinion of the medical officer tend to injure the health of the inmates.

No. 8. To provide a book, to be termed the visitors' book, in which inspectors of the Local Government Board and other persons who may from time to time officially visit the establishment may make such observations as they may think fit respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the inmates of the establishment; also to provide the necessary books and forms for the use of the medical officer and for other reports.

Art. 17. The proprietor shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books according to the forms and directions in the schedule to this Order.

No. 1. *The admission and discharge book* in the Form (No. 4.) In this book shall be kept an account of every child admitted into, and of every child dying in or discharged from the establishment, and such account shall be balanced weekly.

No. 2. The proprietor shall at the close of each half-year prepare a statement from the *admission and discharge book* of the establishment, showing the number of children of all classes actually in the establishment in the course of the previous half-year, and the other particulars according to the Form (No. 9.) in the schedule to this Order. This statement shall within four weeks after the close of the half-year be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

No. 3. *A register of the religious creed* of the children in the Form (No. 5.) in the schedule to this Order.

Officers.

Art. 18. The proprietor shall forthwith, and from time to time hereafter as vacancies occur, appoint a medical officer for the establishment, at such salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board shall approve, and so many fit persons to hold such of the under-mentioned offices as the Local Government Board may deem to be requisite; namely,—

Matron or superintendent nurse,
Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress,

with such assistants as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the said offices.

Art. 19. All appointments to the offices of medical officer, matron, or superintendent nurse, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, shall be reported to the Local Government Board as soon as they are made.

Art. 20. No person shall hold the office of medical officer under this Order unless he be duly registered under "The Medical Act of 1858," or other authority of law in that behalf, and be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence or other instrument granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical qualification or qualifications of the candidate for such office.

Duties of the Medical Officer.

Art. 21. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer :—

No. 1. To attend at the establishment daily, and also when sent for by the proprietor.

No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon the children in the establishment according to the necessities of their cases, and to give the requisite directions as to their treatment, nursing, diet, and clothing, and the ventilation and condition of the rooms in which they are placed, and in accordance with such agreement as he may make with the proprietor to supply the requisite medicines, exclusive of cod liver oil, to the children.

No. 3. To examine the state of each child on his admission into the establishment, and make a record of the same in the *case book*, and to give the requisite directions to the proprietor.

No. 4. To give directions from time to time as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the children, and to make any suggestions to the proprietor which he may deem requisite with reference to the health of the children in general.

Provided that if the medical officer be of opinion that any child is not fit to be retained in the establishment he shall make a written report of the case to the proprietor.

No. 5. To make the written reports to the proprietor required by Art. 5. of this Order.

No. 6. To keep a *case book* according to the Form (No. 7.) in the schedule to this Order, and to insert therein the particulars required by such form with respect to every child in the establishment, employing therein, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar General.

No. 7. To prescribe the dietary for the children in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient; and to enter the same at the commencement of *the admission and discharge book,* according to the Form (No. 3.) in the schedule to this Order, or some form to the like effect.

No. 8. To keep a book, to be termed *the medical officer's report book,* in the Form (No. 8.) in the schedule to this Order, in which he shall enter in writing, duly and punctually and under the correct dates, such reports as he may think it necessary from time to time to make to the proprietor as to defects in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, and other arrangements of the establishment; as to any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to health; as to every defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the rooms, and in the performance of of their duties by the nurses; and, further, a report of any other matter which, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall consider to require the attention of the proprietor; and also such recommendations relating to any of the matters aforesaid as he may think it right to submit to the proprietor or to the Local Government Board.

No. 9. To allow any visitor appointed by the Local Government Board access to the *case book* and the *medical officer's report book* at all times that he may require to see it, and to produce it also to the inspectors of the Local Government Board whenever duly required to do so.

No. 10. To report specially to the Local Government Board on or about the first day of January and the first day of July in every year upon the several matters set forth in the statement contained in Form (No. 6.) in the schedule to this Order.

No. 11. To enter on a card in respect of each patient upon whom he shall be in attendance, the diet, extras, and medical treatment ordered by him.

No. 12. To report in writing to the Local Government Board the case of every sudden and every accidental death which may occur in the establishment within twenty-four hours after he shall receive information of the same, and the cause of the death so far as he is able to explain it.

No. 13. To report to the Local Government Board, fortnightly, upon the establishment, in such form as they shall from time to time direct.

Duties of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

Art 22. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress respectively:—

No. 1. To instruct the children in accordance with the directions in Art. 10.

No. 2. To accompany the children when they quit the school for exercise or sea-bathing, according to such directions as the proprietor may give.

No. 3. To inspect the children every morning to see that they are clean in their persons, and to report to the proprietor every instance of a child who on such inspection shall appear to be not clean in his person, or not clean and neat in his clothing.

No. 4. To keep the children punctual, orderly, and decorous in their conduct, by enforcing proper discipline among them; to assist the proprietor in maintaining due subordination, discipline, and propriety of behavour at all times; and to report in writing to the proprietor every occurrence in their opinion unfavourable to the welfare of the children and the general efficiency and prosperity of the establishment.

Visitor.

Art. 23. If a visitor be at any time appointed by the Local Government Board under the authority of section VII. of the above-recited Act, the proprietor shall allow him free access to every part of the establishment.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 24. In this Order—

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

Whenever in this Order any article is referred to by its number, the article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (No. 1.)

CONTRACT.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the day of 18 , between John Weekly, the proprietor of the Metropolitan Infirmary, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the , in the county of , of the other part.

WHEREAS the said John Weekly, herein-after termed the proprietor, has opened an establishment at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, for the reception, maintenance, and treatment of poor children suffering from scrofula, cutaneous, and other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the sea-side and sea bathing.

And whereas the Guardians of the Poor of the said , herein-after termed the Guardians, have applied to the said proprietor to receive into and maintain and instruct, and also to provide with medical attendance and medicines whilst so maintained, in the said establishment, a certain number of poor children under the age of sixteen* years chargeable to the said

Now therefore, the proprietor, with the consent of the Local Government Board, testified by their official seal being hereunto affixed, does hereby (in consideration of the payments herein-after mentioned to be made) contract and covenant with the Guardians that he, the proprietor, will receive into the said establishment, and maintain, instruct, and provide with medical attendance and medicines whilst in such establishment, a certain number not exceeding poor children under the age of sixteen* years chargeable to the said , being orphans or deserted by their parents, or whose parents or surviving parent shall consent to their being received into such establishment, and that such children while in the said establishment shall be maintained, instructed, and provided with medical attendance and medicines, in the same manner in all respects as required by the regulations of the Local Government Board, at the following rate of charge, namely, the sum of per week, and after the same rate for any less time than a week for each child, each week to commence on the day of admission into the said establishment.

Provided that the limit herein-before prescribed for the number of children to be admitted into the said establishment may be increased or diminished by the parties hereto with the consent of the Local Government Board previously obtained.

---

* Or between the ages of and sixteen years.

And the Guardians do hereby covenant with the said proprietor to pay to him, his executors or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, the said sum of per week, and after the same rate for less time than a week, for each of the children so received into the said establishment, so long as such child shall remain an inmate thereof.

And it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that no child from the said shall be admitted into the said establishment without a certificate from a medical officer of the said

Also that no child who is imbecile shall be admitted into the said establishment.

Also that the Guardians will not remove any child from the said establishment without a request in writing addressed to the proprietor, and signed by their clerk, and forwarded two weeks before the day when the removal is to take place.

Also that if the Guardians should appoint a committee from their own body, not exceeding three Guardians with their clerk or other officer, to visit the children in the said establishment, such committee shall be admitted into the said establishment at all reasonable times to visit therein the children belonging to the said

And lastly, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, that if either of the said parties hereto shall be desirous of putting an end to this contract, the party so desirous shall give three calendar months notice thereof in writing to the other of them.

In witness whereof the said John Weekly hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Guardians their common seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named John Weekly in the presence of } (L.S.)

(Guardian's Seal.)

The common seal of the above-named union was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on the day of the date hereof, by chairman of the Board at the said meeting, in the presence of

Clerk to the Guardians of the

(Seal of the Local Government Board.)

FORM (No. 2.)

_______________ UNION [PARISH].

No. Dated this day of 18 .

To the Proprietor of the Metropolitan Infirmary for Children at Margate.

Admit the Child named and described below.

(Signed) _______________

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Description.*	Religious Creed		Name and Address of the Nearest Relation.
				Of the Father.	Of the Mother.	

* Insert "Orphan," "Deserted," or "Parent(s) in Workhouse," as the case may be; and where illegitimate, state so.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above-named Child, and find such Child to be suffering from or affected with

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) _______________

Medical Officer of the above named Union [Parish].

FORM (No. 3.)

Table of Diets.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
Breakfast - (*articles*) -	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)
Dinner - (*articles*) -	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)
Tea *or* Supper (*articles*) -	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)
Extras as ordered by the Medical Officer.			

QUANTITIES PER DIEM allowed to each Child according to the above Table.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)	(*quantities.*)

______________________ *Medical Officer,*

______________ day of ______________ 18 .

FORM (No. 4.)

The Admission and Discharge Book.

FORM (No. 4.)

Mitropolitan Infirmary for Children, Margate. *The Admission*

ADMISSION.											
Number.	Year and Day of the Month	Day of the Week.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Description.	Religious Creed.	Name and Address of nearest Relation.	From whence admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	Observations Condition at the Time Admission and any oth General Rema

FORM (No. 4.)

ischarge Book.

DISCHARGE OR DEATH.						
Year and Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Number on Admission.	Name.	How Discharged; and, if by Order, by whose Order.	In case of Death, state the Cause.	Observations on general Health, Character, and Behaviour.

FORM (No. 5.)

Register of Religious Creed.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Name.		Date of Admission.	Number on Admission.	From what Union or Parish admitted.	Religious Creed.	Discharged or Dead.
Christian Name.	Surname.					

FORM (No. 6.)

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Half-yearly Statement of the Medical Officer.

To the Local Government Board.

STATEMENT of the MEDICAL OFFICER for the above-named Establishment for the half-year ended on the ______________ day of ______________ 18 ____, in answer to the following inquiries in reference to the said Establishment.

1. Is there sufficient ventilation and warmth ?

2. Has the accommodation during the preceding six months for the several classes of children been sufficient ?

3. Are the arrangements for cooking and distribution of food satisfactory ?
And has the food been of good quality ?

4. Is the nursing satisfactorily performed ?

5. Is there a sufficient supply of towels, vessels, bedding, clothing, and other conveniences for the use of the children ?

6. Are the medical appliances sufficient and in good order?

7. Are the lavatories and baths sufficient and in good order?
And to what extent has sea-bathing formed a part of the treatment?

8. Are the supply and distribution of hot and cold water sufficiently provided for?

9. State the number discharged during the half-year:—
(*a*) Cured - - -
(*b*) Improved - -
(*c*) Unchanged - -

10. State the names of the children who have died during the half-year, with the cause of death in each case.

11. State the present number of the children in the Establishment, and the number who have remained in it for more than one year.

(Signed) ____________________ *Medical Officer,*

this __________ day of ___________ 18____.

FORM (No. 7.)

Case Book.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE. ________________ *Medical Officer.*

Name of Pauper ______________________ Age ____________
Chargeable to ____
Date of admission __________ Date of discharge or Death __________
Disease, and state of child on admission _______________________
____

* Date.	Diet.	Extras.	History of the Case and Treatment.

* The date to be inserted whenever the Diet is changed, or whenever any Extra is ordered or discontinued.
N.B.—This book should be in a portable form.

FORM (No. 8.)

Medical Officer's Report Book.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE. ________________ *Medical Officer.*

________________ day, the ________________ day of ________________ 18 __.

FORM (No. 9.)

Statement of the Numbers of the Children in the Establishment during the Half Year ended ____________________.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

UNION AND PARISH.	No. of Children in the Establishment at the Commencement of the Half Year.	No. admitted during the Half Year.	No. discharged during the Half Year.	No. of Deaths during the Half Year.	No. of Children in the Establishment at the End of the Half Year.

Dated this __________ day of __________ 18 , ______________ *Proprietor.*

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

(L. S.)

HUGH OWEN, jun., *Assistant Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
19th September 1879.

No. 32.

ACCOUNTS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
27th September 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to advert to their Circular Letter of the 12th of May last, inclosing copies of an Order prescribing the form of financial statement to be adopted by school boards under the District Auditors Act, 1879.

The headings of account, as arranged in the financial statement, are somewhat different from those prescribed by the General Order for Accounts, dated the 24th day of November 1873, and it is obviously desirable that the accounts, of which the financial statement is a summary, should be made up on the same basis as the statement itself.

The portions of the General Order for Accounts which appear to be affected are Article 2 (2), which specifies certain headings under which items of receipts or payments are to be entered and posted up in the ledger, and Article 3, which prescribes an alternative form of cash book in cases where there is only one school under the management of any school board, and in which form some of the headings correspond with those specified in Article 2 (2) of the Accounts Order.

With a view to bring these headings into conformity with the financial statement, the Board, in the exercise of the power reserved to themselves in the General Order of the 24th day of November 1873, hereby assent to a departure from the regulations contained therein to the following extent; that is to say,

(1) As regards the ledger:

In lieu of the following heads of account prescribed by Article 2 (2) of the General Order above mentioned; namely,

Printing, postage, advertising, and office charges,
Purchase of, and repairs to, furniture, and cleaning,
Fuel and light,
Purchase of land,
Erection of, and additions and alterations to, school buildings,
Repairs to buildings,
Legal expenses,

the under-mentioned heads of account may be substituted; namely,

Legal and other expenses of administration, including printing, postage, advertising, and office charges (so far as relates to "administration"),
Fuel and light, and repairs to buildings and furniture (so far as relates to "maintenance" of schools),
Other expenses of maintenance, including cleaning,
Purchase of land and erection of school buildings,
Alterations and additions to school buildings,
Furnishing school buildings.

(2) As regards the alternative form of cash book:

In lieu of the following heads of account prescribed by Article 3 of the General Order above mentioned; namely,

Printing, postage, advertising, and office charges,
Books, apparatus, and stationery,
Fuel and light,
Purchase of, and repairs to, furniture, and cleaning,
Erection of, and alterations and additions to, school buildings,
Repairs to buildings,
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance,
Other expenses,

the under-mentioned heads of account may be substituted; namely,

Legal and other expenses of administration, including printing, postage, advertising, and office charges (so far as relates to "administration"),
Fuel and light, and repairs to buildings and furniture (so far as relates to "maintenance" of schools),
Other expenses of maintenance, including cleaning,
Purchase of land and erection of school buildings,
Alterations and additions to school buildings,
Furnishing school buildings.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the School Board.

No. 33.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: INQUIRY OFFICERS: MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule to this Order.

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order bearing date the 22nd day of March 1877, in force in the unions named in the Schedule to this Order, the Local Government Board prescribed regulations with respect to the appointment by the Guardians of the poor or each of such unions, of a person or persons, or one or more of their officers, as inquiry officer or officers, to discharge the duties therein prescribed with reference to applications by parents, not being paupers, for payment of school fees;

And whereas Article 3 of the said General Order of the 22nd day of March 1877, contains the following provision with regard to the remuneration of the said inquiry officers, and the periods at which such remuneration shall be paid:—

"The Guardians shall pay the inquiry officer or officers so appointed such remuneration, by annual salary or otherwise, as may be approved by the Local Government Board, and such remuneration shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day, and if it be by annual salary it shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Apportionment Act, 1870.'"

And whereas it is expedient to alter the aforesaid provision for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at quarterly periods:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby alter Article 3 of the said General Order dated the twenty-second day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, so far as it provides for the payment of the salaries of the said inquiry officers quarterly. And we hereby order, from and after the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, as follows:

Article I.—The Guardians of the said several unions may, if they think fit, pay to the inquiry officers appointed by them, or to any of such officers, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month, instead of at the quarterly periods aforesaid.

Article II.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this Order, shall nevertheless make out his account quarterly, according to the above-mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Article III.—In this Order,—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "Union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any General or Local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above defined, under any General or Local Act.

SCHEDULE.

UNIONS AND INCORPORATIONS.

Aberaeron.
Abergavenny.
Aberystwith.
Abingdon.
Alcester.
Alderbury.
Alnwick.
Alresford.
Alton.
Altrincham.
Amersham.
Amesbury.
Ampthill.
Andover.
Anglesey.
Ashbourne.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Ashton-under-Lyne.
Aston.
Atcham.
Atherstone.
Auckland.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Aylesbury.
Aylsham.
Aysgarth.

Bakewell.
Bala.
Banbury.
Bangor and Beaumaris.
Barnet.
Barnsley.
Barnstaple.
Barrow-upon-Soar.
Barton Regis.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Basford.
Basingstoke.
Bath.
Battle.
Beaminster.
Bedale.
Bedford.
Bedminster.
Bedwellty.
Belford.
Bellingham.
Belper.
Berkhampstead.
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Beverley.
Bicester.
Bideford.
Biggleswade.
Billericay.
Billesdon.
Bingham.
Birkenhead.
Bishop Stortford.
Blaby.
Blackburn.
Blandford.
Blean.
Blofield.
Blything.
Bodmin.
Bolton.
Bootle.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Boston.
Bourn.
Brackley.
Bradfield.
Bradford (Wilts).
Bradford (W. York.)
Braintree.
Bramley.
Brampton.
Brecknock.
Brentford.
Bridge.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bridgnorth.
Bridgwater.
Bridlington.
Bridport.
Bristol.
Brixworth.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bromyard.
Buckingham.
Builth.
Buntingford.
Burnley.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury.
Bury St. Edmunds.

Caistor.
Calne.
Cambridge.
Camelford.
Cannock.
Canterbury.
Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Castle Ward.
Catherington.
Caxton and Arrington.
Cerne.
Chailey.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chard.
Cheadle.
Chelmsford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chertsey.
Chester.
Chesterfield.
Chester-le-Street.
Chesterton.
Chichester.

Chippenham.
Chipping Norton.
Chipping Sodbury.
Chorley.
Chorlton.
Christchurch.
Church Stretton.
Cirencester.
City of London.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clitheroe.
Clun.
Clutton.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Congleton.
Conway.
Cookham.
Corwen.
Cosford.
Coventry.
Cranbrook.
Crediton.
Crickhowel.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.
Croydon.
Cuckfield.

Darlington.
Dartford.
Daventry.
Depwade.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dewsbury.
Docking.
Dolgelly.
Doncaster.
Dorchester.
Dore.
Dorking.
Dover.
Downham.
Drayton.
Driffield.
Droitwitch.
Droxford.
Dudley.
Dulverton.
Dunmow.
Durham.
Dursley.

Easington.
Easingwold.
Eastbourne.
Easthampstead.
Eastry.
East Ashford.
East Grinstead.
East Preston.
East Retford.
East Ward.
East and West Flegg.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Edmonton.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Ely.
Epping.
Epsom.
Erpingham.
Eton.
Evesham.
Exeter.

Falmouth.
Fareham.
Faringdon.
Farnham.
Faversham.
Festiniog.
Foleshill.
Forden.
Fordingbridge.
Forehoe.
Freebridge Lynn.
Frome.
Fulham.
Fylde, The

Gainsborough.
Garstang.
Gateshead.
Glanford Brigg.
Glendale.
Glossop.
Gloucester.
Godstone.
Goole.
Gower.
Grantham.
Gravesend and Milton.
Great Ouseburn.
Greenwich.
Guildford.
Guiltcross.
Guisborough.

Hackney.
Hailsham.
Halifax.
Halstead.
Haltwhistle.
Hambledon.
Hardingstone.
Hartismere.
Hartlepool.
Hartley Wintney.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Hatfield.
Havant.
Haverfordwest.
Hawarden.
Hay.
Hayfield.
Headington.
Helmsley Blackmoor.
Helston.
Hemel Hempstead.
Hemsworth.
Hendon.
Henley.
Henstead.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hexham.
Highworth and Swindon.
Hinckley.
Hitchin.
Holbeach.
Holbeck.
Holborn.
Hollingbourn.
Holsworthy.
Holyhead.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Hoo.
Horncastle.
Horsham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howden.
Hoxne.
Huddersfield.
Hungerford.
Hunslet.
Huntingdon.
Hursley.

Ipswich.
Isle of Thanet.
Isle of Wight.

Keighley.
Kendal.
Kettering.
Keynsham.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
Kingsclere.
King's Lynn.
King's Norton.
Kingston.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Kington.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Knighton.

Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Lanchester.
Langport.
Launceston.
Ledbury.
Leeds.
Leek.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Leighton Buzzard.
Leominster.
Lewes.
Lewisham.
Lexden and Winstree.
Leyburn.
Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.

Llanfyllin.
Llanrwst.
Loddon and Clavering.
Longtown.
Loughborough.
Louth.
Ludlow.
Lunesdale.
Luton.
Lutterworth.
Lymington.

Macclesfield.
Machynlleth.
Madeley.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Malling.
Malmesbury.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Marlborough.
Martley.
Medway.
Melksham.
Melton Mowbray.
Mere.
Meriden.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Middlesbrough.
Midhurst.
Mildenhall.
Milton.
Mitford and Launditch.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.
Mutford and Lothingland.

Nantwich.
Narberth.
Neath.
Newark.
Newbury.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newent.
Newhaven.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newport (Salop).
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Abbot.
Newtown and Lanidloes.
New Forest.
New Winchester.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
Northleach.
Northwich.
North Aylesford.
North Bierley.
North Witchford.
Norwich.
Nottingham.
Nuneaton.

Oakham.
Okehampton.
Oldham.
Ongar.
Ormskirk.
Orsett.
Oswestry.
Oundle.
Oxford.

Pateley Bridge.
Patrington.
Pembroke.
Penistone.
Penrith.
Penzance.
Pershore.
Peterborough.
Petersfield.
Petworth.
Pewsey.
Pickering.
Plomesgate.
Plymouth.
Plympton, Saint Mary.
Pocklington.
Pontardawe.
Pontefract.
Pont-y-pool.
Pontypridd.
Poole.
Poplar.
Portsea Island.
Potterspury.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.

Radford.
Reading.
Redruth.
Reeth.
Reigate.
Rhayader.
Richmond (Surrey).
Richmond (N. York.)
Ringwood.
Ripon.
Risbridge.
Rochdale.
Rochford.
Romford.
Romney Marsh.
Romsey.
Ross.
Rothbury.
Rotherham.
Royston.
Rugby.
Runcorn.
Ruthin.
Rye.

Saffron Walden.
Saint Alban's.
Saint Asaph.
Saint Austell.
Saint Columb Major.
Saint Faith's.
Saint George's.
Saint Germans.
Saint Ives.
Saint Neot's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Saint Thomas.
Salford.
Samford.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sedbergh.
Sedgefield.
Seisdon.
Selby.
Settle.
Sevenoaks.
Shaftesbury.
Shardlow.
Sheffield.
Sheppey.
Shepton Mallet.
Sherborne.
Shiffnal.
Shipston-upon-Stour.
Skipton.
Skirlaugh.
Sleaford.
Smallburgh.
Solihull.
Southam.
Southampton.
South Molton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.
Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stafford.
Staines.
Stamford.
Stepney.
Steyning.
Stockbridge.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Stokesley.
Stone.
Stourbridge.
Stow.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Strand.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Stratton.
Stroud.
Sturminster.
Sudbury.
Sunderland.
Swaffham.
Swansea.

Tadcaster.
Tamworth.
Tarvin.
Taunton.
Tavistock.

Teesdale.
Tenbury.
Tendring.
Tenterden.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thame.
Thetford.
Thingoe.
Thirsk.
Thornbury.
Thorne.
Thrapston.
Ticehurst.
Tisbury.
Tiverton.
Todmorden.
Tonbridge.
Torrington.
Totnes.
Towcester.
Tregaron.
Truro.
Tynemouth.

Uckfield.
Ulverstone.
Uppingham.
Upton-upon-Severn.
Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge.

Wakefield.
Wallingford.
Walsall.
Walsingham.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Wangford.
Wantage.
Ware.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warminster.
Warrington.
Warwick.
Watford.
Wayland.
Weardale.
Wellingborough.
Wellington (Salop).
Wellington (Somerset).
Wells.
Welwyn.
Wem.
Weobley.
Westbourne.
Westbury.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
Westminster.
West Ashford.
West Bromwich.
West Derby.
West Firle.
West Ham.
West Hampnett.
West Ward.
Wetherby.
Weymouth.
Wharfedale.
Wheatenhurst.
Whitby.
Whitchurch (Salop).
Whitchurch (Southampton).
Whitechapel.
Whitehaven.
Wigan.
Wigton.
Williton.
Wilton.
Wimborne and Cranborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Windsor.
Winslow.
Wirrall.
Wisbeach.
Witham.
Witney.
Woburn.
Wokingham.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Woodstock.
Woolwich.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wortley.
Wrexham.
Wycombe.

Yeovil.
York.

SEPARATE PARISHES.

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Birmingham.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
Saint George-in-the-East.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George Bloomsbury.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint John, Hampstead.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Marylebone.
Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesey.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L. S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
7th October 1879.

No. 34.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: OFFICERS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES: MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876;—

To all School Attendance Committees so appointed;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Article 4 of a General Order bearing date the 14th day of April 1877, and addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and to all School Attendance Committees so appointed, the Local Government Board ordered as follows:

" Where the School Attendance Committee, with the consent of the Guardians, direct an officer or officers of the Guardians to act in the execution of the said Act, or of any byelaws in force within the jurisdiction of the Committee, or, with the like consent, appoint an officer or officers for that purpose, such officers shall be termed 'School Attendance Officers,' and such direction or appointment shall be reported to the Local Government Board for their approval within fourteen days afterwards."

And whereas Articles 9 and 10 of the said General Order contain the following provisions with regard to the remuneration of the said officers, and the periods at which such remuneration shall be paid :—

" Article 9.—The clerk and other officers of the School Attendance Committee shall receive such salary or remuneration as the Committee assign to them and the Guardians and the Local Government Board approve."

" Provided that the Committee, with the approval of the Guardians and of the Local Government Board, may pay to any such officer a reasonable compensation by way of gratuity on account of extraordinary services, to other unforeseen circumstances."

" Article 10.—If the remuneration be by annual salary, it shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, Christmas Day, and Lady Day, and shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Apportionment Act, 1870.' "

And whereas it is expedient to alter the provision contained in the said Article, No. 10. for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at quarterly periods:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby alter Article 10 of the said General Order, so far as it provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers quarterly. And we hereby order, from and after the seventh day of October 1879, as follows:

Article I.—The Attendance Committee may, if they think fit, pay to their officers, or any of them, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month, instead of at the quarterly periods aforesaid.

Article II.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this order, shall nevertheless make out his account quarterly, according to the above-mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Article III.—In this Order—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "Union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any General or Local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above defined, under any General or Local Act.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L. S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
7th October 1879.

No. 35.

THE PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1875, SECTION 13.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
1st November 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the sanitary authority to the 13th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 89), under which it is necessary that every local authority intending to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the ensuing financial year, viz., that commencing on the 1st April 1880, should send to the Commissioners, on or before the 31st December next, a statement of the new loans or instalments of loans already granted, which the authority may probably apply to borrow from them during that period.

The Board are desirous of reminding the sanitary authority of the obligation imposed upon them by the statute to give notice of their application within the time prescribed, should they contemplate borrowing from the Commissioners in the course of the year in question. Unless this condition is satisfied, the Commissioners are not empowered, except with the permission of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to make the advance desired, and this permission is only given under very exceptional circumstances.

Intending borrowers can obtain, on application in writing to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, at 3, Bank Buildings, London, E.C., the requisite forms for the statement of the sums which will probably be required by them, and the Board believe that the Commissioners are desirous of receiving such applications at the earliest date practicable. It is not necessary that the sanitary authority should have obtained the Board's sanction to the contemplated loan, before they give notice to the Commissioners, nor is it requisite that they should inform the Board that such notice has been given.

The Board may take this opportunity of stating that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have issued a minute with respect to the rate of interest to be charged by the Public Works Loan Commissioners when making advances to local authorities under any special enactments empowering them to lend money at a low rate of interest. This minute, which has been made in consequence of the passing of the Public Works Loans Act of the last Session (42 & 43 Vict. c. 77), applies to advances made by the Commissioners to sanitary authorities under section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or section 22 of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act of that year.

The rates of interest which will now be charged by the Commissioners when lending money under those sections are as follows:—

When the loan is repayable within a period—

Not exceeding	20 years - - -	3½	per cent.
,,	30 ,, - - -	3¾	,,
,,	40 ,, - - -	4	,,
Exceeding	40 ,, and not exceeding 50 years - - -	4¼	,,

It will be observed that the rates charged become higher according as the loan is repayable within a longer term, and it will be a question for consideration in many cases whether the sanitary authority may not find it desirable to raise the loan for a shorter period than that which the Board have hitherto usually allowed under similar circumstances, in order that the sanitary authority may secure the advantages of obtaining the money at a lower rate of interest.

It must be borne in mind that the Commissioners do not make advances, under section 243 of the Public Health Act, for all the purposes of that Act for which money may be borrowed. It is only where the sanitary authority are raising a loan for works of primary sanitary importance, such, *e.g.*, as sewerage, water supply, hospitals and public baths, that the Commissioners are willing to land money under the section referred to. If a loan is obtained from them for any purpose of the Act which is not of primary sanitary importance, the rate of interest charged will be 5 per cent., and the term for repayment will not exceed 20 years.

It should be added that the section 3 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1879, will preclude the Commissioners in future from advancing more than 100,000*l.*, in any financial year, to any one sanitary authority.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk
To the Sanitary Authority.

[Sent to Urban Sanitary Authorities of districts having a population of 25,000 and upwards (according to census, 1871).]

No. 36.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS: AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS. (DUTIES OF OFFICERS.)—GENERAL ORDER.

To the Boards of Management of the several School Districts named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively, to the board of management of each of the school districts named in the schedule to this Order, regulations are prescribed with reference to the duties of officers appointed by such board of management;

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as herein-after mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows with respect to each of the school districts named in the schedule to this Order:

Art. 1.—In every case not otherwise provided for by the Orders in force in the school district, every officer appointed by the board of management shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Local Government Board on the application of the board of management.

Art. 2.—Every medical officer shall be bound to visit and attend personally, as far as may be practicable, the children intrusted to his care, and shall be responsible for the attendance on them.

Art. 3.—Every medical officer shall, as soon as may be after the issuing of this Order, or after his appointment, name to the board of management some legally qualified medical practitioner to whom application for medicines or attendance may be made in the case of his absence from home or other hindrance to his personal attendance, and who will supply the same at the cost of such medical officer; and the name and residence of every medical practitioner so named shall be forwarded to the superintendent of the school by the board of management.

SCHEDULE.

Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-east Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(L.S.) G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President*.

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary*.

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
14th November 1879.

No. 37.

THE ARTIZANS AND LABOURERS DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1879.

(42 & 43 Vict. c. 63.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19th November 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the urban sanitary authority to the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 63.), and to point out that the Act confers important facilities for the carrying out of improvement schemes under the principal Act, viz., the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

By the 3rd section of the Act of the last session the amount of compensation, payable under any scheme, will be considerably diminished in cases where the houses or premises proposed to be taken can be proved to the arbitrator to have been, at any time between the date of the official representation and that of the confirming Act, a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and any local Act which contains any provisions with respect to nuisances in the district.

The 4th section enables the confirming authority to relax the restriction imposed by the principal Act, which required that the accommodation for persons of the working classes should be provided within the area affected by the scheme, or in its immediate vicinity, unless there were special reasons to the contrary.

It will be observed that the schedule to the Act contains a provision requiring additional notices to be given of the appointment of the arbitrator, and also confers upon him powers with regard to the apportionment of certain charges, the severance of buildings, and the awarding of compensation for omitted interests.

The Board trust that the sanitary authority will take advantage of the facilities referred to by promoting schemes under the principal Act, so that the serious injury to the public health in large towns, caused by the existence of unhealthy areas, in which large numbers of the working classes are now compelled to dwell, may be removed with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

The Clerk
To the Urban Sanitary Authority.

No. 38.

MR. PERRY'S ESTABLISHMENT, MARGATE: REGULATIONS.—GENERAL ORDER.

To Francis Tresla Perry, the Proprietor of an Establishment situate at Wilderness Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent;—

To the Boards of Guardians of the several Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis, and of the several other Unions in the counties of Berks, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the 12th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in England, and they are thereby required, from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations for the management and government of any house or establishment wherein any poor person shall be lodged, boarded, or maintained, for hire or remuneration, under any contract or agreement entered into by the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment, or on his behalf, with any guardians, overseers, or other persons having the ordering or management of the poor in any union or parish, or for the education of any poor children therein, in like manner and to the same extent as the said Commissioners are by law empowered to do in the case of any workhouse belonging to any union or parish; and that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall have the like effect as other rules, orders, and regulations of the said Commissioners, and shall be obeyed accordingly, with the like penalties on any neglect or disobedience thereof, to be enforced upon summary conviction, as penalties under the Act of the fifth year of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration "of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," may now be enforced;

And whereas it is by the said Act also enacted that that the said Commissioners may, from time to time, issue any order which they may deem necessary for regulating the mode in which any contract shall be entered into for the lodging, boarding, or maintenance of any poor person with the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment as aforesaid, or the terms or the duration of any such contract; and if, after the issuing of any such order, any contract or agreement be entered into with such proprietor, manager, or superintendent, or any person on his behalf, not in accordance with such order, the same shall be voidable, and if the said Commissioners shall so direct, the same shall be void and of no effect;

And whereas there is an establishment situate at Wilderness Hill, Margate in the county of Kent, of which establishment Francis Tresla Perry is the proprietor, and which is provided for the reception and treatment of poor persons afflicted with scrofulous, cutaneous, or other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the sea-side and sea-bathing;

And whereas the Local Government Board deem it expedient that rules, orders, and regulations should be made for the management and government of the said establishment:

Now therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us in that behalf, hereby order and declare that from and after the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the following rules and regulations shall come into operation, and be observed with respect to the said establishment:—

Contracts.

Art. 1. All contracts or agreements to be entered into by the proprietor with the guardians of any union or separate parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of paupers in the said establishment, shall be according to the form (No. 1.) in the schedule to this order, or in some form to the like effect.

Admission and Discharge.

Art. 2. The said establishment shall be limited to the reception of persons of the age of 16 years and upwards afflicted with scrofulous, cutaneous, or other diseases and requiring the benefits of residence at the sea-side and sea-bathing.

Art. 3. Every pauper who shall be admitted into the said establishment, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted upon an order signed by the clerk to the guardians of the union or parish from which he is sent according to the form (No. 2.) in the schedule to this order. But no such order shall be given unless a medical officer of such union or parish has previously examined such pauper, and signed the certificate at the foot of such form.

Art. 4. No pauper shall be admitted from any union or parish unless a contract in the form (No. 1.) prescribed in the schedule to this order, or to the like effect, shall have been entered into between the proprietor and the board of guardians of such union or parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of paupers.

Art. 5. The proprietor shall not admit into the establishment, or retain therein, a larger number of paupers than that from time to time fixed by the Local Government Board; and in case such number shall at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall forthwith be reported to the Local Government Board by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 6. When any pauper, in the opinion of the medical officer of the establishment, is sufficiently recovered to be sent back to the union or parish from which he was sent, such medical officer shall make a written report of the case to the proprietor, who shall communicate with the guardians of such union or parish, in order that such pauper may be sent back accordingly.

Classification.

Art. 7. The paupers shall be classed, according to the nature of their diseases, or otherwise, as the proprietor, with the advice of the medical officer of the establishment, shall direct.

Discipline and Diet.

Art. 8. The clothing to be worn by the paupers shall be made of such materials as shall be approved of by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 9. The paupers shall be dieted in accordance with the directions of the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 10. Each pauper shall have a bed to himself.

Art. 11. The proprietor shall make such arrangements as, with the concurrence of the medical officer, he may deem expedient for allowing the paupers to quit the establishment for the purpose of sea-bathing, or any other purpose, under the care and guidance of some one of the officers or assistants of the establishment.

Art. 12. Subject to the provisions of the law and the regulations herein contained with respect to the religious visitation and instruction of paupers, any person may visit any pauper in the establishment by permission of the proprietor, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the medical officer may prescribe.

Art. 13. Any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any pauper in the establishment who may at any time in the day enter the establishment for the purpose of affording him religious assistance, or for the purpose of instructing him in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the establishment; and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to paupers who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and whom such minister shall have been lawfully authorised to visit and instruct.

Art. 14. No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving.

Art. 15. Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine Service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the appointed place in the establishment, unless the proprietor, with the consent of the Local Government Board, shall otherwise direct.

Art. 16. It shall also be incumbent upon the proprietor to discharge the following duties:—

No. 1. To cause the paupers, upon admission, to be cleansed and properly clothed.

No. 2. To send for the medical officer in case any pauper is taken suddenly ill, and to take care that all the paupers are duly attended by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet and other necessaries, as the medical officer may direct, and in the case of dangerous sickness to send for the minister of the religious persuasion of the pauper, and to give notice to any relative or friend of the pauper whom he may know to be resident within a reasonable distance.

No. 3. To take care that no pauper when suffering from severe illness, or at the approach of death, shall be left unattended either during the day or the night.

No. 4. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the establishment to the medical officer, if not present at the death, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance, and to the Guardians of the union or parish from which the pauper shall have been admitted.

No. 5. When requisite, to cause the death of every pauper dying in the establishment to be duly notified to the proper registrar of births and deaths within five days after the day of such death.

No. 6. Once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, to cause all the rooms and offices belonging to the establishment to be limewashed, and at all times to take care that all the rooms and offices, and the furniture and utensils, are kept clean and in good order.

No. 7. To cause the establishment, and all its furniture and appurtenances, to be kept in good and substantial repair; and from time to time to remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the establishment, its drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or in the furniture or fixtures thereof, as may, in the opinion of the medical officer, tend to injure the health of the inmates.

No. 8. To provide a book, to be termed the visitors' book, in which inspectors of the Local Government Board and other persons who may from time to time officially visit the establishment may make such observations as they may think fit respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the inmates of the establishment; also to provide the necessary books and forms for the use of the medical officer and for other reports.

Art. 17. The proprietor shall punctually enter up, and accurately keep, the following Books, according to the forms and directions in the schedule to this order:—

No. 1. The admission and discharge book, in the form (No. 4.) In this book shall be kept an account of every pauper admitted into, and of every pauper dying in, or discharged from, the establishment, and such account shall be balanced weekly.

No. 2. The proprietor shall at the close of each half-year ending at Michaelmas Day and Lady Day prepare a statement from the admission and discharge book of the establishment, showing the number of paupers of all classes actually in the establishment in the course of the half-year, and the other particulars according to the form (No. 9.) in the schedule to this order. This statement shall within four weeks after the close of the half-year be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

No. 3. A register of religious creed of the paupers in the form (No. 5.) in the schedule to this order.

Officers.

Art. 18. The proprietors shall forthwith, and from time to time as vacancies occur, appoint a medical officer for the establishment, at such salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board shall approve.

The proprietor shall also forthwith, and from time to time as vacancies occur, appoint a fit person to hold the office of matron or superintendent nurse, with such assistants as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of that office.

Art. 19. All appointments to the offices of medical officer, and matron or superintendent nurse, shall be reported to the Local Government Board as soon as they are made.

Art. 20. No person shall hold the office of medical officer under this order unless he be duly registered under "The Medical Act of 1858," or other authority of law in that behalf, and be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence or other instrument granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical, qualification or qualifications of the candidate for such office.

Duties of the Medical Officer.

Art. 21. The following shall be the duties of the medical officer:—

No. 1. To attend at the establishment daily, and also when sent for by the proprietor.

No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon the paupers in the establishment according to the necessities of their cases, and to give the requisite directions as to their treatment, nursing, diet, and clothing, and the ventilation and condition of the rooms in which they are placed, and, in accordance with such agreement as he may make with the proprietor, to supply the requisite medicines, exclusive of cod liver oil, to the paupers.

No. 3. To examine the state of each pauper on his admission into the establishment, and make a record of the same in the case book, and to give the requisite directions to the proprietor.

No. 4. To give directions from time to time as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the paupers, and to make any suggestions to the proprietor which he may deem requisite with reference to the health of the paupers in general.

Provided that if the medical officer be of opinion that any pauper is not fit to be retained in the establishment, he shall make a written report of the case to the proprietor.

No. 5. To make the written reports to the proprietor required by Art. 6 of this Order.

No. 6. To keep a case book, according to the form (No. 7) in the Schedule to this Order, and to insert therein the particulars required by such form with respect to every pauper in the establishment, employing therein, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar General.

No. 7. To prescribe the dietary for the paupers in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient; and to enter the same at the commencement of the admission and discharge book, according to the form (No. 3) in the Schedule to this Order, or some form to the like effect.

No. 8. To keep a book, to be termed the medical officer's report book, in the form (No. 8) in the Schedule to this Order, in which he shall enter in writing, duly and punctually and under the correct dates, such reports as he may think it necessary from time to time to make to the proprietor as to defects in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, and other arrangements of the establishment; as to any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to health; as to every defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the rooms, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses; and, further, a report of any other matter which, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall consider to require the attention of the proprietor; and also such recommendations relating to any of the matters aforesaid as he may think it right to submit to the proprietor or to the Local Government Board.

No. 9. To allow any visitor appointed by the Local Government Board access to the case book, and the medical officer's report book at all times that he may require to see it, and to produce it also to the inspectors of the Local Government Board, whenever duly required to do so.

No. 10. To report specially to the Local Government Board on or about the first day of January and the first day of July in every year upon the several matters set forth in the statement contained in form (No. 6) in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 11. To enter on a card on respect of each patient upon whom he shall be in attendance, the diet, extras, and medical treatment ordered by him.

No. 12. To report in writing to the Local Government Board the case of every sudden and every accidental death which may occur in the establishment within twenty-four hours after he shall receive information of the same, and the cause of the death so far as he is able to explain it.

No. 13. To report to the Local Government Board, fortnightly, upon the establishment, in such form as they shall from time to time direct.

Visitor.

Art. 22. If a visitor be at any time appointed by the Local Government Board under the authority of section VII. of the Act first abovecited, the proprietor shall allow him free access to every part of the establishment.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

Art. 23. In this Order,—

The term "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

Whenever in this order any article is referred to by its number, the article of this order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (No. 1.)

CONTRACT.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the day of 18 , with the consent of the Local Government Board, testified by their Seal of Office being hereunto affixed, between Francis Tresla Perry, the proprietor of an Establishment situate at Wilderness Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the , in the county of , of the other part.

WHEREAS the said Francis Tresla Perry, herein-after termed the proprietor, has opened an establishment at Wilderness Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, for the reception, maintenance, and treatment of poor persons suffering from scrofulous, cutaneous, and other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the sea-side and sea-bathing.

And whereas the Guardians of the Poor of the said , herein-after termed the Guardians, have applied to the said proprietor to receive and maintain, and also to provide with medical attendance and medicines, and with sea-bathing, when necessary, whilst so maintained, in the said establishment, a certain number of poor persons chargeable to the said

Now therefore, the proprietor does hereby (in consideration of the payments herein-after mentioned to be made) contract and covenant with the Guardians that he, the proprietor, will receive into the said establishment a certain number of poor persons not exceeding chargeable to the said , and that such poor persons while in the said establishment shall be maintained, and provided with medical attendance and medicines, and with sea-bathing, when necessary, in the same manner in all respects as required by the regulations of the Local Government Board, at the following rate of charge, namely, the sum of per week, and after the same rate for any less time than a week for each person, each week to commence on the day of admission into the said establishment.

Provided, that the limit herein-before prescribed, for the number of poor persons to be admitted into the said establishment may be increased or diminished by the parties hereto with the consent of the Local Government Board previously obtained.

And the Guardians do hereby covenant with the said proprietor to pay to him, his executors or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, the said sum of per week, and after the same rate for less time than a week, for each of the poor persons so received into the said establishment, so long as such poor person shall remain an inmate thereof.

And it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that no poor person from the said shall be admitted into the said establishment without a certificate from a medical officer of the said

Also, that no person who is imbecile shall be admitted into the said establishment.

Also, that the Guardians will not remove any person from the said establishment without a request in writing addressed to the proprietor, and signed by their clerk, and forwarded two weeks before the day when the removal is to take place.

Also, that if the Guardians shall appoint a Committee from their own body, not exceeding three Guardians with their clerk or other officer, to visit the poor persons in the establishment, such Committee shall be admitted into the establishment at all reasonable times to visit therein the poor persons belonging to the said

And lastly, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, that if either of the said parties hereto shall be desirous of putting an end to this contract, the party so desirous shall give three calendar months' notice thereof in writing to the other of them.

In witness whereof the said Francis Tresla Perry hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Guardians their common seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Francis Tresla Perry in the presence of

(Seal of the Proprietor.)

(Seal of the Guardians.)

The common seal of the said Guardians was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on the day of the date hereof, by
chairman of the Board at the said meeting at the presence of

Clerk to the Guardians.

(Seal of the
Local Government
Board.)

FORM (No. 2.)

____________ UNION [PARISH].

No.___. Dated this__________day of__________18___.

To Francis Tresla Perry, the proprietor of the establishment at Wilderness Hill, Margate.

Admit the Person named and described below.

(Signed)____________________

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	Name and Address of the Nearest Relation.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above-named Person, and find such Person to be suffering from or affected with

Dated this__________day of____________18___.

(Signed)____________________

Medical Officer of the above-named Union [*Parish*].

FORM (No. 3.)

Table of Diets.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
Breakfast - (*articles*) -	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)
Dinner - (*articles*) -	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)
Tea *or* Supper (*articles*) -	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)
Extras as ordered by the Medical Officer.			

QUANTITIES PER DIEM allowed to each Person according to the above Table.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)

________________ *Medical Officer,*

________ day of ____________ 18 .

FORM (No. 4.)

The Admission

ADMISSION.											
Number.	Year and Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Calling, if any.	Religious Creed.	Name and Address of nearest Relation.	From whence admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	Observations Condition at the Time Admission, and any othe General Remar

FORM (No. 4.)

Discharge Book.

DISCHARGE OR DEATH.						
Year and Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Number on Admission.	Name.	How Discharged; and if by Order, by whose Order.	In case of Death, state the cause.	Observations on general Health, Character, and Behaviour.

FORM (No. 5.)

Register of Religious Creed.

Name.		Date of Admission.	Number on Admission.	From what Union or Parish admitted.	Religious Creed.	Discharged or Dead.
Christian Name.	Surname.					

FORM (No. 6.)

MR. PERRY'S ESTABLISHMENT AT WILDERNESS HILL, MARGATE.

Half-yearly Statement of the Medical Officer.

To the Local Government Board.

STATEMENT of the MEDICAL OFFICER for the above-named Establishment for the half-year ended on the_________________day of________________18____, in answer to the following inquiries in reference to the said Establishment.

1. Is there sufficient ventilation and warmth?

2. Has the accommodation during the preceding six months for the several classes of inmates been sufficient?

3. Are the arrangements for cooking and distribution of food satisfactory?
   And has the food been of good quality?

4. Is the nursing satisfactorily performed?

5. Is there a sufficient supply of towels, vessels, bedding, clothing, and other conveniences for the use of the inmates?

6. Are the medical appliances sufficient and in good order?

7. Are the lavatories and baths sufficient and in good order?
   And to what extent has sea bathing formed a part of the treatment?

8. Are the supply and distribution of hot and cold water sufficiently provided for?

9. State the number discharged during the half-year:—
   (*a*) Cured - - -
   (*b*) Improved - -
   (*c*) Unchanged - -

10. State the names of the inmates who have died during the half-year, with the cause of death in each case.

11. State the present number of the inmates in the Establishment, and the number who have remained in it for more than one year.

(Signed)____________________*Medical Officer,*

this__________day of__________ 18____.

FORM (No. 7.)

Case Book.

________________ *Medical Officer.*

Name of Pauper ________________________ Age ________
Chargeable to ____
Date of admission ____________ Date of discharge or death ________
Disease, and state of pauper on admission ________________________
____

Date.*	Diet.	Extras.	History of the Case and Treatment.

---

* The date to be inserted whenever the Diet is changed, or whenever any Extra is ordered or discontinued.
N.B.—This book should be in a portable form.

FORM (No. 8.)

Medical Officer's Report Book.

________________ *Medical Officer.*

________________ day, the ________________ day of ________________ 18____ .

FORM (No. 9.)

MR. PERRY'S ESTABLISHMENT AT WILDERNESS HILL, MARGATE.

Statement of the Numbers of the Paupers in the Establishment during the Half Year ended ____________________.

UNION AND PARISH.	No. of Paupers in the Establishment at the Commencement of the Half Year.	No. admitted during the Half Year.	No. discharged during the Half Year.	No. of Deaths during the Half Year.	No. of Paupers in the Establishment at the End of the Half Year.

Dated this __________ day of ____________ 18___. _______________ *Proprietor.*

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH, *President.*

(L.S.)

THOS. SALT, *Secretary.*

Date of publication in the London Gazette,
16th December 1879.

No. 39.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Local Government Board,
31*st December* 1879.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to call your attention to section 19 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, and to remind you that a copy of the reports made by public analysts for the several quarters of the year 1879, should be forwarded to the Board in the course of the month of January next.

A copy of so much of the Board's Annual Report for 1878–79, as relates to the reports of public analysts for the year 1878, with a numerical abstract of those reports, is enclosed for the information of the authority.

The Board takes this opportunity of referring to the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act of last Session (42 and 43 Vict. cap. 30), which has made several amendments in the law, the most important of which are as follows:—

Section 2 explains and amends the language of the sixth section of the principal Act with regard to articles purchased for analysis by expressly declaring that, although an article may have been purchased solely for analysis, it shall be no defence to allege that the purchaser was not prejudiced thereby. Moreover it enacts that it shall not be a good defence to prove that the article though defective in nature or in substance or in quality, was not defective in all three respects.

By sections 3 and 4 special provision is made for procuring samples of milk in course of delivery, under contract, to the purchaser or consignee. This enactment, by making the consignor liable to a penalty, will afford to dairymen protection against the consignment to them of adulterated milk.

By section 6 it is provided that the sale of spirits to which only water has been added shall not of itself constitute an offence under the sixth section of the principal Act if such admixture has not reduced brandy, whisky, or rum more than 25°, or gin more than 35° under proof.

Section 10 makes special provision as to the time within which any summons for violating the provisions of the principal Act must be served, and also as to the period to be allowed before such summons is returnable.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

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Reports and Inquiries.

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No. 40.

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

GENERAL REPORT of H. G. BOWYER, Esquire, on the Schools inspected by him in the year 1879–80.

Influence of the Education Act of 1876 on pauper schools.

Two years have elapsed since I last reported on the schools under my inspection. At that time the Education Act of 1876 had not yet been brought to bear on pauper education, and the portion of my report devoted to that subject consequently partook rather of the character of a forecast than of that of a narrative. I then submitted some reasons for the hope that I entertained, that the Education Act and the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act of 1876 would jointly exercise a highly beneficial influence on pauper education. With regard to the Education Act, I am happy to be able to say that my expectations have been as fully verified as it was possible for them to be, considering how short a time has elapsed since the method of examining and reporting on each child, which has been so long in operation in other elementary schools inspected by the Education Department, and the more recent provision of granting certificates of proficiency as a passport to employment, have been officially brought into operation in pauper schools. True it is that the method of examination enforced by the Education Department in the schools under its inspection is not so powerful a means of stimulating the teachers to exertion in pauper schools as it is in the former, since it is not accompanied by the principle of payment by results; and, consequently, the support of the school, as well as the remuneration of the teachers, do not depend so immediately in effect, or so accurately in degree, on the number of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic. But there may be, on the other hand, some compensating advantage in this circumstance, inasmuch as the inspector need not (if of a compassionate disposition) be deterred from rigorously enforcing what he conceives to have been the intention of the Education Department, by the fear of too heavily mulcting the school, while the decisions of a more draconian inspector will not be so hotly contested as they sometimes are by alarmed managers of elementary schools. The school inspectors of the Local Government Department sail in comparatively smooth waters, and their decisions are, as far as I know, never questioned by Boards of Guardians. But this acquiescence is not, I am happy to say, the consequence of apathy or indifference, for they are always willing to provide anything that the inspector recommends, or to adopt any practicable suggestions. The prejudice against education, which was so vigorous thirty years ago, has long ceased to exist, and I do not believe that there are any men more deeply interested in the welfare of the children under their care than the mass of the Poor Law Guardians and managers of district schools. The same acknowledgment is also due to the teachers, with regard to whom I can unhesitatingly repeat what I have frequently said in former reports, that they constitute a highly respectable body of men and women, labouring steadily and conscientiously in ther vocation, and actuated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the children entrusted to their care. Although there exists, of course, a not inconsiderable diversity in their abilities and efficiency as teachers, I have not known, for some years, any case of conscious neglect of duty, and have had no occasion to lower or withdraw a certificate.

Interest felt by guardians and managers in the education of the children.

High character of the teachers.

Defects of the present organization of pauper education.

This is, undoubtedly, a satisfactory state of things; but, considering how little annual reports on education are read, and how soon their contents are forgotten, it may not be unnecessary for me to guard

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

myself against the assumption that I consider pauper education perfect. I have for many years described, at some length, the defects which I believe to be inherent in the present system of workhouse schools, and have ventured to suggest remedies for them. I, therefore, need only, on the present occasion, give a brief summary, as a precaution against misunderstanding, of the conclusions to which I have been led, and of which I have given the grounds in former reports. These are, that the great majority of workhouse schools are too small for it to be possible to instruct the children so as to place them on a level with those educated in elementary schools under the inspection of the Education Department (an inferiority which, I may add, will become more apparent in future as the latter schools improve). That although in these small schools the children have plenty of work of a certain kind to do, while the girls have generally too much to do, such occupations are seldom of a nature to enable them to earn their living in the outer world, without much difficulty and frequent disappointments in the earlier steps of their careers. That this defective course of education is more costly to the state than a more efficient system would be, as the salaries of the teachers are paid from the public purse, and it is impossible to procure a tolerable teacher for a small school without paying him a salary out of reasonable proportion to the number of children instructed by him, an over-payment which tends to increase, by the exertions of the inspectors, to induce the teachers to improve their schools and pass examinations, so as to obtain higher certificates. That, in conclusion, the only remedy for these defects is to consolidate the smaller schools, either by union with other workhouse schools, or by merging as many of them as may be practicable into district schools. I am, however, not concerned with these matters in the present report, and have only adverted to them in order to avoid having a too favourable impression in the mind of any reader unversed in the previous literature of pauper education.

How it is that pauper schools have derived benefit from the operation of the Education Act.

I have said at the commencement of this report, that the expectations I had entertained of the beneficial influence which the Education Act of 1876 would exercise on pauper schools had been fully verified. But, inasmuch as these schools do not come directly within the scope of that enactment, and are only incidentally affected by it, I am sensible that it may not, at first sight, appear probable that they should derive much advantage from it. A few words, therefore, to explain how it is that they have done so, and what is the nature of that advantage, may not be considered superfluous.

The provision of the Education Act requiring, as one of the conditions for the employment, in remunerating labour, of children between the ages of 10 and 14, that they should receive, after successfully passing an examination by one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools, what is termed a certificate of proficiency, was at first carried out by the officers of the Education Department in regard to children educated in pauper schools as well as others. This arrangement, however, having been found inconvenient, the Local Government Board was subsequently empowered to employ its own inspectors of schools to execute that provision of the Act in the schools under its supervision. Hence it became necessary that those inspectors should issue schedules setting forth the results of the examination of each candidate for a certificate of proficiency, and empowering the authorities of the school to grant certificates to those who had passed successfully. Hence, also, the further necessity that all the children in the school, except the infants, should be examined and reported on individually. This I consider to be the greatest improvement that has taken place in pauper education since I

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

have been connected with it; for I believe that since the practice of individual examination was introduced, when Mr. Lowe was Vice-President of the Council, pauper schools had dropped somewhat behind others in the course of progress; and that in proportion as successive revised codes subsequently expanded the requirements of the Education Department as a condition of a grant, the superiority of non-pauper schools was increasing at a greater rate. It was, therefore, high time to take some decided step for the improvement of the schools belonging to this department. And even apart from this motive for action, it is obviously reasonable and desirable that no class of children should be educated on any principle but that which is approved as the best attainable by the department, which must be considered the highest authority on the subject. Now, there is nothing that so powerfully influences the character of the instruction given in a school as the spirit and method according to which the children are examined. I have consequently been always desirous that the instruction in pauper schools should be conducted, as much as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of the last code issued by the Education Department. This, however, could not be done effectually, until the method of individual examination was rendered necessary by the events which I have narrated, and was officially prescribed by the Local Government Board.

Effect of individual examination in promoting the improvement of the instruction in a school.

Individual examination acts as a stimulus to improvement both on the teachers and on the pupils. Of the former there are many who have hitherto been satisfied to continue in the routine to which they had been accustomed. These have been stirred to unwonted exertion by discovering that their pupils could not, after a certain age, obtain employment unless efficiently instructed up to a fixed standard, which, though low at present, would be raised in a few years to one in which it would be more difficult to satisfy the inspector that they were fit to receive a certificate of proficiency. Many failures would, they were aware, be a discredit to them with their employers, and I must do them the justice to say that this was not their only motive for exertion, for they, as a rule, take a sincere interest in the welfare of their pupils. They have, therefore, taken to study the code, and seeing in it a scale of progressive stages of instruction which their pupils would be expected to attain every year, their dormant ambition has been roused, and they endeavour to present as large a number of pupils as possible in the higher standards. And even the higher class of teachers have, in many cases, derived much profit from the results afforded by this method of examination. A glance at the examination schedule is sufficient to show what are the peculiar deficiencies, not only of each class, but of each child, and furnishes a landmark from which to start to prepare for the next inspection. They have also been led to form a more liberal conception of what education should be. The arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic are as I have often stated before, generally well taught in pauper schools, and admirably so in many of them. But the children of the lower classes appear to me to possess a peculiar aptitude for acquiring those arts, for they become proficient in them at a surprisingly early age. It is on the *literary* side of education that they are weak; I mean in such a knowledge of the English language as it is to be found in books, as will enable them, in future, to understand a newspaper, or any ordinary work, and to read with pleasure and profit to themselves, as well as to write an intelligible and correctly expressed letter. To enable them to do this is the most difficult part of the teacher's task, for he is not, as in teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, assisted in his efforts by any natural aptitude in the child. The

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

faculty of language, though the earliest to manifest itself in the child, is the last to be developed, in its literary sense. There is many a child, who is able to work a difficult arithmetical problem, that cannot make the simplest statement, in even tolerably correct language, either by speech or writing. It is, consequently, in this department of instruction that elementary schools are generally most defective; and in this also the teachers are liable to be the most remiss, for the teaching of language, as such, does not form a distinct part of their course of instruction as set forth in the time-table, but lies dormant, and sometimes forgotten, under the heading of "reading." I need hardly say that I have always endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to call the attention of the teachers to this defect by bringing to light the ignorance as to the meanings of words that often lies concealed under the most fluent and correct reading, and urging on the teachers the necessity of instructing their pupils in the English language, as if they were foreigners. But I have never been able to do so with so great effect as since the code has been made the canon of inspection in pauper schools. The rule that, in order to obtain a pass in the higher standards the child shall read "intelligently" is, no doubt, susceptible of different interpretations. It may be understood to mean that the child shall read in an intelligent manner, or that it shall understand generally what it has been reading about, or that it shall know the meaning of most of the words in its lesson which are not comprised in its daily vocabulary. I have understood the word in the last of these senses, and have, consequently, not passed any child as reading "intelligently," however proficient in the mere *art* of reading, that has not been able to explain the meanings of at least several of the more difficult words, and I think I may reasonably require more in future years. Our written language differs so much from that which we use in our daily intercourse, and the vocabulary of workhouse children especially is so limited, that they often form the most absurd and preposterous conceptions of the meaning of sentences, which they have read with apparent intelligence, and will, unless taught their language in school, find nothing but a succession of riddles in the commonest book or newspaper.

Such has been the effect of the education code on the instruction imparted in pauper schools. And its influence on the minds of the children has been not less beneficial. So long as the *class* was examined none of the children composing it felt personally interested in the result; but it is otherwise when his successes, or failures, are recorded opposite to his name for the information of the school, and I have often seen children show the greatest delight when they had passed, and shed tears when they had failed.

Amalgamation of smaller schools.

I have entered into some detail on this subject because I consider it to constitute the most important part of my report, as it relates to every pauper school, and opens a prospect of a general improvement in the education of the children for whom those schools are designed. The only other source from which improvement may be hoped for is the amalgamation of the smaller schools. In the year 1876 several projects of amalgamation were started in the eastern counties, but they have not, as yet, been carried into effect, except in two instances, and completely in only one of them. The St. John's separate school, erected by the Ipswich Union, now contains 170 children, 114 belonging to that union, 35 from the Sudbury Union, 11 from the Wangford Union, and 10 from the Samford Union, thus dispensing with three teachers in the Sudbury and Wangford workhouses. The school buildings are all that can be

St. John's school.

desired, except that they are not spacious enough to accommodate the children from several neighbouring unions, whom it would be desirable to send there.

Hoxne and Hartismere Union school.

The amalgamation for in-door purposes of the Hoxne and Hartismere Unions, which, in my last report, I stated to be in contemplation, has been definitively carried into execution, and the union of their schools may now be considered a permanent one. It is otherwise, however, with the children from the Guiltcross Union, who are still received into the school on a merely provisional footing. The question of building a new school, better suited than the present one for the accommodation of the number of children actually inhabiting the building, not to speak of those whom it is desired to add to it from other unions, is also still under consideration; and I do not expect that any definitive solution of it will be arrived at till a return of agricultural prosperity shall have disposed the minds of Guardians more favourably than they are at present, towards a project involving some immediate outlay, however economical it may prove in the end. I do not, however, contemplate this postponement with any misgivings as to the health of the children, although I cannot deny that the building is, at present, fuller than is consistent with the regulations of the Local Government Board. But, having inspected it for thirty years, I can bear my testimony to the fact that there has never been any prevalent disease in it, and that the children have always been the healthiest I have seen, though it was, in the earlier part of my official connection with it, nearly as crowded with children, from the Hartismere Union alone, as it now is with the addition of those from the Hoxne and Guiltcross Unions. I think, therefore, that I may reasonably expect it to maintain its character for healthiness, especially as it is admirably managed by the present head master and mistress. The building has been somewhat improved by a partial alteration, but it still continues to be, substantially, nothing but an old rough farm house, with small windows and whitewashed walls, a small and dark schoolroom, whose ceiling of rough boards and beams is only ten feet above a floor of coarse bricks, warn uneven by constant use. The instruction of the children and the management of the establishment are entrusted to a master and mistress, who are in every respect suited to the duties they have to perform, as they make the best of the difficulties occasioned by the imperfections of the building, instead of complaining of them and making them an excuse for shortcomings in regard to instruction. The boys are taught shoemaking and agriculture by a man who has been there as long as I can remember, and the girls laundry work, &c. by a woman, who is also an old officer. I am convinced that this humble establishment has done as useful a work in rescuing the children educated in it from pauperism as if it had been built in a more costly manner, and lavishly provided with all the conveniences to be found in the newest district school. I believe, indeed, that a certain degree of roughness and a certain amount of inconvenience in the arrangement of such schools (especially in an agricultural district) is a better preparation for the duties of a labourer, or artizan, and for those of their wives, than the theoretically more perfect appliances so much in vogue.

Walsall and West Bromwich district school.

The Walsall and West Bromwich district school is in a satisfactory condition, and the number of children accommodated in it has increased to nearly 400, which is close upon the number it was calculated for. I stated in a former report that the managers had innovated on the usual organization of schools of this nature, by appointing a lady as superintendent, instead of a superintendent and matron of the class from

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

which workhouse masters and matrons are drawn. On the resignation of the lady in question, however, the managers have reverted to the former system.

Leicester and Stoke-upon-Trent schools.

The only remaining schools in my district which are unconnected with the workhouse are those of the Leicester Union, the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent and the schools recently erected by the parish of Birmingham. The two former continue to be as satisfactory as heretofore in regard to instruction and management, but the number of children contained in them is still far below that for which the building was intended. The latter may be deserving of a more detailed description as it is not only a new building but is constructed on a principle which has not, I believe, been hitherto applied to pauper schools. There are several well known charitable institutions in the country, termed village homes, for the purpose of feeding, clothing, educating, and training to industrial work, homeless and destitute children, who are disqualified by poverty, or other circumstances, for admission to orphan asylums or other institutions. It has been for several years debated whether the principle of village homes were applicable to pauper schools, and an elaborate report was presented in the year 1878 to the Local Government Board by Dr. Mouatt and Captain Bowley, who, after visiting all the village homes in the kingdom, came to the conclusion that "the "home or family system is not only applicable to, but decidedly desir-"able for bringing up pauper children." The Board of the parish of Birmingham, finding themselves under the necessity of building new schools, resolved to adopt that system, and have erected, in a rural situation seven miles from Birmingham, a group of commodious buildings entitled the Marston Green Cottage Homes into which the children have already been transferred from the workhouse.

New schools of the parish of Birmingham on the cottage home principle.

These buildings consist of:—

1. Fourteen cottage homes, each containing a dining-room, play-room, living room, scullery, kitchen, bath, and lavatory and detached washhouse on the ground floor, and two bedrooms and three dormitories on the first floor. The cottages are intended for the reception of 30 children each. Seven are for girls and seven for boys.

2. An infirmary, having two male, and two female wards, with the necessary administrative buildings.

3. A schoolhouse containing schoolrooms and classrooms for boys and girls, and an infant schoolroom, with one classroom.

4. A superintendent's house of three floors, providing apartments, accommodation for the resident officers, a committee room, &c.

5. A block of workshops devoted to joinery, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, &c. Also a bakehouse, a grocery store, a swimming bath, &c.

The total amount of land taken by the Guardians for the homes is 41a. 2r. 27p., and they are in negotiation for 5a. 0r. 14p. more, the transfer of which is not quite completed, but the Guardians are in occupation.

It will undoubtedly be an inestimable advantage to the children to be removed from the smoky atmosphere of Birmingham and the corrupting associations of a workhouse containing about 2,000 adult inmates; and to none of them will it be more beneficial than to those who have parents or other relations, as the influence of these forms the greatest drawback on workhouse education. But it is not equally manifest that the peculiar construction adopted by the Guardians for their establishment will confer on the children the same degree of benefit as it is stated to have done in the charitable institutions which they have adopted for their model. The fundamental principle of all these institutions is what is termed "the family system;" and for the purpose of creating a

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

feeling, more or less, similar to that which generally subsists between parents and their children, the number of inmates in each home is reduced to as low a figure as is practicable (without incurring too heavy an outlay, both in building and in management), and the superintendents of each of these homes are called "Fathers" and "Mothers." The object of this arrangement is to imitate a real family as nearly as possible so as to raise up in the "Fathers" and "Mothers" and their "Children" the required feelings and associations. Success, therefore, obviously depends upon the closeness of the imitation; but it must be confessed that a group of 14 families, each consisting of 30 children, is somewhat out of the experience of real life, and it may, therefore, be difficult for either the "Fathers" and "Mothers," or the children, to cherish any illusion as to their real relation to each other. Experience will, however, clear up this question; but, in the meantime I may be permitted to recommend Boards of Guardians who may be hesitating whether they shall adopt the cottage or the ordinary plan of schools for the children under their care, to consider carefully the following observations of Dr. Mouatt and Captain Bowley on the points of difference which exist between village homes, supported by private benevolence, and similar homes for pauper children, supported from the rates.

> In expressing our firm conviction that the cottage home or family system is not only applicable to, but decidedly desirable for the bringing up of pauper children, we have not lost sight of the fact that there are several points of essential difference between the institutions we have visited, and pauper schools supported by the poor rates.
>
> In the first place, all the private institutions are governed by committees or individuals, specially interested in the work, and having no conflicting duties; while pauper schools are managed by boards of guardians chosen for their ability to deal with the general duties of poor law administration, and not necessarily conversant with or interested in the special subject of the training of children.
>
> Secondly; in the private institutions children are not received indiscriminately without reference to age, sex, or state of health; while in pauper establishments all who come must be admitted.
>
> Thirdly; the private institutions are, to a great extent, free from one of the standing difficulties of pauper school administration, viz., the fluctuating element.
>
> Fourthly; in the private institutions children are retained two or three years longer than is either practicable or desirable in schools supported by the rates, and consequently the industrial training can be more effectively carried out.
>
> These difficulties, however, do not appear to us to affect the question whether or no the family system is applicable to the training of pauper children. They are differences which *must always exist between a private institution and a pauper school*, whether the latter be on the family system, as now recommended, or on the aggregate system, as in the present district and workhouse schools.

H. G. Bowyer.

No. 41.

Mr. Mozley's Report.

Report for the year 1879 on the Northern District, by J. R. Mozley, Esquire, Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

Sir,

Effects of the Education Act of 1876 on workhouse schools.

The inspection of workhouse schools has during the last four years in great measure entered upon a new era, in consequence mainly of the Education Act of 1876. That Act, by its requirement of a certain positive though low degree of efficiency in all schools that are to be permitted to exist at all in the region of elementary education, has been the means of material improvement in the inferior schools of

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my district. In some cases this has happened by the resignation of incompetent teachers; in other cases, by stimulating those who previously had been indolent; while a third consequence of the Act has been, in some workhouses, the shutting up of the school entirely, and the sending of the children to the nearest public elementary school outside. This last course is one of which I am disposed in many cases to approve; some caution is, however, necessary in resorting to it, for the tendency of it certainly is to consign the charge of the children, while in the workhouse, to pauper inmates, more than can happen in those workhouses where there is a schoolmaster or schoolmistress. It is not, I may observe, only in the interests of the children that this tendency is to be deprecated; there are cases in which the unfortunate pauper is subjected to considerable bullying himself at the hands of the boys (with the girls I do not apprehend that this occurs so frequently). Still there are inmates of a workhouse whose moral and physical qualities are adequate to the management even of rough boys; but it has always seemed to me that where the charge of any considerable number of children is laid on such an inmate, he or she deserves to be relieved from pauperism, and to receive the appellation of an officer, even if a small salary were not added thereto. But this whole subject belongs to the obscurest region of workhouse life, and I am reluctantly obliged to believe that other people's ignorance about it is as great as my own.

To return to the Education Act of 1876; the agency by which it works is not merely the compulsory requirement of efficiency, upon schools; it is also the requirement made upon children, of a certain degree of proficiency, before they can be permitted to leave school. It would hence appear that it is legally incumbent upon Guardians to give to all the children who come under their charge a sound education, before sending them out into the world. And there can be no doubt that this is the spirit of the Education Act of 1876; but unfortunately it is not always easy to secure its being carried out in practice. It is not an unknown thing for Guardians to send children out to service before they have fulfilled the requirements of the law by due scholastic attendance or by proficiency; and as no entry is made in the register of children sent to service, stating whether each child has fulfilled the requirements of the law before being sent out, the practice, where it prevails, is not easy to check. Nor can I think Guardians free from a moral obligation to see that those children receive a proper education whom they entrust to the charge of labourers, colliers, or small shopkeepers, to be adopted by such persons. This practice, to which I have referred in several of my previous reports, is common in the manufacturing districts; and though there is not, I think, reason to apprehend seriously detrimental consequences to the children so adopted, the practice is not without its dangers, inconveniences, and anomalies, and requires careful watching. In common with Mr. Cane, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Murray Browne, I addressed a report to your Board last year on this subject, containing suggestions for the supervision of these children. Here I will add only one remark: it is certainly in the highest degree anomalous that one labouring man should be paid, by a public body, 4*s.* a week, for doing the identical work which another labouring man, at the request of the same public body, does for nothing; and this is what happens in those unions which adopt at once the boarding out system, and this practice of getting children "adopted."

The practice of sending pauper children to be "adopted" by labouring men.

The efficiency of some large schools in my district has been impaired during the last year by the great increase in the number of children in them. This increase is a part of the general increase of pauperism, which is due to the bad state of trade during the last few years, and it

Increase of the numbers in some large schools.

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may be expected to be transitory, and gradually to pass away with the improvement of trade. As respects the schools, however, this increase is a curiously partial phenomenon; some schools have doubled their numbers in the last four or five years; others, in very similar circumstances, remain exactly at the same level, or even have decreased in numbers.

Elementary teaching in workhouse schools as a rule not unsatisfactory.

In general, no fear need be entertained of the efficiency of workhouse schools, as far as technical instruction in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic* is concerned, or for the sufficiency of their teaching appliances. Not but that failure of individual children does occur more frequently than could be wished even in the simplest parts of instruction; but gross failure, such as the failure of an entire school or of almost an entire school in any subject, is very rare; and there is a steady tendency to improvement in the inferior schools. I wish it were possible to give as favourable account of workhouse children in respect of general manner and intelligence. Their manner is too often excessively shy, timid, and awkward; their object is to escape saying anything, or if they do say it, to say it so that nobody shall hear. I believe that much could be done to improve this by frequent kindly questioning, mixed with some degree of instruction, on the part of Guardians; and I venture to think that there is some degree of neglect in this not being done; but it never is done, or hardly ever. Where there is a chaplain for the workhouse (as is generally but far from universally the case) something is done to remove the defect, but it exists nevertheless far too strongly in all but the very best schools, which are comparatively few in number. Defects of general intelligence go along with defects of manner. Faults in this point are a good deal due to the style in which the teacher questions the class. Frequently a teacher is content if one sharp boy or girl can answer the questions; it is seldom indeed that instruction penetrates the whole class, and that every child is compelled to learn and to answer. At the same time the larger schools very much excel the smaller in such points, on account of the general superiority of their teachers; so that the impression which is formed by taking the schools numerically is somewhat worse than the reality. I could wish it were more the habit for teachers in putting questions to a class, upon a reading lesson (say) or upon geography, to single out individual children by name and make them answer. In the best schools the practice is too prevalent of telling the children to hold up their hands if they know the answer, and then ask only such as do hold them up; and thus the stupid ones escape. Besides, to address a child by name forces it to the recognition that it is being addressed, and lessens its instinct to hide and gain concealment by silence. I will give a few instances of general ignorance that I have found among workhouse children lately. In a mixed school of between 30 and 40 children, of ages going up to 12 and 13, situated in the middle of a large county, not one of the children knew the name of the county in which they lived. This is indeed a frequent piece of ignorance; generally (I might almost say) children when asked the name of their county, say "England" or else the town in which they live. In the same school I found children six years old who did not know a penny when they saw it; one girl called it a shilling. Many children of course do not know the silver coins. In a school of over 40 girls, only three could tell the time by a clock; and of those three, one had entered the workhouse three days before my inspection. I have recently made it a

Defects in some important though less definable points.

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* By elementary arithmetic I mean nothing higher than the money rules.

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practice to ask the children the time by a clock; and, where there is not in the school a clockface with movable hands, to recommend one to be got; for this very simple skill ought to be acquired by all children. I may add, that every school ought, in my opinion, to have a clock that can be relied upon for fair accuracy; among other reasons, the time table certainly will not be followed properly without one. I am accustomed to divide the schools of my district into three classes; those that have clocks that will go; those that have clocks that will not go; and those that have no clocks at all. The second of these classes is in my opinion the most objectionable; and it is too large a one. Workhouse schools always ought to be, but seldom are, provided with those pictures of geographical definitions that have been published of late years; such pictures give a concrete idea of what an island is, what a peninsula, what a mountain, &c. in which children so stationary in their life, without such aid, sadly fail. It is rare, I think, for a child in the Second Standard, even if well taught in the geographical definitions, to be able to answer correctly when those same definitions are put invertedly; as *e.g.* " What do you call a piece of water quite surrounded by land ?" I generally am told in answer to this " an island." The children have but a feeble idea of distance; I have been told by a child in Cheshire, in a very fair school, that London was 12 miles off.

Remarks on the hours of industrial work for girls and boys respectively.

The elder girls in workhouse schools are, I think, apt to be impaired in briskness and vivacity by too long hours of industrial work. There is a great difference between them and the boys in this respect. The girls in small or moderate sized workhouse schools do their needlework under the instruction of the schoolmistress; in larger schools, under the instruction of a sewingmistress; but in either case, their instructor is almost invariably resident in the workhouse, and needlework or household work (sweeping, scrubbing, &c.) is consequently going on at odd hours all the day through. In fact, there is hardly any limit to the amount of work which the girls may be called upon to do in these ways: for when they have made and mended their own clothes, there are the boys shirts and stockings to be made and mended; and after that the clothing for the adult inmates; and thus there may be hardly any time that they can call their own. Now, in small workhouse schools, the boys have sometimes hardly any industrial work; it is indeed seldom, I believe, that they do not do some little sweeping and scrubbing; but even in household work they fall much short of what the girls do. Gardening is not often carried on outside the summer months; and some workhouses have either no land at all, or too little to give the boys any employment. In large workhouse schools, there is generally a tailor and shoemaker; but these come and go at fixed hours; beyond those hours, the boys are for the most part free. It would, I am sure, be an advantage if the girls' hours of industrial work were similarly fixed; but it is not easy to secure this being carried out.

General observations.

The arrangements of the cupboards in which the girls keep their sewing material and implements are sometimes very clumsy; I have seen all the work heaped together in indescribable confusion, so that it took an hour before every girl could be set down to work. This was in a school of some fifty or sixty girls; the remedy, however, was easy; the cupboard was divided into compartments, each girl having a separate compartment for her work; and the result was a great increase of order and of comfort to the schoolmistress.

There is, I believe, a certain inconvenience in the arrangements of needlework in those workhouses where the girls go to a school outside.

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The girls of course do needlework in those schools; but there is a natural and just objection to letting them take their coarse workhouse garments to work at in the ordinary elementary schools, as this would bring the fact of their being workhouse girls into prominence that might easily be painful to them. Hence their industrial work is less profitable than it might be; and it is sometimes further diminished by the necessity of preparing their lessons overnight. For myself, I think it would be a beneficial arrangement if the girls in such cases were excused one or two of their weekly afternoon attendances at school, and set to practise needlework in the workhouse instead.

In one workhouse where there is now a school, I was informed that a few years ago, when the children were sent to a school outside, truancy was so common among them that they practically learnt nothing. This shows another danger, of an opposite kind to that just mentioned, in the plan of sending children to schools outside. But I am not disposed to think defaulting of this sort very common; and there is likely to be something specially faulty in the workhouse referred to, for now that there is a school in it, the children I am sorry to say learn very little.

I have in previous reports stated my belief that the degree of confinement of children within the walls of workhouses is overstrained, and acts prejudicially both on their faculties of observation and on their acquisition of practical knowledge. The vicar of one of the Lancashire towns, who is also chaplain to the workhouse, recently made the same remark to me, without knowing my opinion; and consequently I made a suggestion to the Guardians in this case, that the elder boys should, conditionally on good behaviour, have a certain amount of liberty once a week: with what results I do not yet know.

I have no doubt that religious instruction, inculcated in such a way as to make the children feel the inspiring influences of hope, would elevate their nature in those points of temper where it is defective. But if the children are to be inspired in this way, the teachers must be so first; and this is a result which, however much one may wish it, it is self-defeating to demand. And it is hard to deny that long mechanical routine, though it may be necessary, is a weight that naturally depresses the inspiring qualities of a teacher. It ought to be one's own object, in speaking to teachers on this subject, to give life and meaning to words which are often but imperfectly understood; and sometimes one may recommend or lend really instructive books; and though there is always liable to be a difference of opinion as to what books are instructive on religious topics, yet when a teacher spontaneously expresses his admiration for a book, and when his sincerity and intelligence in doing so are not open to question, there is ground for thinking that the book has been useful to him.

I referred last year in my report to the swimming of the boys in the Kirkdale schools. It pleases me to say that at Swinton both boys and girls are now taught swimming, and Mr. Sutton tells me that from 40 to 50 of each sex can now swim, and that at his examination at Christmas for prizes in swimming the best boy and the best girl each swam a distance which he estimates as equivalent to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The boy, he says, was nearly tired out, but the girl not in the least so.

Industrial work at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne workhouse.

I ought not to omit mentioning in this report the very gratifying advance which has been made in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne workhouse during the last year or two in industrial training, through the energy of the master, Mr. Hewitt. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. Hewitt at the Gilsland Conference last year, and extracts from it will be found

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in the Local Government Chronicle of August 23rd, 1879. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote one or two passages from it here. “We have,” Mr. Hewitt says, “17 acres of land, from which last year we supplied “ the workhouse with the whole of the vegetables required, viz. :— “ Potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and carrots; we also sold about 160*l.* “ worth of produce, although cabbages were a drug in the market, and “ the land was in a very poor and dirty state. This year our produce, “ so far, is much better; in fact I have sold cabbages at 40*l.* per acre. “ Nothing is so grateful as mother earth, and no industry is so remu- “ nerative connected with workhouses. * * * On our small farm “ we killed 100*l.* worth of pork, putting the price at 6*d.* per stone less “ than contract price. We also sold 36*l.* worth of pigs. These pigs “ were fed for the most part from land produce and house refuse. * * “ A few months ago the Guardians procured machines for boot “ and shoemaking, costing 75*l.* Previously to this boots and shoes “ were contracted for. Now we supply the whole requirements of the “ house, and do not contract. We have fourteen boys in the house, “ who are learning the craft remarkably well. * * We are able now “ to make about four dozen pairs per week. * * We make the “ whole of the clothing worn by the inmates, in the tailoring depart- “ ment. We have fourteen boys, and a few of them can make vests “ and trousers very well. * * We have four boys tinsmiths, and “ from Australian meat tins we manufacture the whole of the tinware “ used in the institution, such as tin pots, washbasins, cans, soil tins, “ teapots, kettles, &c. We have six painter boys, and with the assis- “ tance of a few old hands (inmates) we have been able to paint and “ decorate the whole of the institution.” Besides, Mr. Hewitt adds, they have eight joiner boys, four smith boys, four plumber boys, and two coopers, all the work connected with these branches being done in the house; a band of music 40 strong; and the girls, besides sewing, knitting, and darning, also learn kitchen work and cooking. I think that whether as regards variety, completeness, or efficiency, the above list of industrial performances will be regarded as a remarkable one; and it is not the whole, as will be seen by referring to the paper read by Mr. Hewitt. It certainly excited great interest and surprise among the Guardians who heard it read last August.

Among the miscellanea that may perhaps be interesting connected with my district, I may mention that there is a workhouse in it, with large boys' and girls' schools, in which the boys have an excellent brass band, and the girls dance quadrilles to the boys playing. I will not, however, name the workhouse, because on my proposing it for an example that might be imitated, I have found that some serious-minded persons regarded the practice as dangerous; and I should be sorry to expose an excellently managed institution even to unreasonable censure.

Boarding out.

With respect to the boarding-out system, I have long desired to obtain tabulated statements of the results, in so far as it is under the management of ladies' committees. Miss Preusser of Windermere, in her report issued last year, has to some extent supplied this defect. The accounts, however, quoted by her, given by the several committees, do not in all cases profess to be exhaustive; their value would be much increased were all the children that had been sent to each committee known to be included. As to the most important point, the success of these children in more mature years, the cases are not yet numerous enough to found a conclusion upon. No one, however, can doubt that the children are as a rule well taken care of while under the supervision of the committees.

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Results of workhouse training, as shown in the after career of the children.

I have received from the masters of two workhouses lists of children sent out to service from thence during a long term of years. A summary of them may be of interest here. One is from the master of the Thirsk workhouse: he tells me that 8 boys and 10 girls have been sent to employment from thence since the year 1868; that all except two girls are doing well; of those two girls, one has been returned to the workhouse for dullness and slowness, the other did well for a time, but has been lost sight of. All the other children, Mr. Simpson says, "are doing remarkably well, and write to us regularly, and visit us "too, whenever they can make it convenient." I consider this a good result.

The other list that I have received is from the master of the Tynemouth workhouse. The following is an abstract of it: 29 boys have been bound apprentices from the Tynemouth workhouse since the beginning of the year 1870, viz., 11 blacksmiths, 4 gone to sea, 3 tailors, 2 joiners, 2 shoemakers, 2 printers, 1 painter, 1 architect, 1 pupil-teacher, 2 sent to farmwork. Of these 20 are known to be doing well; 3 were doing well when last heard of; 2 have been taken by relations; 1 is now in the workhouse; 2 were drowned at sea; and one died in the workhouse. 70 girls have been sent to service since the beginning of the year 1870; and of these I make the following analysis, which in some respects differs from the analysis which Mr. Watson gives; *e.g.*, Mr. Watson in his summary puts down 4 girls as respectably married, but his list certainly testifies to 5 as being so, and there are other not very important differences. 24 girls are known to be doing well in service, 13 girls are known to be doing well, having been taken by relations; 9 have been lost sight of, but were doing well when last heard of; 5 are respectably married; 5 are dead; 7 are doubtful* (two of whom had very bad parents); 3 are now in the workhouse; 3 have turned out badly; 1 ran away from her first place and is now in a reformatory. The Tynemouth list is, I think, a typical one; at least I have the impression that if many workhouses were taken, this result would be found to be nearly the average. I own that the result as respects the girls is not one that, it seems to me, we should be contented with, but it is far removed from entire failure.

I must not conclude this report without acknowledging the step taken by the Education Department, in deciding to recognise the certificates of proficiency given to children in workhouse and district schools by the School Inspectors of your Board, as being at once important and satisfactory. It is indeed calculated to make the elder children in the schools inspected by us bestow much additional care on their annual examinations.

I have, &c.
J. R. MOZLEY.

The Right Hon. George Sclater Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

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* Mr. Watson writes 4 doubtful in his summary, but his list distinctly mentions 6, and the seventh is a girl who "ran away from her first place, not since heard of."

No. 42.

Education of Pauper Children in the Western District.—Report by Dr. Clutterbuck, Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the following report upon the Poor Law Schools in the Western District.

The subjoined statistics exhibit the various stages of proficiency attained by the children in the obligatory subjects prescribed by the Education Act of 1876.

I. Total number of children on the books - - 6,586
II. Presented for individual examination - - 3,743
III. Passed in—

Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.	
Standard 1.	693	-	Standard 1.	966	-	Standard 1.	799
„ 2.	863	-	„ 2.	713	-	„ 2.	793
„ 3.	779	-	„ 3.	657	-	„ 3.	676
„ 4.	494	-	„ 4.	446	-	„ 4.	403
„ 5.	49	-	„ 5.	49	-	„ 5.	28
„ 6.	1	-	„ 6.	1	-	„ 6.	1
Total -	2,870	-	-	2,832	-	- -	2,700

IV. Passed in all three subjects.

Standard 1.	- -	588
„ 2.	- -	470
„ 3.	- -	426
„ 4.	- -	202
„ 5.	- -	20
„ 6.	- -	1
Total	- -	1,720

The first section shows the total number of children of all ages on the books of the workhouse at the date of my annual inspection of the respective schools.

From this total must be deducted, first: 1,775, classed as infants, and therefore disqualified by age for individual examination, though they have, for the most part, been examined collectively; secondly, 1,077 not presented, as being either imbeciles, absent from sickness, or but recently admitted.

In the second section is given the number of children above the age of seven years, presented for individual examination.

The remaining sections give the result of the examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

An analysis of the figures gives the following per-centage of success:—

Passed in reading	- - -	76·7
„ writing	- - -	75·7
„ arithmetic	- - -	72·1

46 per cent. passing the prescribed test in all subjects without failure

I am, &c.
J. C. Clutterbuck.

No. 43.

Mr. Holgate's Report.

EDUCATION of PAUPER CHILDREN in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. —REPORT for the year 1879, by WYNDHAM HOLGATE, Esq., Inspector of Poor Law Schools.

SIR, *January* 1880.

Certificates of proficiency.

IN the Revised Regulations of the Committee of Council on Education, dated 29th March 1879, it is directed that certificates of proficiency, in the case of children in workhouse and district schools, will be granted in future, after examination, by the school Inspectors of the Local Government Board.

New examination schedules.

The authority thus given to us has been followed up by the preparation and issue on the part of the Local Government Board of two new forms of schedule, one for tabulating the result of the examination of the children presented to us for these certificates of proficiency, the other for recording the result of the examination of the whole school, not only in the three required subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, but also in Scripture, extra subjects, and as to the general tone and condition of the children.

I look forward with great confidence to very material advantage being thus obtained for our schools : Guardians and Managers will now become fully impressed with the necessity for every boy and girl to obtain this certificate before passing out of school to labour or to domestic service; indifferent teachers will have to improve or to resign their office now that for the first time the actual results of their teaching is brought clearly before their superiors by means of these schedules ; a spirit of healthy emulation will be set on foot in schools of more than one department, as either boys or girls show a larger number of passes in any subject ; and the whole status and well-being of the children and the schools will be markedly improved by being thus brought more nearly on a par with other elementary schools. I may mention as an individual instance of the advantage gained, that of the training ship " Exmouth," where the managers have established a bye-law under which lads who have passed the Fourth Standard of the Code are brought more completely into the seamanship classes, and are to a certain degree released from constant attendance at the purely school classes. To enable this plan to be legally carried out, I have made two visits of inspection to the ship during 1879, for the examination of boys for certificates of having passed the Fourth Standard, at an interval of six months between each ;—and I think it possible that ultimately a quarterly examination for this purpose may become necessary.

Royal Naval Reserve, 3rd class.

Whilst referring to the training ship, I would here, Sir, ask your attention to a difficulty under which the managers labour which materially interferes with complete utilisation of the special training now so well carried out on board.

The greater number of boys who leave the ship obtain situations in the merchant service, and the managers find it of much use to induce them to join the Royal Naval Reserve (3rd class) as binding them more completely to a sea life, but an obstacle meets them at the very outset. The Poor Law fixes the age of 16 as that at which the child becomes an adult, and in consequence the managers are compelled to remove from the ship every lad on his reaching that age. The Lords of the Admiralty on the other hand fix the age of 16 as the minimum at which a lad can enter the 3rd class Royal Naval Reserve, and add such conditions as to height and chest measurement as only exceptionally

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well developed lads can reach. Now in the Admiralty regulations for admission of boys to the 2nd class Royal Naval Reserve the age of 15 is the minimum, and the other conditions are not so severe as to height and chest measurement; the managers, therefore, anxiously and, in my opinion, most reasonably desire to see Rule 2 in the Regulations of the 3rd class Royal Naval Reserve altered in this respect to that of the 2nd class, all other conditions as to time spent on board a training ship, gun drill, &c. being retained. By such small relaxation the managers feel sure that they would be able materially to increase the number of lads entering the Royal Naval Reserve (and from the returns it would appear that the number hitherto obtained from all sources is largely below the number asked for) and whilst thus carrying out the desires of the Admiralty, confer a signal service on the lads entrusted to their charge.

Intellectual education.

With regard to the general state of the intellectual education now provided in the schools in my district I am disposed to think that improvement has certainly been effected, and that this is most distinctly shown in arithmetic, writing, and, in a somewhat smaller number of cases, in spelling. Reading is the subject on which I am most anxious to see improvement, not only because it is the one in which the children are weakest, but because the difficulties, at all times great, in poor law schools are very marked, owing first to the low intelligence of the children and their want of opportunity for its enlargement, and next to the poor supply of books and material, the absence of class-rooms, and the want of early training in many of the teachers themselves. I would earnestly urge teachers to take into their most serious consideration the deficiency which exists at the present time in this subject in almost all my schools, and to bear in mind that next year, when Standard IV. of the Code becomes the Labour Test for children on passing out of school, an Inspector will be bound to refuse the certificate to all those who do not show the intelligence, as well as mere fluency in reading which is required under that Standard. To meet this requirement they would do well to select before hand, and, if necessary, prepare themselves in the reading lessons to be given to the upper Standards; and in the lower classes never to allow a pupil teacher, monitor, or even an assistant master or mistress to take a reading lesson without frequent supervision from themselves.

Reading books

Most of the sets of reading books hitherto provided for the use of elementary schools contain, in my opinion, many lessons in which the matter, the individual words used, and often the subjects themselves, are not suitable to the intellect of the children who are to learn from them, or even the teachers who have to instruct from them. In my schools at least, simple language on subjects to which the minds of the children either have already been drawn, or will at some time of their lives be drawn, printed in bold clear type, on good thick substance of paper should alone be used; and the books which most nearly comply with these requirements are, in my opinion, "The Royal Reader," "The London Reader;" a new set by Chambers, which he calls "The English Reader;" and a series written by the Reverend E. Daniel, Principal of Battersea Training College, and published by Stanford, of Charing Cross.

School appliances.

As a further means of improving the intelligence of the children committed to their charge, I should be glad if Guardians and Managers would, as opportunity offers, provide their schools with better and more modern appliances than I generally find, which can be done without increasing the annual expense caused by the necessary wear and tear

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in every school. I would instance, amongst such matters, a set of illustrated Bible Readings which have been published by the Wesleyan Sunday School Union, which, for boldness of design and real artistic beauty, are unsurpassed, and which, from the clearness of the type and size of the whole picture, utterly put to shame the mean, badly printed, and nearly illegible scripture prints which hang on the walls of schools in which weak eyesight is perhaps the most prevalent drawback. In like manner there are now to be obtained a set of animal prints, from the National Society, of a size and beauty of finish far surpassing any previously issued, and this too at a very moderate cost; the publishers of this set are Bacon & Co., of 127, Strand. I would also allude to the advantage which would accrue if a somewhat more uniform selection of school songs could be made, for whilst in my large schools there is not much to be complained of in this matter, in country districts where the teachers have but few means of keeping up with the outside world, I too often hear the same songs year after year, and those as often not well adapted for the children who use them. Amongst the many available selections, the one that on the whole seems to me to combine all the necessaries for good and cheerful singing (in my opinion a matter of very great importance for improving the tone and well-being of a school) is the set published by Thomas Murby, 32, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, under the title of "New Tunes to Choice Words."

Industrial training.

I have brought these several points more especially before your notice because I feel that in poor law schools the danger of mere mechanical or rote teaching is very great, and the result of such teaching upon the class of intellect there found will always be more painfully shown than in other elementary schools, and I, therefore, think it my duty to continually bring before my teachers the necessity of using every possible means of arousing and fixing the intelligence of their scholars in regard to every subject in which they are instructed.

The industrial training in my schools continues to be a source of considerable anxiety to me, as I have several difficulties to contend with in bringing into action such a system as would deservedly bear the name. These difficulties exist mainly, if not entirely, on the girls' side, and arise from the vast amount of labour which has to be got through to keep the mere establishment in proper working order. Owing to the size of many of the buildings and the number of children collected in them, the three chief occupations of scrubbing, washing, and mending become absolute drudgery, and lead, in my opinion, to a perfunctory, rather than a satisfactory performance of the work, and arouse the worst point in the girls' characters, the sullen, obstinate, and careless spirit peculiar to them. The means of remedying this defect appear to me to be,—the possible increase of the number of paid domestic servants, and the requiring those servants to work with their own hands, and not stand looking on under the pretence of superintending the labour of the girls; the more careful selection as to age and physique of the girls for house-work and laundry; and finally perhaps a somewhat less exacting amount of work in the shape of hearth-stone, whiting, and soap than are at present used on the palatial staircases and corridors of many of the buildings. I could myself be content with a somewhat more work-a-day appearance about the whole. I feel very sure that if this chief difficulty could be satisfactorily met, the real training of the girls in such industries as needlework, cooking, laundry work in detail, and the duties required of a domestic in private service, such as waiting at table, cleaning plate and china, &c., could be carried

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out with practical results which are at present not by any means on a par, in my opinion, with the opportunities which are afforded to the boys with much more generally good results.

Military bands.

First among the industrial pursuits which are open to the boys stands the instruction in music afforded in those schools where a military band is provided. In all those schools which have once established an opening for their band-boys in regiments of H.M. service, the difficulty is to meet the demand which is made upon their numbers. It may interest you to know, that during the last few months, two bandmasters have been elected, one to a cavalry and one to an infantry regiment, the former having been educated at the North Surrey District Schools, the other at the St. George-in-the-East school at Plashet; and that the two next musicians at Kneller Hall for similar appointments as bandmasters of regiments, were also respectively educated at the same two schools. I can also speak with confidence as to the good work which is being done in those schools where there is an opening for a carpenters' shop ; baking is also an excellent opening for boys, though perhaps it is not so satisfactory as some trades on the score of health ; excellent work is also shown in many tailors' and shoemakers' shops, though those trades are, in my opinion, by no means the most suitable for boys from these schools. Farm and garden-work are also carried on with considerable success in many of my schools, but though advantageous for the health of weakly lads, it is generally the case that farm boys are not pre-eminent for intellectual activity of mind.

Other industrial pursuits.

In dealing with the whole question of industrial training I hope that by degrees the real intention of the legislature in repaying a portion of the salary of the officer to the guardians or managers will be more thoroughly understood; and that the circular of the Poor Law Board, dated 12th March 1867, will be better acted up to when it is remembered that it is our duty as inspectors " to ascertain that the industrial " teachers do not merely employ the boys and girls in assisting them " in their work, but that they give them *bonâ fide* instruction, and " that the children exhibit a satisfactory proficiency or skill in the " trade taught."

Prizes out of the rates.

In reference to this matter I should gladly see the permission, which has been granted by the Local Government Board, to charge the poor rate with a small sum for prizes in Poor Law schools, more generally availed of ; always recollecting that, in my opinion, it is necessary that general good conduct should be required in combination with proficiency in any subject, and that at least a fair standing in the school should accompany excellence in any purely industrial pursuit. In carrying out this system of prize-giving the assistance of the wives and daughters of guardians or managers in judging of the proficiency of the girls in their branches of industry would be of the greatest possible benefit, and would go far to meet the objections which from time to time appear in the public press against the system which at present obtains, by permitting women to do women's work, in thus kindly and unofficially inspecting and reporting on the purely domestic departments of these schools.

Teachers and their status.

And now, having dealt with the schools so far as they relate to the children, I would ask leave to direct your attention to the teachers. I think I may fairly say that the improvement which is slowly but surely making its way in Poor Law schools is not confined to the more accurate examinations passed by the children at my annual inspections, but is affecting the teachers both as a class and as individuals. It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to report that I have in my district (numbering some 120 schools) at this present time, 40 fully trained

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teachers, that is to say, those who, having completed their full service as pupil teachers, have thence proceeded to a training college, have passed the examination of the Committee of Council at the close of their training, and have in many cases obtained their parchments, whilst in others, owing to their having come into the service of the Local Government Board direct from college, that parchment has not yet been granted.

I have further no less than 54 teachers who have completed their full service as pupil teachers in schools under the Committee of Council, but who have not thence gone to a training college, having taken office as assistant masters or mistresses with what is called a provisional certificate. Many of these have, however, afterwards passed the examination of the Committee of Council, and not a few hold the Government parchment.

In addition to these classes I have again others who, having been two years in the same school under the Local Government Board and holding a certificate of competency, first degree, have availed themselves of the permission of the Committee of Council to pass the examination held every December by that department.

To all these classes it is a source of great disappointment that they are unable to reap the full advantage of their work, inasmuch as the Committee of Council decline, and perhaps not unreasonably, to recognize their service unless in schools inspected by their own officers; hence to those teachers who have obtained the Government Parchment it is no longer of any value; whilst the others who have shown all the required proofs of their ability are unable to obtain that much valued document, unless they transfer their service to the department which alone now issues it. It is not unnatural that teachers should feel this, for the Government parchment is a permanent document on which the inspector annually records his estimate of the holder's ability as a teacher, and the state of his or her school. It is clear that where a teacher holds office in the same school for a number of years with good results, such accumulation of evidence from the inspector becomes of the greatest possible value and importance.

I am, &c.
WYNDHAM HOLGATE.

To
The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 44.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

DISTRICT OF NORTH WALES.—STRUCTURAL WORKS EXECUTED BY SANITARY AUTHORITIES SINCE THE PASSING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1872.

To the Right Honourable the President of the Local Government Board.

SIR,

I VENTURE to transmit to you a return of all structural works (whether of sewerage, water supply, or otherwise) executed by sanitary authorities in my district since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872.

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The information has been obtained from the clerks to the several rural and urban authorities within the district in question, which comprises North Wales, Radnorshire, and two unions in Cheshire. There are in all 56 such authorities and it is satisfactory to be able to report that I have received replies from all of them. I am greatly indebted to these gentlemen for the trouble they have taken in the matter.

The information thus obtained shows a large amount of activity on the part of the local authorities in question. To take first the financial aspect of the matter, it appears that during these seven years no less than 182,754*l.* has been expended on structural works of this kind, *i.e.*, 152,918*l.* in sewerage, 23,290*l.* on water supply, and the residue on various miscellaneous works. The population benefited by this expenditure is roughly estimated at 191,340.

These figures comprise only the moneys actually expended by the sanitary authorities themselves out of public funds. They take no account of numerous schemes now in hand; nor yet of the sums (amounting in the aggregate to a large amount) which have been laid out by private owners of property in sanitary improvements at the instance of the authorities. It has frequently happened also, that, where a scheme of water supply, &c. has been set on foot by a sanitary authority, it has been taken up, and carried to completion, by a private company. Where this has occurred, the authority is justly entitled to share in the credit of the improvement effected: but no cases of this kind are included among the figures above mentioned.

It is satisfactory to observe that no less than 50,386*l.* of the total amount has been expended by *rural* sanitary authorities, which were first called into existence by the Public Health Act, 1872; also that the activity displayed has been of a very general character, *i.e.*, that there are but few districts out of the entire number, in which *something* has not been done. Of these latter, too, *i.e.*, places in which no return has been made of works constructed, not a few are towns which were already provided, both with sewerage and water supply, before 1872: and which presumably, have been found to stand in no need of further extensions since that period.

It will be seen that a large number of the works in question were constructed during the term of office of my predecessor Mr. Doyle.

I am well aware that the construction of structural works is a part only—and that perhaps not the most important part—of the functions of sanitary authorities. It would be an error to suppose either that authorities, which have expended nothing in this manner, have necessarily neglected their duty, or that those who have expended much have, therefore, no more to do. It is true that the provision of sewerage and water supply, where needed, constitutes a binding obligation upon those who are charged with the duty of supplying the defect. But there are other matters of health and decency, which are at least equally important. Such are amongst other things the removal of nuisances and of overcrowding, the regulation of new buildings, improvements in unhealthy habitations, and last, but not least, the repression of infectious disease.

The last-named point is one of special moment; but has hardly made that impression upon the mind of the public, which its importance deserves. Yet there is perhaps nothing which more surely and cheaply diminishes the rates of disease and death, than the vigorous and effectual repression of ordinary infectious diseases, such as scarlatina, &c. The facts are not in dispute. No one doubts that if a case of scarlet fever for instance is so isolated as to prevent infection being conveyed to others, the spread of the disease will, so far, be

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effectually prevented. Yet through indolence, carelessness, or sheer stupidity, the public can with difficulty be persuaded to take the most ordinary precautions to prevent the spread of infection. To do this effectually in the case of the poor, as well as of the rich, hospitals for the reception of persons suffering from infectious disease are obviously necessary. It is much to be regretted that none such have been erected in my district during the period now in question.

It must not be supposed, however, that the prevention of infection has been neglected in North Wales. On the contrary, much activity has been displayed in this respect (especially in some districts), both by medical officers of health and by the Inspectors of Nuisances. And unquestionably, much disease has thereby been prevented. This, however, is not my present subject. It is sufficient to say, that those who have been most active in battling against the spread of infection will be the first to admit that the provision of infectious hospitals, and the customary use of them when provided, are essential to the complete fulfilment of the task.

It follows from what I have said that the present Return is in no way designed to present an index of sanitary advancement. But although we are yet, as it were, only at the commencement of our work, it is satisfactory to find that upon the important points of sewerage and water supply fair progress has been made.

I will therefore, with your permission, lay before you a few comments on the work which has been done throughout the district, as shown by the annexed Return. In so doing, I propose to proceed county by county, taking first the rural sanitary authorities, which were called into existence by the Public Health Act, 1872, and afterwards the urban districts.

In commencing I may say a few words as to the general character of the district in question. It would be an error to regard North Wales as exclusively a thinly inhabited mountainous country. Large portions of it are indeed of this character ; but its coast line is dotted with watering places of varying sizes : and other parts, as for example the coal and iron districts of Flintshire and Denbighshire, and the slate quarry districts of Carnarvonshire, contain a large industrial population.

UNION COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Anglesey.

No sanitary works have been executed by this authority.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Holyhead.

This authority, whose district is almost entirely agricultural, has itself carried out no structural works of importance. It has, however, been instrumental in inducing private owners of property to execute considerable improvements.

UNION COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Bangor and Beaumaris.

The works actually effected by this authority have been useful, though not extensive. In addition, plans have recently been submitted to the Local Government Board for the sewerage of the important villages of Menai Bridge and Llanfair, and urban powers have been obtained under section 276 of the Public Health Act, 1875. Water has also been supplied to two considerable villages by the liberality of a private landowner, Lord Penrhyn.

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Rural Sanitary Authority of Carnarvon.

This extensive and populous district includes the large quarry villages of Llanberis, Nantle, &c. Works of drainage and water supply have been carried out in various places at a total cost of 1,382*l.*, and other schemes of a like nature are in contemplation. Urban powers have been applied for and obtained, but are not yet in force.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Conway.

Great activity has been shown in this district in sanitary work. Colwyn Bay, Colwyn, Glan-y-Mor, and Llansaintffraid have been sewered, and water has been supplied to Glan-y-Mor. A private company has obtained an Act of Parliament for the supply of water to the rising watering place of Colwyn Bay: and further schemes are in contemplation. Byelaws under urban powers are worked with energy.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Pwllheli.

This is a very extensive and thinly populated district, comprising only one place of any considerable population. For this place a scheme of sewerage has been submitted to the Local Government Board.

Urban Sanitary Districts of Carnarvonshire.

These are of considerable importance. The seaside town of Llandudno has lately provided itself with a complete system both of sewerage and water supply. Beaumaris, Conway, and Dwygyfylchi have prepared similar schemes. Criccieth and Pwllheli (urban) have been provided with water through private enterprise, and the first named of these towns has been recently sewered. Bangor and Carnarvon had been already sewered and supplied with water, prior to the passing of the Act of 1872. The latter town, however (Carnarvon), calls for mention on another ground. In 1877, a high rate of infant mortality prevailed here, which was conjectured by the medical officer of health to be attributable, at least in part, to general overcrowding. The matter was taken up energetically by members of the Town Council and others, who proposed to form a company for the purpose of building a number of artisan's houses sufficient to relieve the overcrowding. It appears, however, that when the preliminary arrangements had been carried out to a certain point, the builders were roused to emulation; plans were submitted to the building committee for about 130 houses of the class in question, and it became unnecessary to complete the formation of the company.*

It is much to be desired that this example may be followed in other places.

I am reluctant to conclude my observations on this county without calling attention to the advantage which its several districts, together with the adjoining unions of Llanrwst and Festiniog, have derived from the appointment of one medical officer of health (Mr. Rees) who devotes his whole time to the duties of his office. The combination under which this appointment was made was formed under section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875; and I may be allowed to express an opinion, that the further and general extension of the same system would have a most beneficial effect.

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* Extracted from the Annual Report for 1878 of the Medical Officer of Health.

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UNION COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Llanrwst.

Here, also, much activity has been displayed. The well-known summer resorts of Llanrwst and Bettws-y-Coed have been supplied with water, and the former of the two has been sewered. Plans for the water supply of Trefriw, Dolyddelan and Penmachno have received the sanction of the Local Government Board and will shortly be completed; and urban powers have been obtained for the regulation of the more populous parts of the district.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Ruthin.

This is a purely agricultural neighbourhood, comprising no village of any considerable size. Much pains have been taken in the improvement of unhealthy houses, &c.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Wrexham.

The authority presides over an extensive and populous tract of country, including the important coal and iron districts of Ruabon, Brymbo, Minera, &c., with a population correspondingly large. The rural sanitary authority has proved not unequal to the task imposed upon it. Several extensive systems of sewerage have already been carrried out at a cost, in round numbers, of 17,000*l.*, and other schemes are in progress. The water supply of the district is mostly in the hands of private companies, but these have been induced in several instances to extend their operations, while in distant country villages, &c., the authority has itself undertaken the work. The

Urban Sanitary Authorities

of this Union-county are but two in number. Of these Wrexham (urban) has added to its existing system of sewerage, and has constructed a Smithfield; and Ruthin has spent 1,000*l.* upon sanitary improvements.

UNION COUNTY OF FLINT.

Rural Sanitary Authority of St. Asaph.

Here, also, considerable works of sewerage have been carried out. St. Asaph, Rhuddlan, Abergele, &c. have been thus dealt with; and through the intervention of a private company and otherwise, water has been supplied where required. The

Rural Sanitary Authority of Hawarden

have still much work before them in the numerous colliery villages, &c. with which the union abounds. A beginning has, however, been made, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed up with success.

Holywell Rural Sanitary Authority.

This is another large mining and manufacturing district. It was carefully inspected by Dr. Blaxall, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, in 1876. His report disclosed a state of things fraught with serious danger to the health of the crowded inhabitants of the various small towns and villages of the union. For remedy, the authority has brought forward extensive plans of sewerage and water supply. They have, however, encountered more than ordinary difficulties, which have unhappily caused delay. The more important

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of these obstacles appear, however, to have been at length surmounted, and it is to be hoped that progress will now be rapid. Meanwhile, something has been effected. The village of Northop has been sewered, and a much needed supply of water has been conveyed to Connah's Quay by a private company, whose formation had its origin, at least to some extent, in the action of the sanitary authority.

Urban Sanitary Authorities of Flintshire.

Of these Rhyl and Denbigh are engaged in important extensions of their sewerage, and similar schemes are in contemplation in other places.

UNION COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Bala.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Corwen.

Both these are thinly-peopled mountainous districts. No works of importance have been undertaken in either.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Dolgelly.

Here, also, not much has been done. The country is, however, for the most part wild and mountainous.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Festiniog.

This district comprised until the present year the populous parish of Festiniog with its valuable slate quarries. This parish has, however, within the last few months become the *Urban* sanitary district of Festiniog. The remaining rural parishes still include several places of some size, all more or less connected with the slate quarrying industry. Festiniog proper was inspected in 1875 by Dr. Blaxall, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, whose valuable report disclosed a most serious aggregate of sanitary evils. Consequent upon this, the rural sanitary authority proceeded to supply the parish of Festiniog with water; a task which had not been entirely completed when the urban authority came into existence, but has since been finished by them. Several villages in the rural district have been sewered ; and other like schemes are in contemplation.

Urban Sanitary Authorities of Merioneth.

These include the new-born Local Board of Festiniog, which has been already mentioned; and several towns of more or less size. Of these Barmouth has procured for itself a supply of water, and is improving its sewerage. Ynyscynhaiarn (better known as Portmadoc) has been sewered: Bala (urban) is about to commence works of water supply ; while the well-known summer resort of Dolgelly has recently added new slaughter-houses to its existing works of sewerage and water supply.

UNION COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Forden.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Llanfyllin.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Machynlleth.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Newtown and Llanidloes.

All these are wide-spread agricultural districts, and include no place of any large size. The most important constructive work since 1872

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

has been sewerage of the county town of Montgomery which has been executed by the rural authority of Forden. A valuable report by Dr. Airy, one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, dated 1877, pointed to a serious deficiency in the water supply of Machynlleth. Schemes for remedying this defect are still under consideration. Of the

Urban Sanitary Authorities

of this county, Towyn has improved its water supply in accordance with a recommendation made by Dr. Airy in the report already mentioned; while Newtown (urban) is about to provide itself with a complete system of sewerage, in pursuance of a report by Dr. Blaxall, another of the board's medical inspectors, dated 1878. Llanidloes is about to take the same course, at a cost of 11,000*l.*, and Welshpool has recently constructed filtering beds.

UNION COUNTY OF RADNOR.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Knighton.

No sanitary works have as yet been carried out by this authority.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Rhayader.

This is a thinly-peopled agricultural union; the only place in any way deserving the name of a town being Rhayader itself, which has been both sewered and supplied with water by the rural sanitary authority.

There remain only the two unions in the county of *Chester*, which are within my district. These are divided into four sanitary districts.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Chester.

Rural Sanitary Authority of Tarvin.

Both these are considerable agricultural districts, containing no town, and consequently presenting the less occasion for works of an extensive character. A good deal has been done, however, though at small expense, to improve the character of various country villages. Both districts are fortunate in being included (together with the city of Chester) in an extensive combination of authorities, formed for the appointment of one medical officer of health (Dr. Kenyon).

Urban Sanitary Authority of Chester.

This important city has spent a large sum of money since 1872 in additions to and improvements in its sewerage. The water supply is in the hands of a private company. It is fortunate in the possession of an excellent hospital (in connexion with the general infirmary) for the reception of cases of infectious disease; which hospital is extensively used, not only by inhabitants of the city, but also by patients from the neighbouring country for a considerable distance round.

Hoole Urban Sanitary Authority.

This small urban district is contemplating improvements in the disposal of its sewage. It is supplied with water by a private company.

I append the tabular return for my district.

I have, &c.
T. LLOYD MURRAY BROWNE,
Inspector.

16*th August* 1879.

NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

Structural Works executed since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872.

Sanitary Authorities* arranged in Counties.	Nature of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Population benefited.	Date of Works.	Remarks.
Anglesey.		£			
Anglesey Rural	None.	—	—	—	—
Holyhead Rural	Drainage	80	2,362	1875–8	Various works also executed by private owners at the suggestion of the Authority.
Holyhead Urban	Main drain	90	500	1875	—
Carnarvon.					
Bangor and Beaumaris Rural.	Main drainage	270	1,200	1874–5	During the period in question Lord Penrhyn has also executed within this district, and at his own cost, works of water supply to villages, &c. on his own property at an expense of 548*l.* Plans have been submitted to the Local Government Board for the sewerage of two important villages, and are now under consideration.
	Sinking wells and fixing pumps.	187	900	1875–8	
	Culvert	166	211	1874–8	
Carnarvon Rural	Main drains	837	23,463	1874–9	—
	Water supply	545			
Conway Rural	Sewerage	4,720	2,586	1878	An extensive scheme of water supply has also been submitted to the Local Government Board.
Pwllheli Rural	None				Plans of sewerage works at the town of Nevin have been submitted to the Local Government Board.
Bangor Urban	None.	—	—	—	—
Beaumaris Urban	None				A complete scheme for the sewerage of this town has been laid before the Local Government Board, and is now under consideration.
Bethesda Urban	Water supply	497	1,276	1874	Lord Penrhyn contributed 200*l.* towards this work.
Llanfairfechan Urban	None.	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon Urban	Extension of outfall sewer.	15	9,363	1878	—
Conway Urban	None				Plans both for improved water supply and sewerage have been laid before the Local Government Board and are under consideration.
Dwygyfylchi Urban	None				Plans of sewerage have been approved by the Local Government Board but are not yet carried out.
Llandudno	Sewerage	36,000	5,000	1875–7	—
	Waterworks	4,592			
Criccieth Urban	Sewerage				1,000*l.* loan for sewerage was sanction in 1877. A supply of water has lately been furnished through private means.
Pwllheli Urban	None				Plans of new slaughter-houses and of sewerage are in progress. A private company has lately provided a supply of water.

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* It must not be forgotten that many of these were already furnished with the necessary sanitary works, in a greater or less degree, before the passing of the Act of 1872.

Sanitary Authorities arranged in Counties.	Nature of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Population benefited.	Date of Works.	Remarks.
DENBIGH.		£			
Llanrwst Rural - -	Sewerage - say Water supply - say	3,094 3,094	3,000	1875-6	The loan in this case was granted in a lump sum for sewerage and water supply. I have divided it equally between the two for the purpose of this Return.
Ruthin Rural - -	None.	—	—	—	——
Wrexham Rural -	Sewerage - - Water supply - -	16,985 216	say 17,000	1875–8	Several other schemes of sewerage, &c. have been laid before the Local Government Board but have not yet been carried out. The water supply of the more populous parts of the district is mainly in the hands of private companies.
Ruthin Urban - -	Paving and covering brook, &c.	1,000	3,400	1878–9	Additional works of water supply have been executed by the company within whose district the town lies.
Wrexham Urban -	Sewerage - - Street improvement New Smithfield -	552 970 4,000	10,000	1873–6 1876 1876	Further street improvements, &c. are in contemplation.
FLINT.					
St. Asaph Rural -	Sewerage - - Water supply - -	5,955 123	6,036 1,111	1875-8 1877	This includes 1,900*l.* expended upon the sewerage of Abergele, which is now included in the Abergele and Pensarn Urban Sanitary District.
Hawarden Rural -	Drainage - - - Waterworks - -	409 39	1,180 500	1877 1876	——
Holywell Rural - -	Sewerage - -	750	1,976	1878	Extensive plans of further sewerage have been submitted to the Local Government Board. Water has been supplied to Connah's Quay by a private company.
Denbigh Urban - -	Drainage - -	6,600	6,323	1376–9	In course of construction.
Abergele and Pensarn Urban.	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	*See* St. Asaph. Further improvements is sewerage, &c. are now in progress.
Rhyl Urban - -	Sewerage additions, &c.	12,750	6,000	1879	Now in course of construction. Town hall, market, &c. has also been built under the provisions of a Local Act at a cost of 7,500*l.*
Flint Urban - -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	Waterworks have been executed by a private company at a cost of about 4,000*l.* Improvements in sewerage are in contemplation.
Holywell Urban -	None.	—	—	—	——
Mold Urban - -	None - - -	- -	- -	- -	Sewerage of the town is in contemplation.
MERIONETH.					
Bala Rural - - -	None.	—	—	—	——
Corwen Rural - -	Main drains - -	80	- -	1878	——
Dolgelley Rural -	Main drain - -	23	- -	1875	——
Festiniog Rural -	Waterworks - - Drain - - -	8,400 363	12,000 459	1879 1879	These waterworks were executed for the benefit of what has now become the Urban Sanitary District of Festiniog. Other schemes of sewerage, &c. are in contemplation.

Sanitary Authorities arranged in Counties.	Nature of Works.	Estimated Cost.	Estimated Population benefited.	Date of Works.	Remarks.
MERIONETH—*cont.*		£			
Bala Urban	None	-	-	-	Plans of water supply have been submitted to the Local Government Board.
Festiniog Urban	-	-	-	-	This district has been formed only within the last few months.
Llangollen Urban	None.	—	—	—	——
Barmouth Urban	Water supply	2,500	1,800	1874	Plans for improved sewerage have been laid before the Local Government Board.
Dolgelley Urban	Slaughter-houses	410	2,450	1879	——
Ynyscynhaiarn Urban	Sewerage	2,000	4,800	1873	——
MONTGOMERY.					
Forden Rural	Sewerage, &c, Sinking well and erecting pump.	1,359 27	1,286 1,195	1876–7 1874	——
Llanfyllin Rural	Water supply	177	600	1874	——
Machynlleth Rural	None	-	-	-	A scheme for the water supply of Machynlleth is under consideration.
Newtown and Llanidloes Rural.	None.	—	—	—	——
Welshpool Urban	Filter beds to water supply.	816	7,300	1872	——
Towyn Urban	Sewerage Water supply	122 440	1,000 2,000	1873–7 1873–7	——
Llanidloes Urban	Sewerage	11,000	3,426	-	On the point of commencement.
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn Urban.	Sewer	130	6,500	1873–6	Plans for complete sewerage have been approved by the Local Government Board and are about to be carried out.
RADNOR.					
Knighton Rural	None.	—	—	—	——
Rhayader Rural	Sewerage Water supply	801 1,452	1,000	1877 1878	——
Knighton Urban	Sewerage Water supply	76 103	2,000	1874–8 1874–8	——
CHESTER.					
Chester Rural	Sewerage Sinking wells	32 67	190 190	1877 1876	——
Tarvin Rural	Sewerage Two pumps	120 15	2,357	1875–8 1876	——
Chester Urban	Sewerage (additions to).	47,635	35,490	1873–8	——
Hoole Urban	Sewerage (additions to).	70	2,000	1878	Plans for improvements in sewerage are under consideration.
	£	182,754	191,340		

No. 45.

Mr. E. O. Smith's Letter.

SANITARY WORK in the SOLIHULL RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.—LETTER from E. O. SMITH, Esq., Clerk to the Authority, to J. J. HENLEY, Esq., the Local Government Board Inspector.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOU have asked me to write you an account of the work done by the rural sanitary authority of the Solihull Union since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, a period of seven years.

In the first place I may state that the union consists of 12 parishes, with an estimated population of 20,000. The rateable value is 150,000*l.* per annum, and the area about 46,000 acres. The population and rateable value are rapidly increasing. The union, roughly speaking, occupies the country lying between Birmingham on the north and Warwick on the south, and is about 10 miles across from east to west. There are no municipal boroughs or local board districts within the union, nor are there any school boards. The Guardians of the union are consequently supreme in all matters of local government, excepting the control of the highways. As regards the latter some of the more rural parishes are included in the Highway Board of Henley-in-Arden, one of the urban parishes, Yardley, has a board of surveyors, and the other parishes appoint one or more parochial surveyors of highways at their annual vestry meeting. In Solihull no less than 10 different surveyors are appointed for different parts of the parish, and great confusion is occasioned thereby.

Very shortly after the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, conferring new and important powers upon the Board of Guardians in their capacity of the rural sanitary authority, certain urban powers were applied for and granted to the authority; these principally relate to new roads and buildings, the removal of nuisances, common lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, and byelaws have been framed on these subjects. These urban powers and byelaws extend over the whole district, although their practical application is mainly limited to the three urban parishes on the Birmingham side of the union. These parishes are Yardley, Solihull, and Knowle.

The parish of Yardley is in the county of Worcester, but it is annexed to the county of Warwick for police purposes, and it also forms part of an otherwise purely Warwickshire union, viz., that of Solihull.

It is a parish of about 7,000 acres and one that 20 years ago was purely agricultural, with a population of about 3,000 and a rateable value of not more than 20,000*l.* per annum. It has now an estimated population of about 8,000 and a rateable value of 50,000*l.* per annum. It has in fact become, as to certain parts of it at all events, a populous and increasing suburb of Birmingham.

The principal centres of population are Sparkhill, Greet, Hay Mills, Yardley Village, and Stechford, all in the valley of the River Cole, and Moseley Wake Green, Hale Green, and Acocks Green, are also more or less important places within the parish situate on the higher ground between Yardley and Solihull. Acocks Green, or South Yardley as it is now often called, is a rising town of some 2,000 inhabitants, and almost all the houses are of the class of villa residences.

When the Act of 1872 was passed the parish of Yardley was entirely without any system of sewerage. The old houses had cesspools, middens, and ashpits, those more recently erected had dumb wells, with

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overflows into the nearest ditch or into the shallow road drains, and thence into the River Cole or its tributaries on the one side of the parish and into the Westley Brook (a feeder of the Birmingham and Warwick Canal) on the other.

The sanitary authority were very soon called upon to deal with this question. The borough of Birmingham on the one hand and the Canal Company on the other threatened proceedings if some system of sewerage was not adopted, and after much discussion and deliberation a complete scheme was elaborated and has been since carried out. It was found more convenient to deal separately with Acocks Green and a system of sewers was laid down there capable of almost indefinite extension, at a cost of about 7,000*l.* The sewers are 9, 12, and 15 inch pipes. The outfall works consist of two large tanks with filter beds adjoining and about six acres of irrigation ground. The land has been let on lease for seven years at 6*l.* per acre to an adjoining occupier. The main drainage of Yardley along the Cole Valley was, however, a much larger undertaking. It was found quite impossible to deal separately with any other portions of the parish, and therefore a great system of trunk sewers had to be constructed commencing at Sparkhill close to the Birmingham borough boundary, and ending at Cole Hall at the extreme end of the parish. These sewers are also pipes of 9-inch, 15-inch, 18-inch, and 21-inch internal diameter. Their entire length, including branch sewers, is about 12 miles, and the cost of the sewers, including compensation to landowners, a heavy item, has been about 25,000*l.* The outfall works consist of three large tanks with six acres of filter beds, and about 92 acres of land capable of irrigation has also been purchased at a further cost of 15,000*l.* Further extensions of sewers that are urgently demanded will bring up the total cost of the sewerage systems in Yardley (inclusive of Acocks Green as mentioned above) to 50,000*l.*, or about one year's rateable value of the parish. The outfall land is not yet laid out as a sewage farm, but a portion of it, about 30 acres, will shortly be deep drained, and the necessary chambers and carriers constructed. There is an excellent farmhouse on the land, so that this farm can either be let to a tenant or farmed by a bailiff of the authority.

The parish of Solihull is also a large and important one. It contains about 11,000 acres and an estimated population of about 5,000. Its centre is the small town of Solihull, the head quarters of the union, and it is also the seat of a petty sessional division and a county court district. It is pleasantly situated seven miles from Birmingham on the Great Western Railway, and is a favourite resort for persons having business in Birmingham who are seeking for country residences. The parish also contains two other considerable centres of population, one at Olton a mile and a half nearer Birmingham, also on the line of railway, and Shirley, a rising district on the west side of the parish.

The town of Solihull had at some remote time been sewered after the fashion of former days; it has in some parts pipe sewers of various sizes, in others brick culverts were in existence. These, however, had evidently been constructed more with reference to the surface and road water than to their uses as sewers, and were for the most part very shallow, although in fair working condition. They discharged their contents, however, into certain tributaries of the River Blythe, which flows at a short distance from the town. The waterworks committee of the borough of Birmingham, who were interested in the purity of the river water, having naturally objected to receive the unpurified sewage of Solihull, it was agreed that a similar system to that approved of for

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Yardley should be carried out. Accordingly a sewage system of 9-inch and 15-inch pipes has been constructed. In consequence of the extremely valuable character of the land about Solihull from a residential point of view, it was found very difficult to obtain an outfall, and at one time it appeared as though parliamentary proceedings would be necessitated to enforce a sale. Ultimately, however, an excellent site was obtained, and 15 acres of land secured on lease for 30 years on reasonable terms and with power to purchase.

This land is nearly two miles from the town adjoining the Warwick and Birmingham Canal, and into which the clarified effluent flows on leaving the irrigated land. This land is at present in hand, the works being only just completed, but no doubt whatever exists of its being let at a good rental in the spring of next year. The works have cost about 7,500*l.*

The other parts of the parish, viz., Olton (which has only recently been added to Solihull under the provisions of the Divided Parishes Act) and Shirley, will probably soon demand attention, although at present there are no great complaints as to their want of drainage or other sanitary arrangements.

The parish of Knowle is the last to which any special attention need be called.

It was in point of date the first place sewered by the authority. The scheme was a small one, only costing about 2,000*l.*, and it applies only to the village of Knowle. There are 10 acres of land under irrigation, and the land is let on lease to a tenant of the authority for 50*l.* per annum. A considerable population is growing up round the railway station at Knowle, 10 miles from Birmingham, but at present there is no demand for any public sewering in that direction.

In addition to the above works carried out by the authority they have purchased two acres of land in the Olton district of the parish of Solihull, about five miles from Birmingham, as a site for an infectious hospital. The hospital was erected and opened in the year 1877, and it has already received more than 50 patients suffering either from small-pox, scarlet fever, or other forms of zymotic disease.

It is constructed to hold about 12 patients at a time, but it could easily be enlarged at a trifling cost. It has a resident master and matron, and all dangerous infectious cases are promptly removed thither in an ambulance belonging to the authority. This work of removal is discharged by the inspector of nuisances, who receives a slight addition to his salary for the duty. Dr. Page, of Solihull, one of the Poor Law medical officers of the union, is also the medical officer of this hospital, and is responsible for all its arrangements.

It now only remains for me very briefly to speak of the work of the medical officer of health and the sanitary inspector.

The union of Solihull has joined with several other authorities and formed what is known as the Mid-Warwickshire District, and thereby secured the able services of Dr. George Wilson, of Leamington, as the medical officer of health for the combined district. In the sanitary inspector, Mr. Harris, of Solihull, the authority possesses a most able officer.

At the present time, pending the appointment of a surveyor to attend more particularly to the various sewerage systems, new roads, and houses, he is doing double work, and is acting both as the inspector and the surveyor of the authority. This arrangement, however, cannot continue permanently, as the work of the two offices is more than any one man can properly attend to.

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As an inspector of nuisances I think it would be hard to find Mr. Harris's equal, and his zeal is always tempered by discretion.

He has during his six years of office reported upon some thousands of nuisances, and in all of them prompt action for abatement has been taken. He has also been very successful in convicting a number of persons for preparing and selling diseased meat for human food, an offence, I am sorry to say, very common in the districts adjoining Birmingham.

The medical officers of the union, although not strictly officers of the sanitary authority, are very considerate in giving assistance and information in cases of infectious disease, and I may especially name Dr. Page, of Solihull, who has also occasionally acted as deputy medical officer of health in Dr. Wilson's unavoidable absence.

In conclusion, I have only to express my gratitude to the members of the rural sanitary authority for the excellent spirit in which they have undertaken and carried out their new and important duties.

As clerk to the Guardians, I am sure I can assert fearlessly that the Poor Law administration has in no way suffered in consequence of the increased work thrown upon the Board, and the fact that not a single school board has been found necessary in this large and populous district shows clearly that the school attendance committee are also satisfactorily performing their duties. Personally, I could wish that the highways of the district were also under the charge of a committee of the Board, feeling convinced that both economy and efficiency would be promoted thereby ; but I am anxious in this retrospective survey to avoid any controversial matter, and therefore I am content to wait hopefully for the speedy realisation of the system of "rural municipalities" having complete control over all local matters within their respective districts. This reform, so often promised, cannot I think be long withheld.

Lastly, I should indeed be ungrateful if I did not thank you personally for the great interest you have always taken in this district, and for much kind and good advice in matters of local administration.

Believe me, &c.
Solihull, 24th November 1879. EDWARD ORFORD SMITH.

No. 46.

SANITARY WORK in the MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICT. — LETTER from GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Medical Officer of Health, to J. J. HENLEY, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector.

Mr. Wilson's Letter.

23, Claremont Road, Leamington,
November 19th, 1879.

SIR,

SOME time ago you requested me to supply you with some detailed information concerning the working and carrying out of the Public Health Acts as well as other questions affecting general sanitary progress in my district, and I have the honour to submit the following report.

The Mid-Warwickshire combined sanitary district, of which I was appointed medical officer of health in the autumn of 1873, contained at that date four rural and four urban districts, with an estimated population of about 82,000 inhabitants and an area of about 240,000 square

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acres. In 1877 the rural sanitary district of Southam was added to the combined district by Provisional Order, so that allowing for increase of population, the estimated number of inhabitants is now 95,200 and the total area about 291,000 square acres. By virtue of another Order which was issued last year, Kenilworth, which was formerly contained in the Warwick rural district, was constituted a separate urban district, but remained in combination with the other districts, so that there are now five urban and five rural districts contained in the combined district.

Previous to my appointment inspectors of nuisances had been appointed in all the districts, and in some of them, such as Solihull and Meriden, very satisfactory progress was being made in the removal of nuisances and sanitary defects of a private nature. But in order to get the work thoroughly well in hand I instituted a systematic survey of the whole of the district, which was house-to-house in the urban districts, and for the most part house-to-house in the rural districts. The details in the survey sheets were filled in by the inspectors or persons appointed to assist them, and from time to time I made special inspections of the several localities accompanied by the inspectors, giving full instructions with regard to the removal of particular nuisances and defects, and submitting detailed reports concerning the sanitary condition of the various villages contained in the rural districts, and of the several urban districts. Copies of these reports were submitted from time to time to the Local Government Board, but owing to the delegates having no power to order the printing of a joint report they were not printed collectively, although most of them were summarised and printed by order of the respective sanitary authorities.

Pursuing this plan a thorough knowledge of the sanitary condition and requirements of every part of the combined district was obtained, and this has been kept up by systematic inspection ever since. I now proceed to refer very briefly to some of the works of a public nature which have either been carried out or are still in progress in accordance with the reports to which I have alluded :

1. *Warwick urban district.*—New waterworks were completed in 1876 at a cost of some 20,000*l.* Ventilation and flushing of sewers have also been greatly improved ; disconnexion of waterclosets which were directly connected with water-mains to the number of about 700, has been carried out ; more efficient scavenging arrangements have been effected ; water-supply and drainage have been extended to an outlying suburb named Myton ; and steady progress has been made in the repair of streets and pavements, many of which were in a very unsatisfactory condition.

2. *Rugby urban district.*—Water-supply which was formerly remittent was made constant in 1876. Public scavenging undertaken by sanitary authority in 1875. Public water-supply was extended to Spoilbank in 1876; all waterclosets were disconnected from direct communication with water-mains in 1877 ; and steady progress has been made in ventilating and flushing sewers and repairing streets and paths.

3. *Milverton urban district.*—Ventilation of public sewers and extension of public sewers and water-supply have both been carried out.

4. *Lillington urban district.*—The same remarks apply to this district as to Milverton, except that public scavenging was undertaken in 1876.

5. *Kenilworth urban district.*—Public scavenging better attended to ; bye-laws have been obtained, and a scheme of drainage, the cost of which is estimated at 7,000*l.*, is about to be carried out.

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6. *Solihull rural district.*—To meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing suburban population, works of a very extensive nature have been carried out. A new system of drainage for the village of Knowle was completed in 1876, at a cost of about 2,000*l.* Another scheme for Acock's Green was completed in the early part of 1878, at a cost of about 11,000*l.* A scheme for Solihull at a cost of about 6,500*l.* was completed this year, and one for Yardley, at a cost of about 25,000*l.* was also completed this year. Several minor works, such as the drainage of Shirley and Tanworth, and the providing of public wells, were carried out in 1874.

7. *Meriden rural district.*—In this district the population is stationary, and drainage improvements of an extensive nature are not necessary, but several improvements have been carried out at Coleshill, Lea Marston, and Shustoke.

8. *Warwick rural district.*—In this district the population is also stationary, and the drainage of all the villages fairly satisfactory. At Cubbington certain improvements have been carried out to prevent pollution of a neighbouring stream. And the only other village which requires draining is to be drained by Miss Ryland, one of the large property owners of the neighbourhood.

9. *Rugby rural district.*—Several Local Government Board inquiries have been held in this district, but the works to which they referred are for the most part still in abeyance. This, which applies to other districts with stationary populations, is partly accounted for by the fact that engineers when called in prepare plans which though excellent for growing localities are not required for small or decaying villages, and are therefore unnecessarily expensive. An unusual amount of opposition is thus aroused, and as most of the Guardians are farmers on whom the incidence of rating falls somewhat unfairly, it is only by constant pressure that any progress involving public outlay can be effected. Still progress has been made though not so satisfactorily as in other districts.

10. *Southam rural district.*—I only commenced my duties as medical officer of health for this district towards the close of 1877, and herewith enclose report. Steps have been taken to prevent the pollution of the stream at Southam, although the work has not yet been commenced. The drainage of Long Itchington has been improved, and a private company has been formed to provide a public water-supply for the village of Priors Marston.

In connexion with this question of water-supply, but very little has been required or will be required in the greater portion of the rural districts which overlay the New Red Sandstone formation, but in the Rugby and Southam rural districts which overlay the Lias formation, questions with regard to water-supply are constantly cropping up, and as a rule are of more importance than questions of drainage.

In addition to these works of a public nature which I have thus briefly described, I ought also to state that the very important question of isolation for infectious cases has not been lost sight of. Thus in the Solihull district, a hospital for infectious cases, which cost 2,000*l.*, was provided in 1878; another hospital, which cost 2,500*l.*, was built at Rugby in 1874; and last year, the new hospital at the Warwick Union Workhouse was handed over to a joint committee selected by the Warwick, Leamington, Milverton, Lillington, Kenilworth, and Warwick rural, authorities, and has since been somewhat enlarged. The only three authorities, therefore, which are not provided with hospital accommodation are the Meriden, Rugby, and Southam rural authorities. With regard to Meriden, arrangements are pending to be allowed

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accommodation at the Solihull Hospital; while, with regard to the Rugby rural district, I have repeatedly urged that some mutual arrangements with the Rugby urban authority should be made, but hitherto they have fallen through. The Southam district is so scattered, and other means of quarantine can be so readily enforced, that I have not deemed it necessary to recommend that any outlay should be expended in this respect.

As regards the removal of nuisances and other sanitary defects, continuous and steady progress has been made in all the districts, but as most of this important kind of work devolves on inspectors, very much depends upon the zeal and efficiency of these officers. It is in this respect that the services of a medical officer of health, who is made independent of local influences, are of special value inasmuch as he can assure himself as to whether the inspectors are doing their work properly, and if he finds that they are negligent in duty he has no hesitation to report them. Of course the medical officer of health may be himself remiss, but this is a contingency which could only be obviated by introducing a regularly organised public health service. I believe that this could be effected without any increase to the rates or public expenditure, but this is a phase of public health administration into which it would be unbecoming in me to enter here.

Let me rather refer briefly to the tangible results as indicated by vital statistics, which have followed upon these improvements. It is obvious that such results may take some considerable time to declare themselves; but, without going into figures, I may say generally that the total death-rate has become slightly lowered, that the zymotic death-rate has become lowered, that filth-diseases have become much rarer, and that the pauper sick-rate has been considerably lessened.

I remain, &c.,
GEORGE WILSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

To
J. J. Henley, Esq.

No. 47.

Mr. Ogle's Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BISHOP'S STORTFORD URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY FOR 1877.

Eighty-five persons, of whom 44 were males and 41 were females, died in the Stortford urban district, exclusive of the union workhouse, in 1877. The deaths registered as having occurred at the workhouse were 41; but of these only 12 can be fairly reckoned as part of the urban mortality, the remainder having been admitted from the rural parishes.

Thus the total urban mortality for the year was 97; which gives for the estimated population of 6,766 a death-rate of 14·4. This rate is a most satisfactorily low one, especially for an urban district. It is probably the lowest as yet attained by this town, and certainly is lower than any since the last census, as the following figures show:

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In 1871 the death-rate was 18·5
„ 1872 „ 16·8
„ 1873 „ 17·9
„ 1874 „ 15·2
„ 1875 „ 18·8
„ 1876 „ 18·1
„ 1877 „ 14·4

This low rate is doubtless in great part to be attributed to the favourable character of the weather throughout the year. The absence of any prolonged periods of excessive cold from the winter months, and of excessive heat from the summer months, has lowered the death-rate universally throughout England. This town of course has shared in this advantage; and so far its low mortality, though a matter of satisfaction, is not one for which it can claim special credit.

In estimating, however, the healthiness of a place we must consider not merely the *number* of deaths but their *nature;* and a good fair test of the sanitary condition of a town is to be found in the degree in which filth diseases, such as fever and diarrhœa, are prevalent within it. Now in my last Annual Report I commented on the immunity, almost complete, from these diseases which the town had enjoyed throughout the year 1876. That immunity has been even more complete during the past twelve months. Not a single death from either of these causes was registered during the year, excluding an old man and an infant who died of diarrhœa in the workhouse. This is, I think, a matter for which the local board may justly claim some credit, as fairly attributable, at any rate in part, to the measures they have taken to improve the sanitary condition of the town. At the time when I first became acquainted with Bishop's Stortford, in the summer of 1873, an inspector had just been sent down by the Local Government Board to inquire into the "*serious prevalence of typhoid fever in the town.*" Seven deaths from that disease had occurred in the previous three months, and in the inspector's report I read that this "*fever appears to have been " of almost constant occurrence in the town during the last few years, " and to have prevailed at times to a considerable extent.*" Compare that state of things with the present. In 1877, as already said, there was not a single death in the town either from typhoid fever or from diarrhœa. In 1876 the deaths of two children were ascribed to fever, but whether of a typhoid character was very doubtful; and there was only one death from diarrhœa. In 1875 there were two deaths from fever and four from diarrhœa. Thus in the last three years together there have been but four deaths ascribed to fever, and two of these were of a doubtful nature, and but five deaths ascribed to diarrhœa, or seven including the workhouse. The inspector attributed the former prevalence of fever to certain stated causes; and as those causes have been, if not entirely removed, yet modified to a very great extent, we are I think justified in attributing the present improved healthiness of the place to that interference.

The main causes to which the former prevalence of fever was attributed were these. (1) The unsatisfactory character of the water supply; most of the houses depending for their drink on water derived from surface wells. (2) The non-ventilation of the sewers. (3) The want of a proper system for the regular removal of refuse. (4) The imperfect flushing of waterclosets and house-drains.

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It will be well to consider what has been done since 1873 to remedy these evils.

I. *Water Supply.*—At the beginning of 1873 out of 1,300 houses in the town there were but 332 that had water laid on. The rest trusted to surface wells, which, in a populous place like this, cannot but be liable to dangerous pollution. I have taken every opportunity of urging on the board the importance of abolishing these surface wells and substituting the town water, which was pronounced by Dr. Frankland, after analysis, to be of extraordinary purity. The result as yet attained is that the number of houses using the town water has been about doubled, 743 premises—not all of which, however, are dwelling houses—having the water laid on at present. A good deal, therefore, has been done, and a good deal more still remains undone. There are many houses that as yet cannot have the water from the works, even if so disposed, the mains not reaching them. The board have done something to meet this, having borrowed money last year for the extension of the mains. I believe, however, that the only extension actually carried out was a short one in Rye Street; but that a further extension in the Hadham Road is in contemplation. I wish I could also say in the London and the Dunmow Road. I may add before leaving the question of water, that the waterworks themselves have been much improved, and the supply made a constant one.

II. *Ventilation and Flushing of Sewers.*—In 1873 the main sewer had only eight openings for ventilation. These were quite inadequate, and most of the sewer-gas must have escaped by openings on private premises. The ventilators are now almost a hundred. Additional flushing chambers have also been erected at the heads of the sewers. In this respect then most satisfactory progress has been made.

III. *Removal of House Refuse, &c.*—Since the Local Government inspector complained of the accumulation of refuse within the town, a system of public scavengering has been established. The town carts go round to every street once a week; and every facility for the removal of garbage and other refuse is offered. I am sorry to say that it appears to me that a good many persons do not avail themselves of these facilities so thoroughly as they might; and that some persons purposely allow the filthy refuse to accumulate until there is a sufficient amount to be of some small saleable value. I have before called the attention of the board to this evil; and I beg to repeat the advice then given by me, that the regulations as to the removal of refuse should be made more stringent, and that no ash-pits should be allowed to be of larger size than will contain such an accumulation as is likely to occur between two prescribed visits of the scavenger.

IV. *The Imperfect Flushing of Waterclosets and House Drains.*—Of the four main complaints made by the Local Government Board inspector this is the one of which I can give the least satisfactory account. There are still a vast number of closets without any flushing apparatus whatsoever. The pans of such closets I have over and over again found, as might be expected, in a most horrible condition; and the drains from such closets cannot but be often choked up with filth. The board I believe fully recognise the existence of this evil; and, in fact, a committee appointed in 1875 expressed in their report a strong opinion on the matter.

Some doubt is, I believe, felt whether the board have power legally to insist upon each closet having a flushing cistern. I may be allowed to say, as I have said on former occasions, that in my opinion a water-

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closet without such flushing apparatus is not "constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health," and may therefore be dealt with under clause 40 of the Public Health Act.

One improvement however, and that an important one, in regard to the flushing of closets is now being carried out by the board. I have frequently complained of the fact that many closets were flushed by taps running direct from the main into the pan. This arrangement not only entails a huge waste of water, but—what is more important—leaves openings by which sewer-gas and even excremental matter can get admission into the water pipes of the town. Outbreaks of typhoid fever have been distinctly traced to this cause in other places. The board were very unwilling to put the owners of house property to the expense of the requisite alterations, but after full consideration by a committee the paramount duty of protecting the town water from the risk of accidental pollution was admitted, and it was agreed that all such direct communications between closet-pans and water-mains should be cut off. I trust that there will be no delay in carrying out fully this resolution.

So far I have dealt with the causes to which the former prevalence of fever was attributed; and I think I have shown that though much still remains to be done, those causes have not been left without notable interference.

There remain two other matters to be mentioned.

In the course of the year a case reported to the board brought up the whole question of overcrowding. This nuisance, as I have pointed out in former reports, is not very excessively prevalent in the town. Still, with the marked tendency on the part of the rural population to desert the villages and congregate in the towns, there is reason to fear that overcrowding is on the increase, and may become stil more common than it is at present. As it is very much easier to prevent such an evil from occurring than to cure it when once thoroughly established, I recommended the board to deal stringently and immediately with every case that came before them, and to direct their inspector to report all such cases forthwith; and I also recommended the board to adopt as their standard a minimum of 300 cubic feet of space, and a square foot of window opening, for each occupant of a bedroom. This standard is in my opinion by no means a high one, nor such as it would be impossible practically to enforce. The board, however, thought otherwise, and the inspector was directed to report all cases where a standard of 250 cubic feet was not attained. I trust that the board will at any rate rigidly enforce this lower standard.

The other and last matter which I have to mention is the establishment of a hospital for non-pauper cases of infectious disease. The want of such an institution has been repeatedly urged by me, and was recognised by the board. Arrangements were made for the use of the cottage at the sewage farm when required for the purpose. But this arrangement broke down on the first occasion. The board then invited the co-operation of the rural sanitary authority in the erection of a suitable building, but this invitation was, I regret to say, declined. While the question was in this state, a serious outbreak of small-pox occurred in the town, causing several deaths. On this the board at once erected a temporary hospital on ground belonging to them on the Hallingbury Road. Much fault has, I am told, been found by some persons with the site selected, owing to its proximity to the sewage farm. In my opinion that objection has no grounds whatsoever, the sewage farm not being near enough to do any harm. Moreover it must be remembered that the board had to act in a hurry; that this site was their own

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property and available therefore at the moment, whereas to hunt for an ideally perfect site, and purchase it from a very probably unwilling owner, would have entailed long delay. In my judgment, therefore, the board did the best thing they could under the circumstances. This hospital, though called a temporary one, will, I have little doubt, be retained as a permanency. In this case however it will require, as I have reported to the board, considerable extension, and especially will require the addition of convalescent wards. It will also require the erection of a proper and effective disinfecting oven, an apparatus long urgently needed for the town. This latter question has been referred by the board to a committee who will I trust not long delay the consideration of the matter. I may mention that a costly but first-rate disinfecting apparatus was set up towards the beginning of 1877 in the Royston district, and that from a return just made as to its use to the sanitary authority of that district it appears, that the total amount saved by disinfecting instead of destroying articles of wearing apparel and bedding since May 1877 was no less than 126*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

Appended to this report is a table of the deaths during the year, arranged by ages and causes.

W. Ogle, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

February 1878.

Mr. Ogle's Report.

(A.)

TABLE OF DEATHS.

During the year 1877, in the Division of the Urban Sanitary District of BISHOP STORTFORD, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities, and showing also the Population of such Localities, and the Births therein during the year.

	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
																		Continued Fevers.														
(I.) Names of Localities (being Parishes, Groups of Parishes, Townships, Wards, or other areas of known population) adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; Public Institutions being excluded. 1.	Census 1871. 2.	Estimated to middle of 1877. 3.	Registered Births. 4.	At all Ages. 5.	Under 1 year. 6.	1 and under 5. 7.	5 and under 15. 8.	15 and under 25. 9.	25 and under 60. 10.	60 and upwards. 11.	— 12.	Small-pox. 13.	Measles. 14.	Scarlatina. 15.	Diphtheria. 16.	Croup (not 'spasmodic'). 17.	Whooping-cough. 18.	Typhus. 19.	Enteric or Typhoid. 20.	Other or doubtful. 21.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 22.	Cholera. 23.	Rheumatic Fever. 24.	Erysipelas. 25.	Pyæmia. 6.	Puerperal Fever. 27.	Ague. 28.	Phthisis. 29.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy. 30.	Heart Disease. 31.	Injuries. 32.	Other Diseases. 33.
BISHOP STORTFORD -	6250	6766	–	85	19	6	4	4	22	30	Under 5 -	–	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	14
											5 upwards -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	12	5	1	32
(II.) Public Institution:— *Workhouse* -	—	—	–	41	6	1	–	2	4	28	Under 5 -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
											5 upwards -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	20
TOTALS - -	6250	6766	–	126	25	7	4	6	26	58	Under 5 -	1	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	17
											5 upwards -	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	16	10	1	52

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ANNUAL REPORT of FRED. W. BARRY, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of Health to the Joint Committee of the Craven Combined Sanitary Districts, for the Year 1878.

GENTLEMEN, *Settle*, 31*st January* 1879.

IN accordance with sub-section 14, section IV. of the General Order of the Local Government Board of 11th November 1872, I have to place before the several sanitary authorities a detailed account of my proceedings as medical officer of health during the past year, and as by section 18 of the Special Order for this district, issued by the Local Government Board, 11th October 1877, the medical officer has to submit these reports to the joint committee, I take the present opportunity of noticing some points of common interest, especially as this report will have a wider circulation than those to the separate authorities which have only a comparatively local interest. I must apologise for the meagreness of the report, as owing to the length of time during which there was no medical officer of health, and also owing to the fact that the districts of which I have the sanitary charge had not previously been combined, a great deal of my time has necessarily been occupied in organisation, and also in becoming acquainted with the district. This, owing to the large area over which I had necessarily to travel, was no easy task, as the committee will readily understand.

As considerable ignorance appears to prevail as to what is the use, and what are the duties of a medical officer of health, I append the definition contained in an instructional minute, issued by the General Board of Health in 1855.

" The officer of health is appointed first in order that through him " the local sanitary authority may be duly informed of such influences " as are acting against the healthiness of the population of his district, " and of such steps as medical science can advise for their removal; " secondly, to execute such special functions as may devolve upon him " by the statute under which he is appointed ; and, thirdly, to contribute to that general stock of knowledge with regard to the sanitary " condition of the people, and the preventable causes of sickness and " mortality, which, when collected, methodized, and reported to Parliament by the General Board of Health (now the Local Government " Board) may guide the Legislature in the extension and amendment of " sanitary law."

The method by which I have endeavoured to attain the above objects has been to perform to the best of my ability the list of duties laid down in the Order of the Local Government Board, 11th November 1872, already referred to, and in compliance with the instructions issued by Dr. Seaton in December 1876, the action taken under the several subsections will be found in detail in the separate local reports. To prevent needless repetition, I will, however, now refer to the method of carrying out sub-sections 1 and 3, as this has been the same throughout the district. The first section is as follows :—

"He (the M. O. H.) shall inform himself as far as practicable " respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously " the public health within the district."

With reference to the above, which has a very wide application, I have endeavoured to inform myself as to the house construction (including drainage and ventilation), the various methods of excrement removal and disposal, the nature of the water supply, the personal

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habits of the people, the different industries carried on, with special reference to their influence upon the public health, &c., and also as to the general topographical and geographical character of the district, with its meteorological peculiarities.

By sub-section 3, "the M. O. H. shall, by inspection of the district, "both systematically at certain periods, and at intervals as occasion "may require, keep himself informed of the conditions injurious to "health existing therein."

I have endeavoured to conform to this section by devoting four days in each week to systematic inspection, when not prevented by special duties (*e.g.* outbreaks of epidemic disease, &c.), and have by this means become personally well acquainted with nearly the entire area of the district. I have usually been accompanied by one or other of the inspectors of nuisances, and have to thank them for much valuable information which their local knowledge enabled them to give. To more completely carry out the objects aimed at in this section, I have instituted a house-to-house inspection, which is accomplished in the following manner. In places where the inspector of nuisances devotes the whole of his time to his duties, he carries out the survey under my supervision; but where his time is only partially given to the duties of inspector, the work is done by myself, with such assistance as his time permits him to afford. It is needless to say that records of these surveys are kept, and will form most valuable *data* for future guidance. From them is learned the number of houses with their respective owners and occupiers, the size and accommodation of the houses, with their number of inmates respectively, water supply, mode of excrement disposal, and general condition of their drainage, ventilation, &c. In these records is also entered against each house, every case of zymotic disease as it occurs, whether fatal or not. On the completion of each survey the results will be tabulated, conclusions drawn, and recommendations appended. These surveys have been completed for the townships of Gargrave, Langcliffe, and Silsden. The reports for the first two have been already issued and presented, and that for Silsden will shortly be placed in your hands. A short synopsis of the main facts elicited from the first two of these surveys, and also from other special reports presented during the past year, will be found in Table A.

As this is my first annual report, a few general notes on the district as a whole may not be out of place.

Sewerage and Drainage.—With the exception of Skipton, no place in the district can be at present said to have a complete system of sewerage, but works are in progress at Langcliffe, Giggleswick, and Settle, while at Haworth and Embsay, partial systems of drainage have been carried out, and sewerage schemes for Ingleton and Gargrave are under the consideration of the authorities. The majority of places in the district are totally unprovided with sewers; the common rubble drains which were originally constructed to convey the surface water, have now to perform a double duty. Of course the filth percolates through the walls of these and thus the water is in many cases polluted.

Water Supply.—The water supply is usually derived from shallow wells, springs, or running streams in the rural districts; in some few cases there is public water supply, whilst others may be said to be without any supply at all, as for example at Barnoldswick, where the only water obtainable has to be carted, and is sold in buckets at the rate of a halfpenny for eight quarts. Other cases of deficiency will be noticed in the special reports.

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TABLE A.

Area of Inquiry.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authority concerned.	Chief Facts Reported.
Gargrave - -	Local information.	Skipton rural sanitary authority.	Prevalence of enteric fever. Want of proper means of drainage and excrement removal. Water insufficient and subject to constant risk of excremental pollution. Privies ill-constructed. Some want of house ventilation. Insufficient ashpit accommodation and pollution of River Aire with solid and liquid filth.
Ingleton - -	Request of R. S. A.	Settle rural sanitary authority.	Prevalence of fever. Want of proper means of sewerage and drainage. Pollution of River Greta with solid and liquid filth.
Langcliffe -	Local information.	Settle rural sanitary authority.	Outbreak of enteric fever following importation to the village of a case of the disease. Drainage imperfect —house-drainage extremely defective. Some overcrowding. Privies ill-constructed. Water supply good.
Morton - -	Request of R. S. A., on receipt of local complaint.	Keighley rural sanitary authority.	Pollution of Morton Beck with solid and liquid filth. Want of proper means of drainage and excrement disposal. Improper construction of privies. Offensive privy middens. Water supply good.
Oxenhope -	Request of L. G. B.	Oxenhope local board.	Prevalence of enteric fever. Want of proper means of drainage and excrement removal. Offensive privy middens. Insufficient privy accommodation. Accumulations of filth. Polluted water supply.
Steeton - with - Eastburn.	Request of R. S. A.	Keighley rural sanitary authority.	High general death-rate. Insufficient and improper privy accommodation. Filthy privies. Neglect of excrement removal. Water supply unsatisfactory. (This will shortly be remedied.)

The danger of pollution has already been referred to; there should, however, never be any deficiency of water in the district, as a reference to the rainfall tables will at once show. From these it will be seen

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that the rainfall of the district during last year varied from 34 to 69 inches, and when we consider the fact that an inch of rain falling on an acre of surface is equivalent to 22,622 gallons of water, we shall see that after allowing a large amount for percolation and evaporation, the supply, if properly conservated, will be greatly in excess of the demand. If only 12 inches be collected, a supply will be gained from a single acre sufficient to satisfy 30 persons all the year round with 25 gallons of water each daily.

At the time when some of the Bradford Waterworks Acts were passed, the corporation obtained water rights in certain districts, whereby some villages were deprived of their own water supply, and in these cases, the inhabitants will either have to erect waterworks at their own cost, or to buy back the water from the Bradford Corporation. A very little attention to the interests of the dictrict would have prevented such an anomaly.

For drainage purposes, water supply, the carrying out of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, meteorological conditions, &c., the district may conveniently be divided according to its natural drainage areas, which are four in number, these being represented by the Lune, the Ribble, the Wharfe, and the Aire, all having their origin in the Pennine Range, and the three last rising in the district. Two, the Ribble and the Lune, have their outfall in the west, and two, the Wharfe and the Aire, their outfall in the east.

Drainage Area of the Lune.—In Table 1 * will be found the rainfall taken at Weathercote in Chapel-le-dale, and also at Austwick. From its exceptional interest I give that taken at Weathercote for four years. It will be seen that in 1877 the very high rainfall of 84·48 was reached. The tributaries of the Lune, the Wenning and the Greta, receive the unpurified sewage of Ingleton, Burton, Clapham, Bentham, and Austwick.

Drainage Area of the Ribble.—In Table 2 * will be found rainfall returns from Langcliffe, which is the only place in this area from which I have been able to obtain them. The principal places which pollute the Ribble either directly or through its tributaries, are Stainforth, Langcliffe, Giggleswick, Settle (in the three last sewage works are in progress, which, when completed, will prevent pollution of the river), Longpreston, and Barnoldswick.

Wharfe Drainage Area.—Through the kindness of Mr. Binnie I am enabled to give full returns of the rainfall for the Wharfe and the Aire. Those for the Wharfe will be found in Table 3.* In the same table will also be found the mean daily temperature taken at Buckden. The principal places polluting this river with sewage are Kettlewell, Grassington, Linton, Burnsall, and Addingham. It is also polluted with washings from lead mines.

Aire Drainage Area.—The rainfall returns for this district will be found in Table 4.* This river is principally polluted by the sewage of Airton, Gargrave, Carlton, Crosshills, Cowling, Sutton, Steeton, Silsden, and Morton, and by all the towns situated on its tributary, the Worth. The sewage of Skipton is purified by irrigation, and the same will shortly, I expect, be carried out at Gargrave. The Aire is also polluted by refuse from mills, and also to a slight extent by the washings from lead mines.

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* It has not been considered necessary to reprint these tables.

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I have referred thus particularly to the principal sources of pollution of these rivers, because from the fact that all but one rise in the district, a great responsibility rests on the authorities, and it becomes their serious duty to see that the rivers pass through and leave their district in a pure condition. In addition to the benefit accruing from a sanitary point of view, it would materially strengthen the hands of the central authority in dealing with towns situated further down the river.

The accompanying Table B. shows approximately the extent of area (in acres) in each district drained by the several rivers.

TABLE B.

District.	Lune.	Ribble.	Aire.	Wharfe.	Total.
Settle Rural - - -	59,557	52,056	22,327	18,002	151,942
Skipton Rural - - -	—	7,569	62,185	78,119	147,943
Keighley Rural - - -	—	—	7,988	—	7,988
Skipton Urban - - -	—	—	4,245	—	4,245
Silsden Urban - - -	—	—	6,963	—	6,963
Oakworth Urban - - -	—	—	15,124	—	15,124
Haworth Urban - -	—	—	360	—	360
Oxenhope Urban - - -	—	—	4,087	—	4,087
TOTALS - -	59,557	59,625	123,279	96,191	338,652

House Accommodation.—The house accommodation seems generally adequate for the population—only a few cases of over-crowding having been noticed. The houses are, with few exceptions, well built of stone; in many instances, however, the subsoil is very imperfectly drained, and dampness is the result. The ventilation also is frequently defective, as in many of the houses the bedroom windows either do not open at all, or only open by means of casements of small size. These two defects, I have no doubt, account in a large measure for the great proportion of deaths and disease, from phthisis and allied complaints. Many houses are unfurnished with back doors, and a good many are built back to back.

The house drainage is almost universally defective, the slop-stone pipes and other house wastes being directly connected with the drains, frequently without any trap whatever, or else with only the common bell-trap. The soil pipes of waterclosets are also rarely ventilated, and even when they are, only an inch pipe as a rule is used. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, that one of the most important objects to be aimed at in house drainage is the prevention of all escapes of sewer gases into the house. The best method of attaining this object in the case of all house wastes, such as the waste pipes from baths, sinks, and lavatories, and the overflow pipes from any cisterns, and from any safe under any bath or watercloset, in fact, every pipe for carrying off waste water, is to take it through an external wall and make it discharge in the open air over a trapped gully grating. The same principle should also be carried out in the case of waterclosets, though the method is different. In this, the simplest plan is to continue the soil pipe in its full diameter up to the roof, leaving it open to the air; another opening should be made at its lower end. By means of a water-trap placed at the sewer side of the lower opening a current of air will be created through the soil pipes. For the further guidance of persons intending

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to alter their house drainage, I propose, shortly, to have sketches and models of approved forms deposited at the offices of the various authorities.

Excrement Disposal.—With the exception of Skipton, which is well supplied with waterclosets, the method of excrement disposal throughout the district is either by means of a covered cesspool privy or the old Yorkshire privy midden. In some cases the privy accommodation is very insufficient. In one case, at Haworth, I found no less than 14 houses having the use of one privy. The covered cesspit privy consists simply of a pit dug in the ground, and sometimes walled with loose rubble, no measures whatever being taken to prevent soakage. This pit is covered over with loose boards and rarely emptied until it runs over. The midden privy of old construction may be taken as the type of all that is bad and nasty among privies. It usually consists of a receptacle open to the air (in some instances having a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet) with which the closet communicates, the walls of the receptacle consisting of loose rubble, thus allowing free percolation of liquid into the surrounding soil. In those parts of the district where the population is at all dense the state of things is found to be even worse. From two to eight privies are constructed along one or two sides of the midden, which is almost always sunk below the level of the surrounding soil. This pit is rarely or never roofed over, and is so situated as to receive, in addition to the rain falling upon its own proper surface, all the rain falling upon the roofs of surrounding privies. Each privy communicates with the midden, by means of a small square aperture; proper admixture of the excrement with ashes is therefore impossible, and rainfall to the amount of several thousand gallons per annum, and in addition to this, in many cases a quantity of sub-soil water finds its way into the midden, thus leading to rapid decomposition, with consequent bad and foul smells of every kind, and the saturation of the surrounding soil by soakage. In addition to the evils stated above, which must be patent to everyone, is the very serious one that in the case where a single midden is common to two or more privies, used by different families, should the excreta of a person suffering from infectious disease (*e.g.* enteric fever) be thrown into it, the infection is liable to be conveyed to the users of all the privies which communicate with it. Many instances of this occurred during the recent outbreak of enteric fever at Langcliffe, in the Settle rural sanitary district. The above evils may, to a great extent, be obviated by improved construction. The following rules should be observed:—Privies should always be detached from the house. No part of the midden should be below the ground. The midden should be made water-tight. It should be covered over, but with ample provision for ventilation. It should not be connected with any drain. The receptacle should be of small capacity. The privy seat should be hinged, so that all ashes, &c. may be thrown directly over the excreta. For further information on this subject I recommend the perusal of the Local Government Board Report, on "Certain means for preventing Excrement Nuisances" in towns and villages.

Excrement Removal.—The scavenging is not undertaken by the authorities in any part of the district, and very great inconvenience very frequently results.

The contents of the middens consisting in a great part of cinders, the farmers object to remove them, asserting that they do considerably more harm than good to their land. The greater part of the country likewise

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being grazing land, there is not the same demand for manure that there would be in a district where gross feeding root crops are grown.

Zymotic Diseases.—The work of a medical officer of health consists largely of inquiring into and endeavouring to prevent the spread of zymotic disease, but his labour is to a great extent rendered futile in this district, by the absence of any means for isolating such cases. Only in Settle, of the whole district, has provision been made for isolation, and nowhere has any apparatus been provided for efficient disinfection. I cannot too strongly urge upon the authority the necessity for attention to these matters, nor can it be too thoroughly understood that to be of any real service, all hospital accommodation should be totally distinct from the workhouses, and free from the slightest suspicion of pauperism. For some of the outlying districts (*e.g.*, Barnoldswick) the cottage hospital system is much to be recommended.

With a view to preventing the spread of zymotic disease it is of the greatest importance that first cases in any neighbourhood should be at once notified to the medical officer of health. With a view to facilitating this I, very shortly after my appointment, wrote to the various medical men in the district requesting them to favour me with an immediate notice of all such cases as should come under their care. To this end I provided them with forms and stamped envelopes. My request has in the majority of cases been most courteously responded to, and I take the present opportunity of thanking these gentlemen for their kind co-operation. The Skipton local board have been so impressed with the necessity of keeping the medical officer of health informed at an early date of all cases of zymotic disease that they have decided on giving a fee of half-a-crown for each such report.

Much has lately been said and written about compulsory registration of zymotic disease, and though I fully concur in the great advantages which would accrue to the community at large from such a measure, yet I do not think it could be satisfactorily carried out in districts where the medical officer of health is also in private practice.

An account of the special incidence of zymotic disease in the various districts will be found in the local reports.

Vital Statistics.—These have been made as complete as possible in order that they may form a basis for comparison in future years. As the constitution of Settle district has remained unchanged for the last ten years I have been enabled to give the statistics for that time. The sanitary districts in the Skipton and Keighley unions not having any separate existence in the returns of the Registrar General, precise *data* respecting their mortality in bygone years are not readily to be ascertained. I have, however, from the report of the late medical officer of health for the Skipton and Settle unions, been enabled to give the statistics for the districts in the Skipton union from 1874. In table 5 of this report will be found a summary of the vital statistics for the past year, by which it will be seen that in the whole district there have been 2,197 births and 1,352 deaths, giving birth and death rate respectively for the combined districts, of 30·84 and 19·88 per 1,000 living. The detailed statistics will be found under the separate local reports ; I may notice, however, that of the rural districts Settle has the lowest mortality, viz., 18·23, and of the urban, Silsden has the highest, viz., 22·25, and Oxenhope the lowest, viz., 16·42.

Acts of Parliament.—I have now to notice the different Acts of Parliament which have either lately come into force or which will shortly do so.

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Public Health Amendment (Water) Act of 1878.—This Act consists of 13 sections, and I will first direct your attention to section 3, whereby it becomes the duty of every rural sanitary authority to provide or require provision of sufficient water supply to every house, and to enforce such requirement. By section 4 the owner may appeal against the requirement to provide water supply, and by section 5 he may appeal against the apportionment of the expense. By section 6 houses which are built after the date of the commencement of the Act, or rebuilt after the same date, shall not be occupied unless and until the owner has obtained from the sanitary authority of the district a certificate that there is provided an available supply of wholesome water, as may appear to such authority upon the report of their sanitary officers to be sufficient for the consumption and use for domestic purposes of the inmates of the house. Any owner offending against this section is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* By section 7 it becomes the duty of the rural sanitary authorities to make periodical inspections of the water supply of their district. Under section 11 the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, by order, invest any urban sanitary authority with all or any of the powers conferred by this Act. This Act comes into force on the 25th day of March in the present year, and from the above brief summary it will be seen that the duties and responsibilities of the rural sanitary boards and their officers are greatly increased. The above is the most important recent Act affecting sanitary authorities.

Canal Boats Act, 1877.—This was an Act passed in 1877 for the registration and regulation of canal boats used as dwellings. I call your attention to this statute as, although none of the authorities for whom I act have been appointed registration authorities, still there are certain duties devolving upon the guardians of the public health in all those districts through which canals pass. As by section 4 "where any "sanitary authority within whose district a canal or any part of a "canal is situate, is informed by the master of the canal boat or other-"wise that a person on a canal boat is suffering from an infectious dis-"order, the authority *shall* cause such steps to be taken as may, by the "certificate of their medical officer of health, or any other legally "qualified practitioner, appear requisite for preventing the said disorder "from spreading, and for that purpose may exercise the power of "removing a person suffering as aforesaid, and all other powers in "relation to provision against infection conferred by the Public Health "Act of 1875, and may also, if need be, detain the boat, but such boat "shall not be detained for a longer time than is necessary for disinfect-"ing the same." By the above section it will be seen that it becomes the duty of those sanitary authorities through whose district the canal passes to provide means for the proper isolation of infectious cases, as it is only by such isolation that the spreading of such disorders can be prevented. The authorities affected by the Act in this district are the Skipton and Keighley rural and the Skipton and Silsden urban.

Factory and Workshops Act of 1878.—By this Act, which came into force on the 1st of January in the present year, the whole of the Bakehouse Regulation Act of 1863 was repealed, the bakehouses now coming under the jurisdiction of the inspectors of factories. The following words from sub-section 6 of section 91 of the Public Health Act of 1875 have been struck out "Not already under the operation of any general Act for the regulation of factories or bakehouses," so that now the general conditions as to cleanliness, ventilation, &c., of the factories come under the jurisdiction of the sanitary authorities.

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Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878.—This Act is important to rural sanitary authorities, in as far as by section 3 a county authority in forming highway districts or altering the boundaries of any highway district, is to make these districts, as far as possible, coincident with the rural sanitary district, and by section 4 a rural sanitary authority may be formed into a highway board by a county authority. This Act, where adopted, will have the advantage of amalgamating the highway and rural sanitary boards, thus giving the sanitary authority power over the roads, and also giving them the advantage of having a competent surveyor for the joint purposes. This Act also does away with much of the useless machinery which hampers public work, and will, I have no doubt in time, be made compulsory.

Model byelaws.—Reference has so frequently been to the admirable series of byelaws compiled by the Local Government Board, that I think it needless to make more than a passing allusion to them. Several authorities have either adopted parts of them or have them under their consideration, and they will be referred to in the local reports.

From the brief notes given above as to the sanitary condition of the district it will be seen that there is ample work for all the authorities for many years to come ; and it is to be hoped that each annual report will show some progress in the good work of diminishing misery and disease and inaugurating the reign of health, cleanliness, and all that is included in the words "perfect sanitation."

I have to thank Messrs. W. Metcalfe, of Weathercote ; J. R. Clapham, of Austwick ; A. R. Binnie, of Bradford ; the Rev. J. McIntire, of Langcliffe ; the Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, of Hubberholme ; and the Rev. Canon Boyd, of Arncliffe, for their meteorological returns. To Mr. Binnie I must express my especial obligations for placing his very valuable series of observations at my disposal.

I am, &c.,
FRED. W. BARRY, M.D., B.Sc.,
S. Sc., Cert. Camb., &c.,
Medical Officer of Health.

To
The Joint Committee of the combined
Sanitary Authorities of Craven.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1878.

DISTRICT.	Acreage.	Rateable Value, 1878.	Population enumerated, 1871.	Population estimated, 1878.	Inhabited Houses, 1871.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1000 living.	*Death-rate per 1000 living.	Seven principal Zymotic Diseases: rate per 1000 living.	Deaths of Children under 1 year: per-centage of total Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths of Children under 1 year to registered Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 years: per-centage of total Deaths.	Deaths of Persons aged 60 and upwards: per-centage of total Deaths.
Settle Rural Sanitary District -	151,942	£ 121,791	15,134	15,134	2,977	455	276	30·06	18·23	1·6	26·44	16·04	35·14	33·7
Skipton ,, ,, -	147,943	134,721	23,606†	23,606	5,115	792	472	33·54	20·63	2·2	25·21	15·02	37·07	29·2
Keighley ,, ,, -	7,988	19,636	5,519	5,790	1,140	150	113	25·90	19·51	2·0	22·60	17·33	39·13	30·9
Skipton Urban ,, -	4,245	20,861	6,078	8,500	1,238	316	191‡	37·17	21·05	2·3	29·84	18·03	40·31	25·1
Silsden ,, ,, -	6,963	9,585	2,714	3,100	596	120	69	38·70	22·25	3·5	26·08	15·00	37·68	28·9
Oakworth ,, ,, -	15,124	20,613	5,683	5,800	1,284	178	127	30·68	21·89	2·0	24·41	16·85	28·08	25·9
Haworth ,, ,, -	360	6,316	2,884	3,200	656	116	60	36·25	18·75	·9	15·00	7·76	26·66	32·6
Oxenhope ,, ,, -	4,087	6,879	2,324	2,862	524	80	47	27·95	16·42	2·4	27·65	16·25	44·68	34·0
Totals - -	338,652	340,202	63,682	67,992	13,530	2,197	1,352	30·84	19·88	2·1	24·65	15·28	36·09	30·0

* Due allowance made for deaths in public institutions. † Excluding the whole of Skipton township. ‡ Including deaths in Skipton Workhouse.

NOTE.—The following are the rates for England and Wales during 1878:—Birth-rate, 35·9; Death-rate, 21·7; Zymotic-rate, 3·32; per-centage of deaths under 1 year to registered births, 15·2.

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ANNUAL REPORT of FRED. W. BARRY, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of Health to the Joint Committee of the Craven Combined Sanitary Districts, for the Year 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I.—In accordance with section 18 of the Special Order of the Local Government Board of October 11th, 1877, it becomes my duty to present to the Joint Committee of this district the reports which I have prepared under sub-section 14, section IV. of the General Order of the same Board, dated November 11th, 1872. I propose, as last year, to preface these reports with a few remarks upon the district as a whole, and the sanitary work which has been done in it during the past twelve months.

II.—*Sanitary Surveys.*—In my last annual report to the Joint Committee, I pointed out the desirability of a house-to-house survey of every part of the district. I am glad to say that considerable progress has already been made in the matter, and records of the exact sanitary condition of every house in nine of the more populous townships or parishes are now complete, and in the hands of the authorities respectively concerned. These townships are Langcliffe and Giggleswick in the Settle Rural District, Barnoldswick, Carleton, and Lothersdale in the Skipton Rural District, Sutton and Morton in the Keighley Rural District, and the whole of the Silsden urban district. In addition to these, a complete census of the privy accommodation of the Haworth urban district has been taken by the inspector. The following surveys, which are now in progress, will, I hope, shortly be completed, and reports issued—Skipton urban district; Steeton-with-Eastburn, in the Keighley rural district; Bentham, in the Settle rural district; and Kettlewell, Buckden, and Conistone-with-Kilnsey, in the Skipton rural district. These will be followed during the present year by Addingham, Crosshills-with-Glusburn, Cowling, and Embsay-with-Eastby in the Skipton rural district, and by Ingleton, Long Preston, Settle, Clapham, and Hellifield, in the Settle rural district. If possible, I wish also to carry out, with the aid of the inspector, a survey of the Haworth urban district. The advantages of these inspections are too well known to the committee to need much comment from me. Their chief usefulness lies in the fact of their affording to the sanitary authority a permanent record of the condition of the district with respect to the house accommodation, drainage, water supply, privy accommodation, &c., and also forming a stand-point from which to estimate future improvement. The system also ensures the abatement of the commoner forms of nuisance in a methodical manner, whilst by the publication of the reports a general interest is excited in the subject of sanitary reforms. A short synopsis of the main facts elicited from the surveys completed during the year, and also from special reports presented during the same period, will be found in Table A.

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TABLE A.

Area of Inquiry.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authority Concerned.	Chief Facts Reported.
Bentham township Pop. (1871) 2237	Local information.	Settle rural sanitary authority.	Outbreak of enteric fever. High general death-rate. Want of proper means of sewerage and excrement disposal. Water supply extremely defective, both in quantity and quality.
Barnoldswick township. Pop. (1871) 3187 (1879) 3578	Local information.	Skipton rural sanitary authority.	Epidemic of scarlet fever. Prevalence of enteric fever. High general death-rate. No system of sewerage. Water supply extremely defective. No system of excrement and refuse removal. Nuisances from cesspool privies, overcrowding, pollution of becks. Want of permanent hospital accommodation, and of proper means of disinfecting.
Carleton parish- Pop. (1871) 1678	Local information.	Skipton rural sanitary authority.	Epidemic of scarlet fever. Scanty water supply. Absence of means of sewerage and drainage. Defective privies. Want of regulations for new buildings and slaughter-houses, and of hospital provision for cases of infectious diseases, and of proper means of disinfecting. (The above refers generally to Carleton, and in minor degree to Lothersdale.)
Morton township Pop. (1871) 2164	Request of L. G. B.	Keighley rural sanitary authority.	Pollution of river and high general death-rate. *East Morton.* — Defective drainage, and pollution of watercourses. Defective means of excrement disposal. *Riddlesden.*—Sewerage and drainage very defective. Water supply not within reasonable distance of many houses, and frequently polluted. Defective means of excrement disposal. Some overcrowding. Want of proper means of isolation and disinfection.

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Area of Inquiry.	Ground of Inquiry.	Authority Concerned.	Chief Facts Reported.
Silsden - - Pop. (1871) 2714 (1878) 3165	Registrar's returns.	Silsden urban sanitary authority.	High general death-rate. Prevalence of preventable disease. Want of proper means of drainage and excrement disposal. Privy nuisances. Pollution of watercourses. Want of bye-laws for slaughter-houses. Increased sanitary action required on part of local board. No provision for isolation or disinfection.
Sutton township Pop. (1871) 1724	Request of R. S. A.	Keighley rural sanitary authority.	High general death-rate. Water supply deficient and polluted. Want of means of sewerage and excrement disposal. Pollution of water-courses. Want of means for isolation and disinfection.

III.—*Sanitary Progress.*—In my last report I made a few brief notes on the sanitary condition of the district. I now propose to show the general progress which has been made since that time, and also to point out the matters which will require the attention of the various boards during the present year.

1. *Settle Rural Sanitary District.*—The main sewerage of Settle Langcliffe, and Giggleswick has been completed, and a large proportion of the houses in Settle and Giggleswick have been connected with the sewers.

The water mains have been laid down in Ingleton, and at the request of the authority, I drew up a series of regulations with regard to the method of connection of private houses with the mains, and also for preventing waste, misuse, and the contamination of the water. A scheme for the sewerage of Ingleton has also been drawn up and approved by the Local Government Board, and the contract let for carrying out the works.

The main drainage of Long Preston has been improved by private subscriptions.

The drainage of the Giggleswick Grammar School has been entirely remodelled.

The hospital for infectious diseases at Giggleswick has been transferred to the rural sanitary authority, and the alterations necessary for a sanitary hospital are in progress. A disinfecting chamber, capable of disinfecting, by means of hot air, the entire clothing and bedding from two cottages, is in progress of erection, together with an ambulance shed, mortuary or post mortem room, and other offices.

Urban powers have been obtained under sections 39, 42, 45, 157, 158, 169, and 170, of the Public Health Act of 1875, for Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, and Settle; and under sections 42, 45, 157, 158, 169, and 170, for Burton-in-Lonsdale and Giggleswick; under sections 42, 45, 157, and 158, for Hellifield and Langcliffe; and under sections 169 and 170 for Austwick, Clapham-cum-Newby, Stainforth, and Thornton-in-Lonsdale.

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In consequence of this the authority have drawn up a code of byelaws with reference to—

(1.) Cleansing of footways, privies, cesspools, &c.
(2.) Common lodging houses.
(3.) New streets and buildings.
(4.) Slaughter houses.

These have been forwarded to the Local Government Board for their approval, and will, I hope, come into force early in the present year.

Some alterations have also taken place in the administration of this district. In consequence of the resignation of the last inspector, a new one was appointed in November, who acts entirely under the medical officer of health. A clerk of private drainage works has also been appointed, whose duty it is to superintend the private drainage connexions, and to see that they are carried out in accordance with a series of regulations which were drawn up by me at the request of the authority. He also keeps account of all stock belonging to, and work done by, the authority, and in addition makes a block plan to scale of every house which is connected with the sewers, showing the position of all drains, inspection shafts, &c.

The matters which should receive the attention of the Settle board during the present year are:—The completion of the main sewerage of Ingleton, and of the private drainage of Langcliffe; the drawing up and carrying out of schemes for the sewerage and water supply of Bentham and Hellifield; the improvement of the outfall and private drainage of Long Preston; the improvement of the water supply of Kirkby Malham, Giggleswick, and Settle; the authority should also undertake the scavenging of the more populous villages, *e.g.*, Settle, Bentham, Ingleton, &c.; and the provision under the Public Health (Interments) Act of 1879 of Cemeteries in certain parts of the district, *e.g.*, Austwick, Clapham, and Settle.

2.—*Skipton Rural Sanitary District.*—The authority has undertaken the scavenging of Barnoldswick. A boring for water has been made at the same place. A temporary hospital was fitted up at Barnoldswick capable of accommodating twelve patients. A drainage scheme has also been drawn up for this town, and plans are now deposited with the Local Government Board. A code of building byelaws has been prepared for Barnoldswick, and approved by the Local Government Board.

An engineer has been appointed to prepare sewerage and water schemes for Gargrave.

The common lodging house byelaws obtained last year have been put into force.

A change has also taken place in the administration of this district, the authority having appointed the inspector of nuisances nominal surveyor, with an assistant surveyor to act under his directions, and to see that the instructions of the board with regard to structural alterations are properly carried out.

During the present year the following matters should receive attention:—

The carrying out of the sewerage and water supply of Barnoldswick and Gargrave; the preparation and carrying out of schemes of sewerage for Addingham, Carleton, Crosshills, and Glusburn; the water supply of Farnhill, Grassington, Draughton, and Halton East; and, if not carried out by private enterprise, the water supply of Carleton and Glusburn. Urban powers should be obtained under sections 157 and 158 of the Public Health Act of 1875 for those districts where building is going on, and under sections 169 and 170 for all places in which

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there are slaughter-houses. The establishment of an efficient disinfecting chamber in Skipton for the use of the whole union, and the provision of some means for isolating cases of infectious disease, should receive most serious attention.

3. *Keighley Rural Sanitary District.*—The water scheme for the village of Steeton has been completed, and a large number of the houses have been supplied. At the request of the authority I drew up a series of regulations with regard to the method of connexion of the private houses with the mains, and also for preventing waste, misuse, and the contamination of the water.

An engineer has been appointed to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of Sutton.

Urban powers have been conferred on the sanitary authority by the Local Government Board, for the whole district, under sections 157, 158, 169, and 170 of the Public Health Act of 1875, and a code of byelaws has been drawn up with reference to:—

(1) Common lodging houses.
(2) New streets and buildings.
(3) Slaughter houses.

These have received the confirmation of the Local Government Board, and will be put in force early in this year. A very advantageous change has taken place in the administration of this district, by the appointment, in May last, under the sanction of the Local Government Board, of one inspector of nuisances for the whole district, in the place of three local inspectors as formerly. This inspector acts directly under the medical officer.

During the present year the matters which should engage the attention of the authority will be the carrying out of the sewerage of Sutton; the extension of the Steeton water supply to Eastburn; the preparation of a scheme of sewerage for East Morton and also for Riddlesden, and the improvement of the water supply to the latter place. It will also probably become necessary to consider the advisability of the scavenging being undertaken under the direction of the Board.

4. *Skipton Urban Sanitary District.*—The chief matters which have been under the consideration of this Board during the past year have been—(1), the framing of a new code of byelaws. These have been approved by the Local Government Board as far as regards those affecting common lodging-houses, new streets and buildings, and slaughter-houses, and will be put in force early in the present year. (2), the question of the provision of means for isolating cases of infectious disease has also been been before the Board, and plans and estimates for an infectious hospital have been prepared by the surveyor, but, before determining upon the erection of a new building, an endeavour was made to obtain the use of the Fever Hospital belonging to the workhouse. The Local Government Board, however, after an inquiry, declined to sanction this arrangement. During the present year it is to be hoped that at any rate some means for the isolation of infectious cases will be provided, and also that either alone, or else in conjunction with the Skipton rural sanitary authority, means for the efficient disinfection of clothing and bedding will be forthcoming. It will also much conduce to the well-being of Skipton if the Board will undertake the scavenging of the town. The question of the removal of the Cattle Fair has of late been much ventilated, and I sincerely hope that by this time next year the abolition of this disgusting nuisance from the streets of the town will have to be chronicled.

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5. *Silsden Urban Sanitary District.*—I regret to have to record but little sanitary progress in this district. The revision of the byelaws has been discussed, and will doubtless ere long be accomplished. The most urgent needs are the sewerage of the town, and the provision of means for the removal and disposal of the refuse.

6. *Haworth, Oakworth, and Oxenhope Urban Sanitary Districts.*—In Haworth the authority has undertaken the scavenging of the town, and progress has also been made with reference to the obtaining of a more plentiful supply of water. In the Oakworth district the village of Utley has been supplied with water. In Oxenhope, several of the water supplies have been improved, and the preparation of a code of byelaws has been commenced. In all three districts continuous improvement in the nature of the privy accommodation is taking place.

IV.—As will be seen by the above brief account of the sanitary work done during the year, a large portion of the time of the medical officer of health has been taken up with administrative work. Owing to this, so much time has not been devoted to systematic inspection as in 1878, but I find on reference to my journal that about 170 days were spent in visiting the various parts of the district, and in the local reports a short synopsis of the various matters noted will be found. I have not hitherto pressed for sanitary works on a large scale, except in the more populous places were the matter was urgent, partly on account of the depression in trade, when an increased rate would have been very heavily felt, and partly because I was very desirous of completing one or two schemes to serve as models for the rest. I may now, I think, point to the Giggleswick Grammar School as a model for any single establishment, and to the private drainage of Settle and Giggleswick for that of a village. Steeton, again, may serve as a model as far as regards water supply. Another matter which has not been attended to during the past year owing to the depression in trade, was the regulation of smoke in factories. This, however, will receive attention during the present year.

V. *Registrars' Returns.*—The returns of births and deaths which were formerly only forwarded to the medical officer of health by the sub-district registrars at monthly intervals, are now, in accordance with a memorandum issued by the Local Government Board, sent in weekly. This is a great improvement upon the old plan, my attention being at once directed to any groups of disease which require immediate notice. I am also enabled to present the Joint Committee with an account of the health of the district every four weeks, and this I propose to do throughout the present year. In the Settle and Keighley districts an inquiry is made by the inspectors into the sanitary condition of every house where a death occurs. These inquiries are all made on a uniform plan, and by the end of the year much valuable information will be collected.

VI. *Pauper Sickness Returns.*—These returns, in accordance with a circular letter of the Local Government Board, were ordered to be forwarded to me regularly, shortly after my appointment, but I regret to say that with the exception of those from the Settle union, I have not received complete returns from any district, and from some, none at all. Even when these returns are made, the entries are such that they are practically useless. In the accompanying table, I have selected a few of the entries taken from the returns, which I have received from the various districts during last year, and, upon examination, their worthless character for statistical or scientific purposes will be at once seen.

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Name.	Age.	Residence.	Nature of Disease.
Mary B. - -	40	Township only -	Bad leg.
Mrs. S.'s son -	—	Residence stated -	Swollen glands.
James H. - -	12	do. -	Functional derangements.
William S. - -	—	do. -	Debility.
David C. - -	15	Township - -	Fits.
William K. - -	29	do. - -	Cold.
Mary C. - -	6	do. - -	Cough.
W.'s child - -	—	No entry - -	Teething.
Henry B. - -	—	Township - -	Debility.
Richard B. - -	76	do. - -	Senile.
Fanny B. - -	—	do. - -	Ulcers.
John L. - -	26	do. - -	No entry.
Sarah B. - -	5	do. - -	Debility.
Mary P. - -	61	Parish - -	Bad leg.
Sarah H. - -	11	do. - -	Chest affection.
John N. - -	5	do. - -	Sprain.
Betty S. - -	68	Township - -	Stomach.

If these returns are to be of any value, they should at least contain the following information :—(*a.*) Name and sex of person. (*b.*) Age. (*c.*) Residence, and (*d.*) Nature of disease. This last should be carefully filled up in accordance with some known system of nomenclature—preferably that adopted by the Registrar-General. I bring this matter before the Joint Board because it is not my wish to point out the special returns of any one officer, as it is as likely as not that the union medical officers are not aware that any use is made, or is intended to be made of these returns, with the exception of the ordering of beef or beer. By a little attention on the part of the Guardians, when the returns are brought before them, this state of things might easily be remedied.

VII.—A matter to which I venture to call the attention of the medical practitioners of the district, is the vague way in which, in many instances, the death certificates are filled in. I find on an examination of the returns from the whole district that amongst the deaths certified by medical practitioners, no less than 104 are referred to such vague causes as the following :—51 to natural decline, natural decay, general decay, old age, senectus, or senile decay ; 13 to general debility, or debility ; 4 to syncope ; 11 to teething ; and 25 to convulsions. Undoubtedly, some of the above returns may in certain cases be justifiable, still I am inclined to think that with a very little more care, a return might be made which would be of scientific value.

The large number of deaths which are uncertified by any medical practitioner in the Skipton and Keighley Unions, will be found referred to in detail in the local reports. I must, however, call attention to the fact, that there were five deaths returned last year as from "unknown causes." In these cases no medical man attended, and no inquest was apparently held. They occurred, one each in the following places :—High Bentham, Sutton Mill, Stanbury, Oxenhope, and Silsden.

VIII.—*Meteorological Returns.**—In tables one to four will be found the rainfall returns from 33 stations, in either one or other of the drainage areas of the district. I regret that I am unable to give any returns of temperature, &c. for the past year, as although I was offered

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* It has not been considered necessary to reprint these tables.

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the use of a great number of data, I was obliged reluctantly to decline the use of them, as I could not afford the requisite time for classifying, calculating the corrections, &c. From the rainfall returns given, it will be seen that the total for the year 1879 is considerably lower than that for the average of previous years; but the remarkable fact will be noticed that in a great majority of instances, nearly one half fell in the months of June, July, and August. I have compared the variation between the percentage of the rainfall during each month in 1879, at Arncliffe, to that of the ten years, 1860–69, at the same place, and it will be seen that the rainfall was below the average in 1879, in January, February, April, May, September, October, November, and December, and above in the remainder.

ARNCLIFFE RAINFALL.

——	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Monthly percentage of annual fall during ten years 1860–69. Mean fall 1860–69 —60·075 - - -	11·2	8·8	7·7	6·0	5·2	5·6	5·4	8·9	10·3	10·0	10·8	10·1
Monthly percentage of total during year 1879. Total fall 1879—51·37 - -	2·6	6·2	7·8	4·9	4·0	12·6	15·8	17·8	7·6	8·4	5·2	7·1
Variation of percentage during 1879, to that of ten years, 1860–69 - -	8·6–	2·6–	·1+	1·1–	1·2–	7·0+	10·4+	8·9+	2·7–	1·6–	5·6–	3·0–

From the above it will also be seen that 46 per cent. of the total fall took place during June, July, and August. In the Aire, Ribble, and Lune areas, the greater part of the rainfall was in the day time, and the hours of sunshine were very much below the average. In the north-western part of the Wharfe area, the rain fell very much in the night time, and the hay harvest was very fair. The prevailing winds were westerly.

IX.—*River Pollution Prevention.*—As last year I reported upon the pollution of the streams in the four drainage areas of the district, I propose now to report the progress made during 1879.

(*a.*) Lune area (approximate acreage, 59,500). The sewage of no place has actually been prevented from going into the river during the past year; but a sewage scheme is in progress for Ingleton, and during the present year works will, I expect, be executed which will prevent the pollution of the river by the sewage from Bentham and Clapham.

(*b.*) Ribble area (approximate acreage, 59,600). The sewage of Settle, Giggleswick, and Langcliffe is now purified on land before reaching the stream. During the present year works will, I hope, be carried out, whereby the sewage of Long Preston, Hellifield, and Barnoldswick, will also be purified.

(*c.*) Wharfe area (approximate acreage, 96,000). Nothing has yet been done in this area, but I hope that measures may soon be taken for preventing the sewage of Addingham from fouling the river.

(*d.*) Aire Area (approximate acreage, 124,000). Engineers have been appointed to draw up schemes for treating the sewage of Gargrave and Sutton. The sewage of Skipton, as stated last year, is purified by irrigation. The places to which the attention of the authorities should be called during the present year are Airton, Carleton, Crosshills, Steeton, Silsden, and Morton.

X. *Zymotic Diseases.*—The duties of a sanitary authority with reference to zymotic disease may be said to be two in number. The

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first is that of preventing its appearance. This is a duty that never ceases. Throughout the year a constant war has to be waged against dirt in every form. Refuse must be constantly removed, the course of drains kept clear, the purity of the water drunk and the air breathed constantly ensured. This I believe is fairly carried out in the whole district, of course much more efficiently in those portions where the nuisance inspectors give their whole time to the work. The second duty is the limitation of the disease when it has occurred, and this is beset with numerous impediments. These are (1), the difficulty of ascertaining *at once* the occurrence of any case; (2), the proper isolation of the case; and (3), the destruction of all infected matter at the termination of the case.

(1.) With reference to the first of these, in this district the majority of the medical men, at once, with great courtesy, report to me the occurrence of cases in their practice; and I may take the present opportunity of thanking these gentlemen. Still there are a large number of cases in which no medical practitioner is called in, and in addition to this, there is in nearly every district one medical man who will not report cases in some instances, probably because he either does not care to take the trouble or does not see the use of it, and in others, I regret to say, from selfish motives. It is needless to say that these exceptions nullify to a great extent the action of the sanitary officials. The more experience I have, the more I am convinced of the necessity for the compulsory notification of infectious disease. I do not think the country is yet ripe for a general Act for rendering it compulsory throughout the land; but the power should be obtainable by the sanitary authorities without putting them to the expense of a special Act. The difficulty might be met by enabling the Local Government Board to grant the necessary powers to a sanitary authority, either by means of a Provisional Order, or simply by an order of the Board, in the same way in which urban powers are granted after an inquiry has been made by the Board. Before the order is granted the authority should be able to show that they have provided means for proper isolation. If the registration were compulsory, many of the objections now raised against it, when voluntary, would fall to the ground. I do not think the power should be granted to an authority, at any rate to any rural authority, where the medical officer of health is in private practice, as in that case it would give him a very unfair advantage over his brother practitioners.

(2.) With regard to means for isolation, with the exception of the Settle union, there are no permanent hospitals belonging to any of the sanitary authorities.

(3.) There is no proper provision for the disinfection of clothing and bedding in any part of the district, again excepting Settle. Under these circumstances the action which I adopt (except in cases where I receive information from the medical attendant that all precautions are being taken), is to get a report from the inspector of nuisances for the district, on a form which I have adopted for the purpose, and on receiving that report, if I consider it necessary, the case is visited personally, precautions are given, and disinfectants supplied. Upon the termination of the illness the house is disinfected with sulphurous acid, either by one of the inspectors, or a notice is sent to the occupier requiring him to do so. In the absence of means for isolation, this is all that can be done, and it is necessarily very imperfect. Still even this does a certain amount of good in educating the people that infectious disease is a public misfortune, and in getting them used to the visit of the officials in such cases.

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The chief causes of the spread of infectious disease in this district, apart from the sanitary conditions, may be said to be (*a*) utter carelessness on the part of parents in the case of children, and of the patients and their friends in the case of adults; this being probably increased by a kind of fatalism, they believing that if a thing must be it must, and that it is useless to attempt to interfere with the designs of Providence. (*b*) Ignorance and a belief that it is necessary for every individual to pass through a certain round of diseases, and until this is done, a child is like a puppy that has never had distemper. A good example of this feeling came under my notice one day last summer when travelling by rail. Two respectably dressed men got into the carriage and began to talk over the respective merits of their children something as follows:— First man: "One of my lads is a very fine one. He's had measles, and scarlet fever as well." Second man (with great contempt): "Call " that a boy! Why, *I've* a boy who's had the small-pox, and the typhoid " fever, and the measles, and the whooping-cough, and the scarlet fever, " and now he's gone and got the dropsy! Now that's what *I* call a " boy, that is." (Utter collapse of the first man). To take another instance. I was inquiring into an outbreak of measles in a village, and upon going into one of the two shops, I found a child suffering from the measles. I remonstrated with the mother for exposing the child in such a public place. Her reply was that as her child's measles was such a good sort, she had sent round to the neighbours to bring any children who had not yet had it, so that they might take the infection. I informed her that if she persisted in this benevolent work she would be prosecuted, which appeared to cause her much surprise. (*c*) The practice of holding funeral feasts, large numbers of friends and neighbours assembled in the house, very frequently in the room where a person has died. In addition it is considered a duty in nearly all cases to go and look at the body. (*d*) The lending out of mourning. This is very frequently done, many of the poor not being able to afford to buy mourning when their friends die. Probably the last occasion when the clothes borrowed were worn was when a death had occurred from infectious disease in a house in which there were a number of cases. It is not to be wondered at that the germs of the disease are carried about, as is also done where funeral omnibuses are used, large numbers of people from both infected and uninfected houses, crowding together.

Before concluding these few remarks on the subject of infectious disease, I must refer to the question of the closing of elementary schools during the time of epidemics, as the action which I have recommended in this respect has met with considerable criticism. In the case of scarlet fever, and when all the children belong to one village, I do not recommend the closing of the school, and for these reasons:—If the children are not at school they are playing indiscriminately with others from infected houses, or visiting their sick companions, and then the risk of spreading the complaint is much increased. If, on the contrary, the school is kept open, the chances of the children meeting are not nearly so great, and also it is a comparatively easy thing, by a little care on the part of the schoolmaster, to prevent those from infected houses attending the school. The question of loss of time to children who are wanted to work at an early age at the mill as "half-timers" should be considered. In a case of a school which is common to two villages, in one of which there is an epidemic, I should recommend the closing of the school, as parents will keep their children in their own village. If measles is epidemic, I think it is then necessary to recommend the immediate closing of the school, as the most infectious stage

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of the disease is the commencement, frequently before the distinctive rash appears.

XI. *Vital Statistics.*—These will be found fully discussed in the local reports. The tables in these are uniform with those of last year, with the exception that this year, having extracted from the registers the returns for 1876 and 1877, I am enabled in all the reports respecting those districts which are in the Settle and Skipton unions, to give the statistics for a period of six years. This giving a much larger number of facts to deal with, renders any conclusions which may be arrived at much more trustworthy. The following brief notes on the district as a whole may not be out of place :—

1. *Births.*—The number of births registered in the whole combined district during 1879 was 2,188, which is equivalent to a birth-rate of 31·58 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of these, 1,381 were registered in the rural and 807 in the urban districts, giving 30·9 and 32·6 as the respective birth-rates. The birth-rate was highest in the Skipton urban and Skipton rural districts, being 38·2 in the one, 33·1 in the other ; it was the lowest in the Oxenhope urban district, the rate being 24·1 ; the death-rate of the district being likewise very low, the population is probably over-estimated. In none of the districts, with the exception of the Skipton urban, does the birth-rate exceed or even come up to that of England and Wales (35·1).

2. *Deaths.*—There were 1,390 deaths registered in the whole district, equal to a death-rate of 20·0 per 1,000 living ; of these 888 were rural and 502 urban, giving death-rates of 19·9 and 20·3 respectively. The death-rate for England and Wales for 1879 was 21·0. Upon an examination of Table V., this number will be found to be exceeded in the cases of the Skipton rural (22·6), Silsden urban (25·3), and Oakworth urban (21·5). The high mortality in the Skipton rural district is to be accounted for by the great fatality from scarlet fever, there being no less than 46 deaths ascribed to that cause, of which a large proportion occurred at Barnoldswick. The infant death-rate is also very high for a rural district. In Silsden the proportion of deaths amongst children to births registered is the highest in the district, being equivalent to 18·0 per cent. ; being 4·4 per cent. above the rates for England and Wales.

The proportion of deaths amongst persons above 60 years of age was high in the Keighley rural (38·9), Settle rural (34·1), Oakworth urban (32·2), and Skipton rural (31·9).

The general death-rate was lowest in the Oxenhope urban (15·7), and the Settle rural (15·8) districts. The proportion of deaths amongst children under one year to births registered was lowest in the Settle rural district (9·4 per cent.), being 4·2 per cent. below that of England and Wales. The infant death-rate was also below the average of England and Wales in the urban districts of Haworth (10·7), Skipton (11·7), and Oxenhope (13·0) ; in the remaining districts it was above the average. The causes of the high infant rate will be more fully referred to in the local reports.

3. *Causes of Death.*—By Table VI. it will be noticed that a large proportion of the deaths were due to phthisis and diseases of respiratory organs, 151 being caused by consumption and 328 by bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy, or together equivalent to 6·9 per 1,000 living. The proportion was highest in the urban districts, where it was 8·4, as against 6·0 in the rural districts.

The zymotic rate was above the average (2·3) for all England, in the Haworth (4·4), Silsden (4·0), Oakworth (3·2) urban districts, and in

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Skipton rural district (3·1). It was extremely low in the Settle rural district (·9), and in the Skipton urban district (1·0), and no deaths were recorded from zymotic disease in Oxenhope. From the above brief remarks it will be seen that the healthiest districts during the past year were the Settle rural and the Skipton and Oxenhope urban, and it will probably not be too much to say that it is largely owing to the improved sanitary condition of these portions of the district.

4. *Prevalence of Infectious Diseases*:—

(*a.*) *Small-pox.*—The district has been entirely free from this disease during the year.

(*b.*) *Measles* was very prevalent over the greater part of the district during the third and fourth quarters of the year, especially in Steeton, where 5 deaths were ascribed to it, Sutton 1, Silsden 5, Oakworth 4, Haworth 1, Bentham 2, Bradley 1, Addingham 6, Glusburn 2, and Skipton 1.

Rötheln or German measles was very prevalent in Gargrave, Skipton, Settle, and Giggleswick.

(*c.*) *Scarlet Fever* prevailed in an epidemic form in the first and second quarters of the year in the Skipton and Keighley unions, where 48 and 6 deaths were ascribed to that cause respectively; of these are due, to Barnoldswick 33, Thornton 6, Carleton 3, and Oakworth 4. The epidemic spread from Keighley in the first instance up the Aire and Worth valleys, affecting more or less almost every village; and thence into the Wharfe valley, where, although a very large number of cases occurred, only three were fatal. It was also conveyed several times into the Settle union, but nowhere became epidemic, as isolation was in all cases secured.

(*d.*) *Whooping-cough.*—Twenty-eight deaths were ascribed to this cause; it prevailed chiefly in the first quarter of the year, being in fact, a continuation of the epidemic of 1878. It caused 12 deaths in Haworth.

(*e.*) *Diphtheria.*—Only one case of this disease was reported during the year, this being in Skipton. It terminated fatally.

(*f.*) *Fever* is debited with 27 deaths, but the number actually due to specific fever is considerably lower, as in many cases no specific characters were found. Several cases, some of which were fatal, were ascribed to typhus, a disease essentially of overcrowding, and one which is rarely found in the country districts. In no case into which I inquired did I find the specific characters of typhus.

Outbreaks of enteric fever occurred at Glusburn (4 fatal), and Barnoldswick (3 fatal), and sporadic cases in Silsden, Oakworth, Haworth, and Giggleswick. Some cases were reported as enteric fever in persons aged respectively under 1 year and over 60 years, at both of which ages it is extremely doubtful that the disease occurs.

XII. *Acts of Parliament.*—There are only three new Acts of Parliament to which the attention of the committee needs to be drawn.

(*a.*) *Public Health* (*Interments*) *Act*, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. cap. 31.) By this statute it is enacted that the provisions of the Public Health Act of 1875, as to a place for the reception of the dead before interment, called therein a mortuary, shall extend to a place for the interment of the dead, in this Act called a cemetery, and the purposes of the principal Act shall include the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of a cemetery, either within or without the district of the local authority. The local authority is also empowered to accept a donation of land or money or other property for the purpose. Section 3 incorporates the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847.

In accordance with a circular letter issued by the Local Government Board, dated August 19th, 1879, I was directed to make an inquiry into the condition of the various burial grounds in the district. This enquiry is now in progress and a special report will shortly be issued.

(*b.*) *Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment Act*, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. cap. 30).—The 2nd section of this Act definitely settles that it shall be no defence to any prosecution under the Act of 1875 to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. It also gives facilities for taking of samples of milk in transit for the purposes of analysis, and provides in section 5 that any street or other place of public resort shall be held to come within the meaning of section 17 of the Act of 1875. By section 10 special provision is made as to time within which proceedings are to be taken, which is to be within a reasonable time, and in the case of perishable articles not exceeding 28 days.

(*c.*) *Poor Law Amendment Act*, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. cap. 54).—This Act is important to rural sanitary authorities in as far as by the 14th section it is provided that if it appear to the guardians of any union desirable that any hospital or building vested in them as guardians under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor should be vested in them as the rural sanitary authority of such union, for the reception of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, the guardians may by resolution, to be confirmed by an order of the Local Government Board, transfer such hospital or building accordingly, and from and after the date named in the order such hospital or building shall be deemed to be vested in the guardians as the rural sanitary authority of the union, for the use of the inhabitants of the union or part thereof named in the resolution and order.

Two amended Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts were also passed last year; but as there is no place in this district in which the required standard of population is reached, it will not be necessary to further refer to them.

XIII.—Before concluding this annual summary, I must refer to the energetic and painstaking manner in which the various inspectors of nuisances have carried out their work, and in doing this I must specially mention the names of Mr. Robert Harger, the inspector of the Skipton rural and urban and Silsden urban districts; Mr. Edwin Skaife, inspector to the Keighley rural district; and Mr. James Redman of Haworth. Mr. T. C. Millington, the newly appointed inspector of the Settle rural district, has also done very creditable work during the last two months of the year.

I have to thank the Reverends Canon Boyd, of Arncliffe; T. McIntire (late of Langcliffe), and J. Stansfeld, of Coniston Cold; and Messrs. A. R. Binnie, of Bradford; R. Chapman, of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, T. Clapham, of Austwick; J. J. Dymond (late of Ilkley); W. Gomersall, of Otterburn; J. Heelis, of Embsay Kirk; W. Metcalfe of Weathercote; W. Morrison, of Malham Tarn; J. Redman, of Haworth; T. Wilson, of Thornton-in-Craven; and C. H. L. Woodd, of Oughtershaw; for their meteorological returns. To Messrs. Binnie and T. Wilson I must express my especial obligations for placing their very valuable series of observations at my disposal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Fred. W. Barry, M.D., B.Sc.,
S. Sc. Cert. Camb., F.S.S., Lond., &c.
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Joint Committee of the Combined
Sanitary Authorities of Craven,
Settle, February 14th, 1880.

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TABLE V.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1879.

DISTRICT.	Acreage.	Rateable Value, 1879.	Population enumerated, 1871.	Population estimated, 1879.	Inhabited Houses, 1871.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Seven principal Zymotic Diseases: rate per 1,000.	Deaths under 1 year: per cent. of total Deaths.	Deaths under 1 year per cent. of registered Births.	Deaths under 5 years: per cent. of total Deaths.	Deaths over 60 years: per cent. of total Deaths.
Settle Rural Sanitary District -	151,942	£ 122,231	15,134	15,134	2,977	446	240	29·47	15·85	·9	17·50	9·41	25·41	34·16
Skipton " " -	147,846	137,704	23,606	23,606	5,115	783	535*	33·16	22·66	3·1	20·00	13·66	32·89	31·94
Keighley " " -	7,988	19,795	5,519	5,830	1,140	152	113	26·07	19·72	2·4	20·35	15·13	28·31	38·93
Total of Rural Districts -	307,776	279,730	44,259	44,570	9,232	1,381	888	30·98	19·92	2·6	19·67	12·45	30·77	33·18
Skipton Urban Sanitary District	4,245	23,115	6,078	9,100	1,238	348	181†	38·24	19·89	1·0	20·81	11·78	34·52	25·93
Silsden " " -	7,060	9,820	2,714	3,236	596	105	82*	32·44	25·37	4·0	23·75	18·09	41·25	21·25
Oakworth " " -	15,124	20,570	5,683	5,900	1,284	183	127	31·01	21·50	3·2	22·04	15·30	29·92	32·28
Haworth " " -	1,751	6,856	2,884	3,600	656	102	67	28·33	18·61	4·4	16·41	10·78	37·31	25·37
Oxenhope " " -	4,087	7,017	2,324	2,862	524	69	45	24·10	15·72	0·0	20·00	13·04	33·33	20·00
Total of Urban Districts	32,267	67,378	19,683	24,694	4,298	807	502	32·68	20·32	2·3	20·93	13·38	34·68	26·16
Total combined Districts	340,043	347,108	63,942	69,268	13,530	2,188	1,390	31·58	20·06	2·4	20·14	12·79	32·23	30·57

* Including deaths of persons belonging to District who died in the Skipton Workhouse.

† Exclusive of "Rural" cases in Workhouse.

NOTE.—The following were the rates for England and Wales during 1879:—Birth-rate, 35·1; Death-rate, 21·0; Zymotic-rate, 2·3; percentage of deaths under 1 year to registered births, 13·6.

TABLE VI.

TABLE of DEATHS during the Year 1879, in the combined Sanitary Districts of CRAVEN, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities, and showing also the Population of such Localities and the Births therein during the Year.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.			MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS IN PERSONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																					
																		Continued Fevers.														
1.	Census 1871. 2.	Estimated to middle of 1879. 3.	Registered Births. 4.	At all Ages. 5.	Under 1 year. 6.	1 and under 5. 7.	5 and under 15. 8.	15 and under 25. 9.	25 and under 60. 10.	60 and upwards. 11.	— 12.	Small-pox. 13.	Measles. 14.	Scarlatina. 15.	Diphtheria. 16.	Croup (not "spasmodic"). 17.	Whooping-cough. 18.	Typhus. 19.	Enteric or Typhoid. 20.	Other or doubtful. 21.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 22.	Cholera. 23.	Rheumatic Fever. 24.	Erysipelas. 25.	Pyæmia. 26.	Puerperal Fever. 27.	Ague. 28.	Phthisis. 29.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy. 30.	Heart Disease. 31.	Injuries. 32.	Other Diseases. 33.
Settle Rural -	15,134	15,134	446	240	42	19	14	20	63	82	Under 5 -	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	35
											5 upwards	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	1	21	38	23	8	77
Skipton ,, - -	23,606	23,606	783	521	107	69	47	23	111	164	Under 5 -	–	7	20	–	3	3	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	31	–	5	97
											5 upwards	–	2	26	–	1	1	2	7	–	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	43	86	20	15	136
Keighley ,, -	5,519	5,830	152	113	23	9	2	6	29	44	Under 5 -	–	6	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	17
											5 upwards	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	16	14	–	34
Total Rural -	44,259	44,570	1,381	874	172	97	63	49	203	290		–	17	50	–	5	10	3	10	–	19	1	2	4	1	–	1	78	192	57	28	396
Skipton Urban - -	6,078	9,100	348	197*	41	27	6	7	65	51	Under 5 -	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	20	–	1	36
											5 upwards	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	23	29	10	6	56
Silsden ,, - -	2,714	3,236	105	80	19	14	4	7	19	17	Under 5 -	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	11
											5 upwards	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	14	7	–	15
Oakworth ,, - -	5,683	5,900	183	127	28	10	9	4	35	41	Under 5 -	–	4	2	–	1	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	16
											5 upwards	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	21	8	1	37
Haworth ,, - -	2,884	3,600	102	67	11	14	2	5	18	17	Under 5 -	–	1	–	–	–	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	2
											5 upwards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	16	5	–	7
Oxenhope ,, - -	2,324	2,862	69	45	9	6	–	5	16	9	Under 5 -	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	5
											5 upwards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	2	–	15
Total Urban -	19,683	24,698	807	516	108	71	21	28	153	135	- - -	–	11	7	1	6	18	1	8	5	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	73	136	32	8	200
Total for whole combined District -	63,942	69,268	2,188	1,390	280	168	84	77	356	425	- - -	–	28	57	1	11	28	4	18	5	27	1	2	5	1	1	1	151	328	89	36	596

* All deaths in Union Workhouse included.

Turnpike Trusts.

No. 50.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—STATEMENT as to TURNPIKE TRUSTS in ENGLAND AND WALES, 1877.

The Turnpike Returns for the year 1877 have recently been completed. The following Table shows the increase or decrease in each of the several items as compared with the previous year :—

ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES.

——	1876.	1877.	Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.	
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	
Tolls	405,181	339,937	—	65,244	
Parish aid	23,113	21,805	—	1,308	
Money borrowed	—	—	—	—	
Other Receipts	28,775	30,166	1,391	—	Net Decrease. £65,161.
Total Receipts	457,069	391,908	1,391	66,552	
EXPENDITURE.					
Repairs	258,554	209,783	—	48,771	
Improvements	8,631	5,494	—	3,137	
Salaries	31,795	26,002	—	5,793	
Law Charges	9,369	7,445	—	1,924	
Interest of Debt	26,403	17,526	—	8,877	
Bonded Debt paid off	119,939	117,339	—	2,600	
Other Payments	17,468	15,344	—	2,124	
Total Expenditure	472,159	398,933	—	73,226	
Bonded Debt	1,283,017	1,009,998	—	273,019	
Unpaid Interest	52,009	28,084	—	23,925	
Number of Trusts	505	418	—	87	

From the foregoing Table it will be seen that a further reduction of 65,244*l.* in the revenue from tolls took place in 1877. The statement on page 267 shows that in four counties only was there any increase in the toll income, while in forty counties there was a decrease. The increase amounted to 578*l.* only, and the decrease to 65,822*l.*

The amount expended in the repair of the roads shows a decrease of 48,771*l.* as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under this head in the annual Returns, however, are included the sums paid to the highway authorities in the appropriation of the surplus funds of expired trusts. The total amount so paid in 1877 was 6,424*l.* After deducting such payments from the expenditure for 1876 and 1877, and also the value of the work performed by the highway authorities in lieu of contributions in money, the amount expended in the repair of the roads in 1877 appears, as compared with the sum so expended in 1876, to be reduced by 43,234*l.* From the statement on page 267, showing the sums expended under this head by the trustees in each county in

Turnpike Trusts.

each of the two years, it appears that in four counties the cost of repairs was increased by 1,687*l.*, and in forty counties diminished by 44,921*l.*

The number of trusts for which accounts are included in the returns for 1877 is 418, or 87 less than in the returns for the previous year.

The amount applied towards the payment of the bonded debt in 1877 was 117,339*l.* This sum shows a decrease of 2,600*l.* as compared with the amount so applied in 1876, but the per-centage on the toll income, and the per-centage on the bonded debt as it existed at the end of the previous year were increased, as will be seen from the following Table, in which these particulars are shown in respect of each of the years 1870–1877 inclusive:—

YEAR.	Amount applied towards Payment of Debt.	Per-centage on the Toll Income.				Per-centage on the Bonded Debt of the previous Year.			
	£	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	
1870	171,126	21	7	6	per cent.	5	18	8	per cent.
1871	176,142	24	4	2	„	6	11	10	„
1872	138,670	21	12	9	„	5	12	11	„
1873	139,594	24	18	2	„	6	3	4	„
1874	142,155	27	7	6	„	6	19	6	„
1875	133,426	29	0	4	„	7	9	8	„
1876	119,939	29	12	0	„	7	15	5	„
1877	117,339	34	10	4	„	9	2	11	„

The amount applied towards the discharge of the bonded debt 117,339*l.*, does not represent the entire reduction on this head, the debt being diminished by other means than by actual payment, as appears by the following statement:—

Bonded debt, 31st December 1876 - - -		£ 1,283,017
Less debts misstated - - - -		658
		£1,282,359
Decrease in debt, thus:—		
Amount of cash paid - -	£ 117,339	
Amount of savings effected by compositions - - - -	29,364	
Amount of debts extinguished -	125,658	
		272,361
Bonded debt, 31st December 1877 - -		£ 1,009,998

Of the sum 117,339*l.* applied in reduction of debt, 44,056*l.* was paid after tenders for composition, and was accepted in discharge of debts of 73,421*l.* Debts amounting to 73,282*l.* were paid off at par.

The total number of Trusts which had bonded debts in each of the eight years 1870–1877 inclusive, and the amount of the toll income upon which such debts were secured; also the number of Trusts without

continued on p. 268.

Turnpike Trusts.

STATEMENT showing, in respect to each County, the TOLL INCOME and the AMOUNT EXPENDED for REPAIRS of ROAD (exclusive of Statute Duty performed, and exclusive of the Sums paid to the Parishes on the Termination of the Trusts), in each of the Years 1876 and 1877, and also the Increase or Decrease in such Amounts respectively in the Year 1877 compared with the Year 1876.

COUNTIES.	TOLLS.				REPAIRS OF ROAD.			
	1876.	1877.	Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.	1876.	1877.	Increase in 1877.	Decrease in 1877.
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford - -	1,038	634	—	404	3	—	—	3
Berks - -	3,683	3,052	—	631	2,092	2,059	—	33
Bucks - -	2,123	2,105	—	18	1,377	1,147	—	230
Cambridge -	1,353	332	—	1,021	670	149	—	521
Chester - -	24,742	23,148	—	1,594	15,921	15,919	—	2
Cornwall - -	10,712	10,470	—	242	4,792	4,448	—	344
Cumberland -	5,765	5,124	—	641	3,139	2,753	—	386
Derby - -	21,062	17,015	—	4,047	12,943	10,964	—	1,979
Devon - -	28,749	25,194	—	3,555	11,968	9,956	—	2,012
Dorset - -	12,598	9,908	—	2,690	6,291	4,194	—	2,097
Durham - -	3,802	2,701	—	1,101	656	626	—	30
Essex - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester -	17,546	13,118	—	4,428	12,356	8,283	—	4,073
Hants - -	8,875	7,865	—	1,010	7,344	8,345	1,001	—
Hereford - -	2,335	1,746	—	589	1,570	859	—	711
Hertford - -	2,392	2,337	—	55	1,606	1,666	60	—
Huntingdon -	1,150	407	—	743	409	174	—	235
Kent - - -	9,243	7,844	—	1,399	5,649	5,430	—	219
Lancaster - -	42,918	38,063	—	4,855	26,972	24,579	—	2,393
Leicester - -	7,623	6,150	—	1,473	5,327	4,112	—	1,215
Lincoln - -	3,956	3,592	—	364	2,881	1,873	—	1,008
Middlesex -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth -	8,976	8,638	—	338	6,584	6,762	178	—
Norfolk - -	2,874	1,725	—	1,149	2,026	905	—	1,121
Northampton -	4,612	3,440	—	1,172	2,069	1,073	—	996
Northumberland	7,480	7,086	—	394	5,922	5,397	—	525
Nottingham -	7,667	5,381	—	2,286	3,726	3,170	—	556
Oxford - -	9,850	7,820	—	2,030	6,065	4,377	—	1,688
Rutland - -	230	—	—	230	193	—	—	193
Salop - -	6,864	4,833	—	2,031	6,014	2,958	—	3,056
Somerset - -	16,775	14,790	—	1,985	8,575	6,016	—	2,559
Stafford - -	22,352	21,085	—	1,267	15,297	13,618	—	1,679
Suffolk - -	943	1,180	237	—	307	294	—	13
Surrey - -	4,935	4,671	—	264	2,633	1,891	—	742
Sussex - -	12,658	9,255	—	3,403	8,456	4,573	—	3,883
Warwick - -	5,911	4,917	—	994	3,451	2,825	—	626
Westmorland -	1,391	1,360	—	31	457	157	—	300
Wilts - -	4,908	2,448	—	2,460	1,088	1,041	—	47
Worcester -	9,961	4,770	—	5,191	7,699	3,905	—	3,794
York - -	40,401	33,459	—	6,942	23,465	20,690	—	2,775
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey - -	3,461	3,529	68	—	3,538	3,061	—	477
Carnarvon -	2,386	2,576	190	—	1,987	1,924	—	63
Denbigh - -	2,985	2,032	—	953	2,146	1,479	—	667
Flint - -	5,043	4,163	—	880	3,876	3,394	—	482
Merioneth -	2,871	2,954	83	—	1,868	2,316	448	—
Montgomery -	7,982	7,020	—	962	4,932	3,744	—	1,188
Total - -	405,181	339,937	578	65,822	246,340	203,106	1,687	44,921

Turnpike Trusts.

bonded debts, and the toll income which was received thereon, are shown in the subjoined Table :—

YEAR.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Bonded Debts.		Total Number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1870	735	629,179	2,671,758	195	171,407	930
1871	700	569,306	2,455,820	152	158,256	852
1872	646	510,505	2,263,453	148	130,337	794
1873	606	469,803	2,037,025	100	90,563	706
1874	518	408,063	1,782,887	127	111,223	645
1875	454	350,282	1,543,382	115	109,488	569
1876	375	300,480	1,283,017	130	104,701	505
1877	286	238,733	1,009,998	132	101,204	418

Since the passing of the 7 and 8 Victoria, c. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns in respect of them have been kept distinct from the returns for England and North Wales. The following abstract shows the receipts and expenditure in respect of these roads for each of the five years 1873 to 1877 inclusive :—

SOUTH WALES TURNPIKE ROADS, UNDER THE ACT OF THE 7 & 8 VICT., C. 91.

——	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls - - - -	24,843	25,659	25,196	23,197	22,526
County Road Rates, &c. -	10,007	11,827	9,654	3,455	2,937
Other Receipts - -	1,366	1,200	1,493	1,549	1,161
Total Receipts -	36,216	38,686	36,343	28,201	26,624
EXPENDITURE.					
Repairs - - - -	22,073	24,301	23,780	25,109	23,873
Improvements - -	100	24	229	935	210
Salaries - - - -	2,332	2,380	2,357	2,322	2,383
Law Charges - - -	11	56	10	65	22
Annuities - - -	11,485	11,394	8,323	682	—
Other Payments - -	994	563	473	832	783
Total Expenditure -	36,995	38,718	35,172	29,945	27,271

Turnpike Trusts.

The annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 46.), contains five schedules of Local Acts. The following statement shows the effect of the Act as regards the particular Trusts to which the Local Acts specified in the schedules relate.

The first schedule comprises the Local Acts relating to the following three Trusts, which were abolished by the repeal of such Acts on the dates mentioned :—

1 Nov. 1879	Dorset -	Harnham, Blandford, and Dorchester.
1 Nov. 1879	Gloucester -	Cirencester.
1 Jan. 1880	Monmouth -	Abercarne.

The second schedule includes the Local Acts for the six Trusts hereafter mentioned, which expired on the 1st November 1879 :—

Dorset - -	Backwater Bridge and Road.
Somerset - -	Langport, Somerton, and Castle Cary.
Stafford - -	Newcastle-under-Lyme and Leek.
Wilts - -	Swindon, Calne, and Cricklade, Third District.
	Swindon and Christian Malford, or First District.
York - -	Selby and Market Weighton.

The third schedule contains the Local Acts for the following six Trusts, the terms of which were extended to the dates mentioned below :—

1 Nov. 1880	Lancaster -	Manchester and Bury New Road.
1 Nov. 1880	,, -	Manchester, Oldham, and Austerlands.
1 Nov. 1880	,, -	Prestwich, Bury, and Radcliffe.
1 Nov. 1881	,, -	Ridghill Lanes and Holehouse.
1 Nov. 1882	Stafford -	Streetway, Wordsley Green, Wolverhampton, and Cannock.
1 Nov. 1882	,, -	Tamworth.

The fourth schedule includes the Local Act relating to the Worksop and Attercliffe Trust, which, subject to certain modifications, was extended to the 25th of March 1880.

The fifth schedule contains the Local Acts for the eleven Trusts named below, the terms of which were thus limited to the 1st of November 1880, with the view of bringing the several Trusts under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1880 :—

Chester - -	Stockport and Warrington and Washway United.
Cornwall - -	Hayle Bridge Causeway.
Derby - -	Derby and Burton-upon-Trent.
Devon - -	Great Torrington.
Gloucester - -	Huntley Roads.
Hants - -	Southampton, South District.
Lancaster - -	Blackburn and Walton Cop.
,,	Rochdale and Burnley.
Northumberland -	Elsdon and Reedwater.
Surrey - -	Horsham and Dorking.
Anglesey - -	Beaumaris and Menai Bridge.

Turnpike Trusts.

The subjoined statement shows the number of Turnpike Trusts which existed on the 31st December 1864; the number which have expired in each year since that date; the number in existence on the 1st January 1880; together with the number which will be abolished in each year by the operation of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts (including the Act of 1879); and also the length of turnpike road represented by each class of Trusts.

—		Number of Trusts.	Length of Road.		
			Miles.	furl.	yds.
1. Total number of Turnpike Trusts which were in existence on the 31st December 1864, and the length of the roads comprised in such Trusts - - - - -		1,048	20,589	3	194
2. Number of Turnpike Trusts which have expired in each year 1865 to 1879 inclusive - - -	1865 -	9	211	2	210
	1866 -	19	526	5	70
	1867 -	43	781	0	84
	1868 -	13	333	3	114
	1869 -	11	102	4	64
	1870 -	78	1,613	3	160
	1871 -	58	1,038	0	192
	1872 -	84	1,752	5	103
	1873 -	45	716	6	205
	1874 -	70	1,311	0	208
	1875 -	68	1,270	3	147
	1876 -	81	1,529	3	78
	1877 -	98	1,955	0	81
	1878 -	87	1,592	6	200
	1879 -	53	1,035	3	27
3. Total number of Trusts expired as above -		817	15,770	3	183
4. Total number of Turnpike Trusts in existence on the 1st of January 1880, corrected for amalgamated Trusts, &c. - - - -		184	4,799	1	122
5. Number of Turnpike Trusts which will expire in each of the years named, so far as the terms are at present fixed by the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts - -	1880 -	47	789	0	219
	1881 -	14	330	5	196
	1882 -	22	745	4	30
	1883 -	8	254	0	204
	1884 -	2	159	4	25
	1885 -	3	280	4	8
6. Total number of Turnpike Trusts to expire in the years 1880–1885 inclusive - -		96	2,559	4	22
7. Number of Turnpike Trusts whose terms have been continued under the Turnpike Acts Continuance Acts, but not finally limited - - - -		11	117	7	68

Turnpike Trusts.

The number of Trusts in existence on 1st January 1880 was 184. Of this number 96 are fixed to expire between the 1st January 1880 and the 31st December 1885; 11 are temporarily continued, 3 are included in the fifth schedule of the Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1879 for investigation in 1880, leaving 74 Trusts of which the Local Acts have not yet expired, and which, unless dealt with on special grounds will continue until the dates named in the following list:—

LOCAL ACTS THE TERMS OF WHICH HAVE NOT YET EXPIRED.

——		Number of Trusts.	Length of Road.		
			Miles.	furl.	yds.
Number of Turnpike Trusts to expire at the end of the session after some date in the years named under the provisions of their local Acts -	1880 -	4	192	1	18
	1881 -	15	319	3	204
	1882 -	11	307	6	133
	1883 -	11	169	3	69
	1884 -	11	241	6	27
	1885 -	6	74	2	149
	1886 -	3	26	1	126
	1887 -	4	30	6	164
	1888 -	2	29	0	0
	1889 -	1	10	2	27
	1890 -	2	78	5	132
	1893 -	1	13	4	68
Unlimited and special - - - -	-	3	517	0	50
Total -	-	74	2,010	4	67

Local Government Board,
1*st January* 1880.

HIGHWAY RETURNS.

Highway Returns.

The Highway Returns for the year ended 25th March 1878 were completed, and presented to Parliament in the last session.

These returns comprise the following abstracts:—

I. Abstracts of the general statements of the receipts and expenditure on account of the highways of the parishes, townships, &c. in England and North Wales (exclusive of highway districts) for the year ended 25th March 1878, pursuant to the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 35.

II. Abstracts of the general statements of the receipts and expenditure of highway boards in England and North Wales for the year ended 25th March 1878, pursuant to the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61.

III. Abstracts of the general statements of the receipts and expenditure of highway boards in South Wales for the year ended 25th March 1878, pursuant to the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 68.

Highway Returns.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure, &c. as shown in these abstracts :—

RECEIPTS.	I. Separate Highway Parishes. 1877–1878.	II. Highway Districts, England and North Wales. 1877–1878.	III. Highway Districts, South Wales. 1877–1878.	Total. 1877–1878.
	£	£	£	£
Rates (including value of work performed in lieu thereof) -	633,342	1,100,857	62,524	1,796,723
From turnpike trusts - -	4,227	7,883	—	12,110
Money borrowed - -	—	6,530	—	6,530
Other receipt - - -	17,163	24,583	438	42,184
	654,732	1,139,853	62,962	1,857,547
EXPENDITURE.				
Repairs - - -	600,799	1,001,482	55,807	1,658,088
Improvements - - -	—	30,404	—	30,404
Salaries - - -	22,958	73,469	5,987	102,414
Law charges - - -	—	1,684	—	1,684
Interest on loans - -	—	2,204	—	2,204
Repayment of loans - -	—	3,839	—	3,839
Contributions to turnpike trusts -	5,432	7,875	—	13,307
Other payments - -	27,767	20,457	5,201	53,425
	656,956	1,141,414	66,995	1,865,365
Loans outstanding - -	—	49,754	—	49,754
Number of highway parishes -	5,952	8,096	784	14,832

From the foregoing statement it appears that in the year to which the Returns relate the number of separate highway parishes not included in any highway district was 5,952. The total receipts on account of the highways of these parishes amounted to 654,732*l.*, and the total expenditure to 656,956*l.*

The number of highway parishes included in highway districts in England and North Wales constituted under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61. and the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. was 8,096, while the highway districts so constituted numbered 360. The mileage of the roads included therein, and repairable out of the highway rates (exclusive of existing turnpike roads) was 65,029 miles, of which 57,272 miles consisted of parish highways, and the remaining 7,757 miles of district roads, formerly turnpike roads. The total cost of repairing the parish highways in districts for the year 1877–78 was 729,518*l.*, the average cost per mile being 12*l.* 15*s.*, while the cost of maintaining the district

continued on p. 274.

Highway Returns.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each COUNTY in ENGLAND and NORTH WALES for the Year 1877–78: (1) The Number of separate Highway Parishes not included in any Highway District; (2) The Number of Parishes included in Highway Districts; and (3) The Total Number of Highway Parishes.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	(1.) Number of separate Highway Parishes not included in any Highway District.	(2.) Number of Parishes included in Highway Districts.	(3.) Total Number of Highway Parishes.
ENGLAND.			
Bedfordshire - - -	—	137	137
Berkshire - - -	97	109	206
Buckinghamshire - -	246	—	246
Cambridgeshire - - -	110	42	152
Cheshire - - -	—	417	417
Cornwall - - - -	3	196	199
Cumberland - - -	116	218	334
Derbyshire - - -	327	—	327
Devonshire - - -	9	424	433
Dorsetshire - - -	—	292	292
Durham - - -	2	266	268
Essex - -	191	198	389
Gloucestershire - -	34	318	352
Hampshire - - - -	—	308	308
Isle of Wight - -	30	—	30
Herefordshire - - -	1	247	248
Hertfordshire - -	16	120	136
Huntingdonshire -	—	99	99
Kent - - -	1	375	376
Lancashire - - -	291	115	406
Leicestershire - - -	—	343	343
Lincolnshire - -	657	49	706
Middlesex - - -	29	7	36
Monmouthshire - -	—	136	136
Norfolk - - - -	694	—	694
Northamptonshire - -	35	323	358
Northumberland - -	291	319	610
Nottinghamshire - -	—	282	282
Oxfordshire - - -	1	302	303
Rutlandshire - -	58	—	58
Shropshire - - -	58	227	285
Somersetshire - -	—	482	482
Staffordshire - - -	428	—	428
Suffolk - - -	334	159	493
Surrey - - -	12	111	123
Sussex - - -	262	36	298
Warwickshire - - -	205	79	284
Westmorland - -	162	—	162
Wiltshire - - -	2	335	337
Worcestershire - -	73	173	246
Yorkshire - - -	753	717	1,470
NORTH WALES.			
Anglesey - - -	73	1	74
Carnarvonshire - -	72	—	72
Denbighshire - - -	73	73	146
Flintshire - - -	124	—	124
Merionethshire - - -	82	—	82
Montgomeryshire - -	—	61	61
TOTAL of ENGLAND and NORTH WALES - -	5,952	8,096	14,048

Local Government Board,
1*st January* 1880.

Highway Returns.

roads during the same period was 249,995*l.*, or, on an average, about 32*l.* 5*s.* per mile.

The expenditure on "improvements" by highway boards during the year 1877–78 was 30,404*l.*, and on the repair of existing turnpike roads, 21,968*l.*

Additional loans amounting to 6,530*l.* were contracted by highway boards during the year, and sums to the amount of 3,839*l.* were applied in repayment of loans, leaving at the end of the year 49,754*l.* loans outstanding. The aggregate amount of interest paid on loans was 2,204*l.*, the average rate of interest on the amount of loans outstanding at the beginning of the year being 4*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per cent.

According to the Returns for South Wales, the mileage of the highways under the highway boards in the year 1877–78 was 7,275 miles, and the expenditure thereon in repairs 55,807*l.*, or, on an average, 7*l.* 13*s.* per mile.

From the statement on page 273 it appears that in ten counties in England and North Wales the whole of the highway parishes were included in highway districts, while in the same number of counties no highway districts had been constituted. It will be observed, however, that in several counties the number of parishes excluded from districts form only a small proportion of the number of highway parishes in the county.

No. 51.

Lieut.-Col. Bolton's Report.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY. — REPORT by Lieut.-Colonel FRANK BOLTON, Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

4, *Broad Sanctuary, S.W.*,
31*st January* 1880.

SIR,

As Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, I have the honour to submit to you a report of the results of the examinations made and various duties performed by me, in connexion with the water supplied to the Metropolis by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, during the year 1879.

Acting in compliance with my instructions, I have made monthly examinations of the various Metropolitan Waterworks, and have duly reported the results of such examinations to the Local Government Board.

It is the duty of the Water Examiner under the Act of 1871 to ascertain whether or not the Companies have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Act of 1852, which enacts that "every Company shall effectually filter all water supplied by them within the Metropolis, for domestic purposes, before the same shall pass into the pipes for distribution."

The effectual filtration of river water depends upon—

1stly. A sufficient area of properly constructed filter-beds, constantly cleaned and fresh sanded from time to time as the original thickness is reduced:

2ndly. The rate of filtration being controlled, and limited to a certain speed:

3rdly. The water delivered into the filter-beds having been previously stored in subsiding reservoirs, and the capacity of these reservoirs being such as to avoid the necessity for the intake of turbid and muddy water during the time of extraordinary and heavy floods, which tend to foul and choke the filters.

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In addition to inspecting the filter-beds and reservoirs, and examining the quality of the water both at the intake and after filtration at the works, I have included in my reports the following information and particulars respecting each of the Metropolitan Water Companies:—

1. Source of supply.
2. The situation of the works.
3. Total volume which may be supplied daily, in gallons.
4. Average daily supply during each month, in gallons.
5. Estimated per-centage delivered for other than domestic purposes.
6. Number of houses supplied.
7. Number of houses on constant supply.
8. Estimated population supplied within the districts of the Water Companies.
9. Number of subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, showing the area in acres, and available capacity in gallons.
10. Number and capacity of the storage filtered water reservoirs (covered within the radius prescribed).
11. Engine power, and horse power thereof.
12. Number of miles of mains in each district.
13. Number of miles of mains in the Metropolis.
14. Number of miles of streets with mains constantly charged, within the Metropolis.
15. Number of street hydrants and private fire-cocks erected within the Metropolis, and number of fire-plugs.
16. Greatest lift by steam power.
17. Greatest and least head of pressure in the district supplied.
18. Number of filter-beds, with area in acres.
19. Depth of sand and other materials composing filter-beds.
20. Maximum rate of filtration per square foot of filtering area, in gallons per hour.
21. Number of acres of filter-beds cleaned during each month.
22. Appearance of water before and after filtration.
23. Condition of samples taken daily.
24. Statement as to progress of works and alterations made by each Company, and of the works proposed and recommended to be undertaken.
25. Analysis of the water supplied to the Metropolis, made for the Companies by analysts of their own appointment.
26. Analysis made for the Registrar-General by Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., of the water supplied to the Metropolis and other places.
27. Analysis made for the Society of Medical Officers of Health, by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, M.B., of the water supplied to the Metropolis.

The following are the alterations and additions made to the works of the Companies during the year 1879, and the steps that have been taken by them towards providing constant supply:—

1.—*The Kent Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—During the year 1879 this Company has extended constant supply to about 1,000 houses, making the total number under constant supply 13,777.

2. *New works.*—The Company have completed the construction of a covered reservoir at Farnborough to hold 1,400,000 gallons, and have made considerable progress with the new pumping station in the same parish. The mains to connect these new works with the Metropolitan District are now completed.

Lieut.-Col. Bolton's Report.

A duplicate main 14 inches in diameter has been laid down between Plumstead and Greenwich.

2.—*The New River Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—During the year 1879, 3,352 additional houses were "laid on:" 199 of which were furnished with constant supply and 1,433 houses, formerly supplied, were pulled down for street improvements. The total number of houses having supply at the close of the year was 129,554, and of these 15,133 had service on the constant system.

2. *New works.*—Three of the five new filtering beds at Hornsey, already reported on as remaining to be finished, were completed and set to work.

The borings at Ware and Turnford, having both secured the means of obtaining further water supply from the chalk, were carried through the gault and through thin beds of lower greensand. They then entered and were respectively terminated in upper silurian and devonian rock.

The sinking of the new well at Enfield for further supply from the chalk has been carried down to a depth of 110 feet.

Fifteen miles of special mains have been laid down. These have not yet been included in the monthly return of the total mileage of the Company's pipes as they have not yet been brought into use.

The ordinary extensions of the Company's pipes in various directions, during the year, have added about 8 miles to the length of the Company's pipes, and raised the total length of these pipes to 704 miles, exclusive of the 15 miles of special extensions referred to above as laid but not yet in use.

631 additional street hydrants were fixed during the year.

3.—*The East London Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company gives constant supply to 100,848 houses out of 122,746 houses supplied by them.

During the past year, they have laid on 3,633 new houses and have transferred 8,829 houses from the intermittent to the constant system.

2. *Filter beds.*—The Company have been engaged in the reconstructon of one section of their filter beds at Lea Bridge on more approved principles. This will contribute to the greater purity of the water supplied, as evidenced by Dr. Frankland's analysis for January 1880, one bed having been at work for some time.

3. *New works.*—During the past year this Company has completed the construction of, and have now in use a large tank at Buckhurst Hill, capable of containing 70,000 gallons. This is kept in reserve in case of fires at night or when the engines are not at work, being situated on the highest ground in the above neighbourhood and placed at a sufficient altitude to command the surrounding houses.

The Company are rapidly proceeding with the construction of a set of four filters and two 100 H.P. engines at Lea Bridge, which will be put in use during the month of May, and be thus enabled to meet any increased demands on the part of the consumers.

4.—*The Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—Steps have just been taken by the Company to give a constant supply on several large new estates, as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. Bolton's Report.

	Yds.	Yds.
Rotherhithe New Road Estate :—		
Verney Road - -	200	
Delaford Road - -	130	
Backworth Road - -	270	
		600
Goose Green Estate :—		
Maxted Road - -	200	
Wingfield Road - -	170	
Waghorn Street - -	200	
Houghton Street - -	350	
Oglander Street - -	200	
Nutbrooke Street - -	270	
Ondine Road - -	200	
		1,590
Peckham Road Estate :—		
Linnell Road - -	80	
McNeil Road - -	140	
Rignold Road - -	150	
Walton Road - -	200	
Shenley Road - -	200	
Lyndhurst Grove - -	300	
Vestry Road - - -	200	
Boyne Grove - -	140	
Chatham Road - - -	140	
Brassey Road - -	150	
		1,700
Total length of main on constant supply -		3,890

2. *New works.*—The condition of the filter beds has been good during the year.

Various important repairs have been carried out in the engines, boilers, and plant at the several stations.

The stand pipes at Battersea have been thoroughly cleaned and painted externally. No. 2. engine has been examined and the necessary repairs executed. Nos. 7, 8, 23, 24, and 25 boilers have been stripped, the tubes taken out and thoroughly repaired, and Galloway tubes inserted, thus increasing their efficiency.

A new sand washing engine has been erected to facilitate the washing of the sand for the filters.

At Hampton new and separate steam pipes have been fixed to the engines at the new works, a new cylinder cover to one of the engines and a new piston for main pump have also been supplied.

A new working out main has been fitted at this station to engine No. 2 in connexion with the 36-inch main.

3. *Extended powers.*—The Company have a bill in Parliament this session to obtain powers for the construction of subsiding and covered reservoirs, new mains, and works, with a view to meeting the anticipated increasing requirements of their district.

4. *Mains.*—A line of 12-inch main has been commenced and is in course of being driven in the Deptford Lower Road in anticipation of changing this district to the constant supply; as also a 9-inch main in addition to the 7-inch in Grange Road, Bermondsey, with the same object. When completed this will give about 2,120 yards of constantly charged mains in addition to the other several mains so charged, and

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which are available for fire purposes as soon as the Metropolitan Board of Works fix the hydrants thereto.

Important alterations to the 30-inch main at Kennington church have been made, necessitated by the Metropolitan Board of Works, taking into use the Effra sewer.

5.—*The West Middlesex Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company is giving constant supply to a number of houses on the application of the owners, and is extending the system as required. They are also giving constant supply to all new estates and buildings, and where new services are laid down constant supply is made compulsory by the Company. The Company also commenced on the 1st January 1880 to give constant supply to a considerable district in St. Pancras parish under the Metropolis Water Act. 1,178 houses were put on constant supply during the year, making the total number of houses receiving constant supply 4,080.

2. *Alterations and improvements.*—The Company has increased the depth of filtering medium by adding a large quantity of new Harwich sand to the filter beds at Barnes.

The Company has also raised the inlet pipe to the south reservoir, and fixed a splash plate 9 feet in diameter around the stand pipe, so that the water in flowing over the bell-mouth upon this horizontal plate becomes broken up before falling into the reservoir, causing agitation, oxidation, and aëration. A marked improvement in the quality of the water supplied by the West Middlesex Water Company is now apparent.

3. *New works in progress.*—This Company is increasing its storage capacity of subsiding and unfiltered water reservoirs by taking in the whole of the spare land adjoining the present western reservoir at Barnes and forming it into the reservoir, thus increasing its capacity by nine acres, and making its total area 17 acres, or a total area for the three reservoirs of 29½ acres. The reservoir capacity will thus be increased by 34¾ million gallons, making a total capacity of all the subsiding and storage unfiltered water reservoirs 91¾ million gallons. These works are so far advanced that it is anticipated the water will be flowing into the reservoirs some time in March 1880.

6.—*The Grand Junction Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—No steps have as yet been taken by this Company to give constant supply to their district beyond the erection of the covered high-service reservoirs at Kilburn and the laying of the main connecting it with their district.

2. *New works.*—Reservoirs and Filters.—The Company have completed the construction of a storage reservoir at their Hampton works to contain 45,000,000 gallons of water uncontaminated by floods, and have commenced at these works the construction of three filters capable of filtering 4,000,000 gallons of water per day, and a covered reservoir to contain 2,000,000 gallons of filtered water. The Company contemplate in connection with these works, the erection of pumping machinery by which to supply a very large portion of their low level district direct from Hampton instead of from Kew Bridge as at present. A new line of 30 inch main has been laid from Isleworth to Notting Hill, and it is being continued westward to Twickenham with the object of completing the whole of the new line to Hampton.

At the Kew Bridge works, in addition to the new filter of three fourths of an acre area completed last year, one of the existing filters has been subdivided and reservoirs constructed beneath it to contain

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filtered water, and another filter has been subdivided with a view to its being similarly treated with sub-reservoirs for filtered water to be provided at a future time.

In the neighbourhood of Grosvenor Square and Bond Street the Company have laid duplicate mains to a considerable extent for the better supply of the high services.

7.—*The Lambeth Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company has for a long time past been giving a constant supply to their outlying districts at Esher and Molesey, and also in various courts and alleys in and about their town district; and in October 1878 began the systematic introduction of constant supply, which will be continued until the whole district is brought under it.

The first division thus supplied was the area bordered by the Kennington Park Road from Kennington Park to the "Elephant and Castle," the Walworth Road, and across Grosvenor Park and other streets to the point of commencement in the Kennington Park Road. This district contains 1,800 houses.

The Company served notices in September last on the owners and occupiers within a second division for constant supply, which came into force on the 1st January 1880.

The locality thus to be supplied is the area bounded by or contained within imaginary lines drawn along the respective centres of the following roads and places (that is to say) ; Grosvenor Park and Brunswick Terrace from Avenue Road to Camberwell Road ; Camberwell Road, Walworth Road, Newington Causeway, and Blackman Street northwards, as far as St. George's Church; Church Street, White Street, and Long Lane eastwards, as far as Star Corner, Bermondsey ; Star Corner southwards to Grange Road ; Grange Road as far as Page's Walk ; Page's Walk southwards as far as Willow Walk ; Willow Walk and Lynton Road eastwards as far as St. James's Road; St. James's Road southwards to Old Kent Road at the bridge over the Grand Surrey Canal, thence across Old Kent Road, and then along the north side of the Grand Surrey Canal westwards as far as opposite to New Church Road; thence crossing the Canal and along New Church Road as far as Camberwell Road; both sides of the Camberwell Road northwards as far as Avenue Road ; and thence within an imaginary line drawn along the centre of Avenue Road westward as far as Grosvenor Park,—all in the parishes of St. Mary Newington, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, and St. Giles Camberwell, in the county of Surrey.

This area contains about 7,400 houses, and at 31st December last upwards of 1,400 of them had had their fittings altered in accordance with the Board of Trade rules and regulations, while the remainder were being rapidly altered and constant service laid on.

The Company are now supplying upwards of 6,230 houses on the constant system.

The water pipes and fittings in all new houses are fixed in conformity with the Board of Trade regulations, so as to be ready to receive constant supply when the division of the district in which they are built is brought under it.

2. *New works.*—The new filters and works at Thames Ditton, commenced in November 1878, have now made considerable progress. These works consist of a service reservoir and four filters, each having a sand filtering surface of one acre; the construction of engine and

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boiler houses, and the erection of a pair of 90-horse power engines and pumps, also the building of boundary walls and railings.

The construction of these important works will be completed towards the end of this year.

When these works are finished and in operation the total area of filtering surface of this Company will be about 8 acres.

This Company's supply from the Thames is supplemented by spring water from the gravel beds at West Molesey where the Company have 35 acres of land upon which their reservoirs (of a capacity of 125,000,000 gallons) are constructed. This source gives an auxiliary supply of about 10,000,000 gallons daily.

The boring put down at the Ditton works (mentioned in my report to 31st December 1878) reached the chalk at a depth of 385 feet from the surface, and water rose to a height of 8 feet above the ground level, and continues to flow to the same height. It is estimated that 1 to 1½ million gallons of water per day might be obtainable from this source.

A boring has also been sunk at the Company's works at Molesey during the past year, and the chalk was reached at a depth of 426 feet. The water in this case also rises to the ground surface, but does not flow over at that level.

These waters, mixed with the water from the Thames, would form an auxiliary supply, and the putting down of wells at both these places is under consideration.

A main, 5½ miles in length of 18 inch, 13 inch and 12 inch diameter cast-iron pipes, is being laid down from the Company's reservoir at Crown Hill, Upper Norwood to Wimbledon (the high water level of this reservoir being 316 feet above ordnance datum), the object being to improve the supply of this growing district. The laying of this main is approaching completion.

8.—*The Chelsea Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company is now giving constant supply to nearly 1,000 houses and factories, and is fully prepared to extend the system as required. All new estates and new lines of streets are being so supplied ; though, judging by the very few applications made for such supply, there appears to be no desire on the part of public authorities, or private individuals for constant service in this district.

2. *New works.*—A system of auxiliary mains has been adopted by the Company. These mains which are of large diameter (principally 24 inch and 18 inch), have been laid for the purpose of increasing the pressure, and of enabling the Company to extend constant supply as and where required. They have proved very satisfactory in every respect and completely answer the purpose for which they were laid, as they are not only capable of conveying a larger quantity of water to the district, but have increased the pressure for high services where most required.

3. The subsiding reservoirs at West Molesey taken into use at the end of 1877, enable the Company to supply effectually filtered water at all times.

4. This Company is equal in efficiency to any of the Companies drawing their supply from the Thames, and the improvement in the quality of the water now supplied, especially during the periods of floods, is of a very marked character.

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The SOURCES of SUPPLY of the water used in the Metropolis in the districts supplied by the Water Companies are as follows :—

1. Kent Waterworks Company	The chalk wells between Crayford and Deptford.
2. New River Company -	The River Lea, and wells at Amwell End, Amwell Hill, and Hoddesdon. The total volume which may be taken daily being unlimited.
3. East London Company -	The River Lea, from which the quantity that may be abstracted daily is unlimited; and from the Thames at Sunbury the volume to be abstracted daily at this place being limited to 10,000,000 gallons.
4. Southwark and Vauxhall Company - - -	The Thames at Hampton.
5. West Middlesex Company -	
6. Grand Junction Company -	
7. Lambeth Company - -	The Thames at Molesey and springs from the gravel beds and chalk at West Molesey and Ditton.
8. Chelsea Company - -	The Thames at Molesey.

The volume which may be taken daily from the Thames is limited to 20,000,000 gallons for each of the last five Companies, but the Southwark and Vauxhall Company are now exceeding the limit by about 20 per cent.

The state of the water in the Thames and Lea during the months of January, February, June, July, and August 1879 was generally very bad, and owing to the frequent heavy floods, the water that had to be taken in by the Companies using these rivers as a source of supply, was much polluted and was found to be extremely difficult to filter; while the Grand Junction and Southwark and Vauxhall Companies, which were unprovided with sufficient storage reservoirs, were compelled to take in dirty and muddy water, in which there was a large amount of solid matter, too fine to settle quickly. The water in such a state is very difficult to deal with, the solid impurities in suspension being only practically got rid of by long subsidence previous to filtration, as they chiefly consist of clay marl and chalk in a very finely divided state.

The rate of filtration of the Metropolitan water supply should not exceed 540 gallons per square yard of filter-bed each 24 hours, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per square foot per hour. Filtration ought to be effectual at this rate which for all practical purposes may be considered as a standard. Effectual filtration is greatly facilitated by previous subsidence.

The average rate of filtration per square foot of filtering area per hour for each of the seven Companies is as follows :—New River, $2\frac{1}{8}$; East London, $1\frac{1}{3}$; Southwark, $1\frac{1}{2}$; West Middlesex, 1; Grand Junction, $1\frac{7}{8}$; Lambeth, $3\frac{3}{4}$; and Chelsea, $1\frac{1}{2}$. The only Company therefore that exceeds this rate of filtration is the Lambeth, and they are now constructing additional filters at Ditton in order to secure slower filtration.

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During the year 1879, I have, in addition to my ordinary duties as Water Examiner, on several occasions been specially appointed to hold inquiries and report upon various matters connected with the water supply to the Metropolis, and also to inquire into and report upon numerous applications and complaints both from vestries and private individuals, which were generally adjusted satisfactorily.

Subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1871, the Water Companies have, of their own accord, and in consequence of the recommendations of the above authorities, incurred and undertaken a considerable expenditure, amounting altogether to 2,267,020*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, for the improvement of the water supply both in quantity and quality, by extending the storage capacity of their reservoirs, and increasing their areas of filtration, as well as by providing for the requirements of constant supply, by the construction of high-service reservoirs for filtered water, the laying of mains, and the addition of powerful machinery to their works. These measures have tended to improve the supply of water to the Metropolis.

The total certified expenditure of the Companies to 31st December 1879 is shown in the following statement, and amounts to 12,242,018*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, of this 274,695*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* has been expended during the past year.

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the EIGHT METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, on WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c. to 31st December 1879.

Name of Company.	Expenditure to 31st Dec. 1878.			Expended during the Year 1879.			Total certified Expenditure to 31st Dec. 1879.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Kent - - -	589,008	3	6	26,261	2	8	615,269	6	2
2. New River - -	3,030,137	19	3	52,739	14	10	3,082,877	14	1
3. East London - -	1,967,585	10	3	60,332	4	8	2,027,917	14	11
4. Southwark and Vauxhall - -	1,766,515	18	9	8,323	6	2	1,774,839	4	11
5. West Middlesex -	967,952	3	10	22,983	18	4	990,936	2	2
6. Grand Junction -	1,179,488	11	0	66,459	13	2	1,245,948	4	2
7. Lambeth - -	1,333,072	10	0	26,396	15	10	1,359,469	5	10
8. Chelsea - - -	1,133,562	7	11	11,198	15	4	1,144,761	3	3
TOTAL -	11,967,323	4	6	274,695	11	0	12,242,018	15	6

During the year just ended considerable advance has been made in extending the constant supply to the Metropolis, upwards of one fourth of the total number of houses supplied being now on constant service. The following statement shows the number of houses to which constant supply was given on the 31st December 1878 and the 31st December 1879, and the increase during the year. The increase in the number of houses during the year is also shown, and this annual increment must be taken into consideration in forming any estimate of the time which is likely to elapse before constant supply may become general.

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CONSTANT SUPPLY. NAME OF COMPANY.	1. 1878.	2. Increase during the Year.	3. 1879.	4. Total Number of Houses, 1878.	5. Increase during 1879.	6. Total Number of Houses, 1879.	7. Estimated Population.
Kent - - - -	10,781	2,103	12,884	46,081	2,603	48,684	285,660
New River - - -	14,993	141	15,134	127,867	1,687	129,554	1,000,000
East London - - -	88,250	10,495	98,745	117,084	3,375	120,459	903,442
Southwark and Vauxhall	450	160	610	82,289	6,213	88,502	657,569
West Middlesex - -	2,902	1,178	4,080	51,571	1,963	53,534	400,505
Grand Junction - -	None.	—	None.	38,989	1,296	40,285	362,565
Lambeth - - - -	4,500	1,730	6,230	60,221	2,608	62,829	439,803
Chelsea - - - -	666	275	941	28,555	1,390	29,945	240,000
Totals - -	122,542	16,082	138,624	552,657	21,135	573,792	4,289,544

The average daily supply during the year, for all purposes, gives a consumption of 32·56 gallons per head of estimated population and 238·52 gallons per house, as will be seen from the following Table :—

DAILY SUPPLY. NAME OF COMPANY.	AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		Maximum.		Minimum.	
	Per Head. Galls.	Per House. Galls.	Month.	Per Head. Galls.	Month.	Per Head. Galls.
KENT - - - - -	29·10	171·02	January	31·51	Nov. -	26·38
NEW RIVER - - - -	28·66	213·28	January	30·09	Nov. -	26·33
EAST LONDON - - - -	34·23	258·93	January	39·38	April -	32·29
SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL	40·88	280·26	January	57·19	Nov. -	36·70
WEST MIDDLESEX - - -	26·52	198·85	June -	28·11	Nov. -	25·10
GRAND JUNCTION - - -	32·95	296·56	June -	35·01	Feb. -	31·35
LAMBETH - - - - -	31·52	220·65	August -	33·46	April -	29·72
CHELSEA - - - - -	36·48	285·01	March -	40·86	Dec. -	31·10
GENERAL AVERAGE -	32·56	238·52				

ESTIMATED POPULATION - December 1879 - 4,289,544
NUMBER OF HOUSES - - December 1879 - 573,792

The number of miles of streets containing mains constantly charged, and on which hydrants could at once be fixed, in each district of the Metropolis, are as follows :—Kent, 85; New River, 201; East London, 85; Southwark and Vauxhall, 112½; West Middlesex, 70; Grand Junction, 41½; Lambeth, 70; and Chelsea, 56; making a total length of 721 miles; while the total number of hydrants erected therein is at present only 5,348. There has been an increase of 5 miles of mains, and 672 hydrants during the year.

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The chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade reported to the Metropolitan Board of Works that the number of fires attended by the brigade during 1879 was 1,718, and that the quantity of water used for extinguishing the same was 16,000,000 gallons. About two fifths of this quantity were taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the remainder from the street pipes.

During the year there were 9 cases of short supply of water, 33 of late attendance of turncocks, and 18 of no attendance, making 60 cases in which the water arrangements were considered unsatisfactory.

The analyses of the water supplied by the Water Companies for 1879, as furnished by Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., to the Local Government Board, by Dr. C. Meymott Tidy, M.B., for the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and by Drs. Tidy, Whitmore, and Bernays for the Water Companies, have been duly published in my monthly reports to the Local Government Board, and about 230 copies of these reports are distributed each month amongst the Water Companies, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Vestries, the Medical Officers of Health, the London press, and others interested in the water supply of the Metropolis.

The Annual Report on the analyses of the waters supplied by the Companies, made by Professor Frankland, for the year 1879, addressed to the President, being published in the Annual Report of the Local Government Board 1879–80, a reference thereto will show the degree of efficiency of filtration of the Thames and Lea waters, distributed by the various Companies in 1879, as ascertained by chemical analyses.

Notwithstanding the general effectual filtration and delivery of good water by the Companies to their respective districts, the supply frequently deteriorates after having been delivered by the Companies into the cisterns of the consumers. The remedy for this is a constant supply, but until such constant supply is general, the attention of all householders should be given to the fittings and cleanliness of their cisterns, as well as to their house drains and the water pipes connected therewith, upon which depend in a great measure the purity and abundance of the domestic water supply.

As the subject of the acquisition by the Government of the Water Companies of London is now under consideration, I venture to remark that having had occasion to make frequent inspection of the works of the Metropolitan Water Companies since 1871, and to report monthly thereon, as well as annually, I am satisfied that, as it is essential that an abundant supply of water of good quality should be secured to the metropolis at the lowest possible cost, the service and control of such a supply might be vested in one authority only, instead of in many, with numerous advantages.

Such a public administration of the water supply to the metropolis would protect the consumer against the evils to which monopoly leads, and confine the cost of consumption to a rate sufficient to pay current interest on the capital expended in the acquisition, maintenance, and extension of the undertaking.

There is nothing in the character of such an organization that a public authority, invested with stringent powers, could not administer more efficiently and more economically than it is possible for private associations to do.

It is assumed that it is the intention to make the best of the existing sources of supply to the metropolis and to improve them as much as possible, without, at any rate for the present, contemplating the projects which have from time to time been submitted for a supply from other channels.

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Amongst the almost immediate results of a transfer from the present Companies to a public authority the following may not unreasonably be anticipated:—

(i.) A considerable reduction of proposed expenditure for new works and extensions;

(ii.) An increase of net income from the consolidation of establishments;

(iii.) The better collection of rates at a lower per-centage; and

(iv.) The new rates to be received from owners of houses who do not now take a water supply from the Companies, and from new houses.

In dealing with the question of constant supply, it is clear that the difficulties of introducing it can be far more easily overcome by a governing authority than by the Companies. The success and economy of the system demand that as perfect a system of both out-door and in-door fittings and appliances should be adopted as possible. It should provide:—

(i.) That all internal fittings should be sound and easy of access;

(ii.) That effectual means should be adopted for the prevention of waste;

(iii.) That an efficient system of hydrants should be provided as a protection against fire;

(iv.) That precautionary means should be adopted to protect the mains, pipes, and fittings from the effects of frost and other injuries.

Constant supply must be made imperative on the community, on whom must devolve, in addition to the water rates, either the cost of the alterations to the house fittings, or an agreed rate of interest on the outlay required for them and their efficient maintenance.

With regard to the saving to be effected by the reduction of expenditure on proposed new works and extensions, it may be noted that by the adoption of the unified system of administration it would be practicable to dispense altogether with one or more of the existing pumping establishments at present worked by the Companies. For example, it is probable that the present existing works at Battersea, and proposed new works of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, previously referred to in this report, would by the unification of the Water Companies be rendered either partially or wholly unnecessary, as the Chelsea works could, to a great extent, be made available for the supply of the south side of London. If this were done, the Chelsea district, on the north side, could be supplied by the West Middlesex and Grand Junction, with the addition of the auxiliary works of the East London from the Thames at Hanworth and Sunbury.

Again, the Grand Junction Company propose to construct (and, in fact, have commenced to execute) filters and covered reservoirs with machinery, &c. at Hampton, and to lay a 30-inch main from Hampton to Kew to supply their country district to the west of their Campden Hill works direct from Hampton. This district might, however, under the unified system of working be supplied from the works of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company at Hampton or by the auxiliary works of the East London Company on the Thames at Sunbury and Hanworth, which are scarcely ever used by that Company for their own district.

The reservoirs of the West Middlesex and Grand Junction Companies at Campden Hill adjoin each other, one being supplied from Hammersmith and the other from Kew. It is, therefore, clear that a few connections would make both available for being supplied from one source, and so considerably simplify the present arrangements.

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Moreover, the expenditure contemplated by the West Middlesex Company, viz., the erection of new engines at Barrow Hill and re-erection of the old engines from there at Finchley Road station, would also be rendered unnecessary by the plan of unification, as the Grand Junction Company (by means of their Kilburn reservoir, not at present used) and the New River Company could furnish a great portion of that district, which the West Middlesex works are designed to supply.

In considering the question of fire extinction and of the concentration of high pressures in the heart of London it may be observed that, at present, the pressure of water in some of the Companies' mains is useless for fire purposes. For example, the Company which is now authorized to deliver at the lowest pressure in London is the East London Company ; yet it is in their district that some of the most valuable property in the metropolis (notably, the docks) is to be found. The pressure of the East London Company is limited by their Act to 40 feet, and is therefore utterly insufficient. On the other hand, that of the adjacent Company (the New River) is everything that could be desired ; the conclusion to be drawn from these facts being, that this important district should be supplied at any rate for fire purposes by the mains of the latter Company.

On the south side of London, the pressure that is available direct from the reservoirs at Peckham, Putney, Brixton, and Nunhead, would be available for the protection of the valuable property in the heart of South London, if the scheme of unification be carried out.

The next point which claims attention is the Sources of Supply. On the north side of London the existing sources are probably the best, and, indeed, the only ones that could be economically adopted ; but on the south side there is undoubtedly much room for economy. To pump water from Hampton to Nunhead, and from Thames Ditton to Brixton and supply back is certainly not economical, especially as a supply from the chalk can be obtained at or near to Deptford, and in other places. The whole of the areas adjoining the Crystal Palace could be more economically supplied from this source. No stronger argument in favour of the economy of dividing the sources of supply so as to furnish with water the districts immediately adjacent to them, can be found than in the case of the Kent Company, and thus by degrees the supply from the Thames and Lea could be diminished with considerable advantage to the consumers.

A great saving in expenditure, moreover, would be effected by the re-distribution of districts into zones of levels. The boundaries of the existing districts have been adopted apparently without any regard to dynamical conditions, being the natural consequence of the division of London for water supply purposes, into the arbitrary districts of separate and formerly competing Companies. Before an economical and effective system can be secured a thorough re-arrangement in this respect will be necessary and imperative.

The Metropolis is favourably situated for such a distribution, as the high ground on both the north and south sides of London affords excellent sites for service reservoirs at suitable elevations.

In considering the capabilities of the existing works for extension, in proportion with the growth of the Metropolis, it must be borne in mind that, included in the large area at present supplied by the Metropolitan Water Companies, there is much space in the suburbs which is still uncovered by buildings. It is therefore probable that an extension of

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the area, supplied from the present sources would be undesirable. Under the system of consolidation of works, and under unity of management, it would be practicable to re-arrange the works so that no unnecessary outlay of capital need be incurred to furnish the additional supplies when required.

The immediate question, however, is to ascertain if London could be supplied from the present sources with the quantity now required, supposing that some of the existing works were altogether omitted.

The following Table shows what is the present supply from the Thames and the amount of water used therefrom :—

Name of Company.	Authorized quantity daily.	Actual daily quantity utilized (approximately).
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Southwark and Vauxhall - -	20,000,000	24,000,000
West Middlesex - - -	20,000,000	11,000,000
Grand Junction - -	20,000,000	12,000,000
Lambeth - - -	20,000,000	14,000,000
Chelsea - - - -	20,000,000	9,000,000
East London, Sunbury* - -	10,000,000	—
Total - -	110,000,000	70,000,000

* These, being auxiliary works, are only occasionally used.

It will thus be seen that there is still a margin of 40,000,000 gallons of the authorised quantity of 110,000,000 gallons still available from this source for daily consumption, without taking into consideration the quantity which could be obtained from the same or other sources as referred to in this report.

One of the chief obstacles to the more general introduction of the constant supply has been the provision in the various Acts relating to the water supply of the Metropolis, that the Companies are not bound to give such constant supply unless and until four-fifths of the premises in any district are provided with the proper regulation fittings.

The consequence is that the water supply in many London houses continues to be badly arranged, and a short supply is of frequent occurrence.

The present abominable water-butt and cistern arrangements in the poorer class of houses must be got rid of, and there is no remedy for this but constant supply.

A Government authority could make regulations, not only as to size of pipes, and weight of fittings, but also concerning the general arrangement of the supply which could be either wholly on the constant or partly on the intermittent system.

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In any case, however, a draw-off tap for potable purposes should be placed on the rising supply pipe in every house, so as to ensure a limited but sufficient supply direct from the mains; and in no case should any connection whatever between any apparatus for supplying the water for potable purposes, and the appliances requisite for flushing drains and closets, be allowed to exist.

The supply of water to houses which are situate above the parliamentary limit as to height is frequently extremely unsatisfactory; the Water Companies not being bound to afford the supply at the level required by the owners.

With a constant supply, hydrants must undoubtedly be substituted for the existing plugs. In the principal streets and thoroughfares, the strongest should be adopted, such as those which are now being introduced in the City, but in the long extents of suburban streets a cheaper form could advantageously be employed such as those in use in most provincial towns, which are found to be efficient and serviceable.

It is, however, a question for consideration whether the administration of the Fire Brigade by the same authority as controls the water supply to the Metropolis, would not be an additional advantage of much importance; in any case the understanding between the two bodies should be such as would insure perfect harmony of working and consequent economy and efficiency.

Under the system of proposed unification and pending the establishment of other sources of supply, a project, which has long been under consideration, for collecting and impounding the upper waters, which flow into the River Thames, during the time when such waters are in a state of the greatest freedom from impurities, might be practicable. It would necessitate the acquisition of large areas of land at suitable places, which could not well be acquired by any individual Company on account of the great cost and the difficulties of obtaining the necessary compulsory powers of acquisition and subsequent protection, all of which, however, could be readily accomplished by a public authority entrusted with the administration of the Metropolitan Water Supply, and such impounded waters would thus be common to and available for the districts now supplied by the six Companies drawing their supplies from the River Thames.

A Government authority could also determine upon and fix a "*standard of filtration*" regulating the quantity of water to be passed through a given area in a given time, and the water, after such filtration, should be submitted to chemical analysis, and judged according to a "*standard of quality*." It has been found during the past eight years that when the rate of filtration does not exceed 540 gallons per square yard of filter bed each 24 hours, the filtration is effectual, and these figures have been generally recognised as a standard rate, pending the establishment of an authorised standard. The question of a practical "*standard of quality*" should in my opinion be considered and determined by the highest authorities connected with the medical and chemical professions, and when such standard is adopted by the authorities it will then become the duty of engineers connected with the Water Companies to work up to such standard, and the supply of water to the Metropolis will be regulated thereby. Thus the purely arbitrary terms, such as "*slightly turbid*," "*turbid*," and "*very turbid*," now used to describe the quality of water would no longer be employed. I consider these terms are objectionable, because that which one examiner may consider

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"*very turbid*" another may deem only "*slightly turbid*," and vice versâ. It might be possible to fix a "*standard of quality*" which would be applicable, not only to the Metropolis, but throughout the United Kingdom.

With a standard of quality, and a standard of filtration to go by, samples could be periodically taken from the filter wells of the various works, the examination of which would determine whether the conditions of effectual filtration were fulfilled. By also taking samples from different parts of the districts, it would be ascertained if the water had become deteriorated in the distributory works, the cause could be discovered, and the remedy applied.

To recapitulate these concluding remarks:—

1. Unification of the Metropolitan Water Supply will ensure a better supply of water, both as to quantity and quality, on more economical terms, and consequently at cheaper rates, than can be afforded by several independent Companies.

2. It will ensure the introduction of constant service at an earlier date, and at a cheaper cost of alteration and adaptation of fittings.

3. It will effect a saving, immediately, of about half a million sterling by rendering new works proposed to be carried out unnecessary, and will utilize for districts requiring extensions, the spare power now existing in other districts.

4. By the re-distribution of the several districts into Zones of Levels, not only will the supply be better regulated, and waste prevented and controlled, but a great saving will be effected in pumping, and other distributory expenses, in addition to the economy secured by consolidation of administration.

5. It will enable the Metropolis generally and the heart of London in particular to be better protected from the effects of fire by the provision of an ample and immediate supply of water under pressure, besides the facilities for the concentration of the greatest available pressure on the most valuable and exposed positions.

6. Greater facilities will be afforded to the local authorities, in carrying out those sanitary arrangements in their respective districts which are dependent upon an ample and efficient water supply.

I have, &c.

FRANK BOLTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The Right Honourable George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 52.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

REPORT by ALLEN STONEHAM, Esquire, on the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the year 1879.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
31st December 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inclose an abstract of the audited accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year ending 31st December 1879.

It will be observed that five of the Companies close their books on the 30th September, and the remaining three on the 31st December.

During that period the West Middlesex Company have declared and paid a dividend of ten per cent. They have also made a small payment on account of back dividends under section 75 of the Water Works Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 17).

It appears that in the early part of the present century the New River Company and the East London Company came to a mutual understanding as to how parts of parishes in which they had parliamentary powers in common should be respectively supplied with water by them and a boundary line was agreed on by the two Companies. In process of time the arrangements of buildings led to a departure from this line by both Companies and a detailed re-adjustment of the boundary has recently been settled by which the East London agreed to pay to the New River Company the sum of 3,356*l.* in addition to the value of certain pipes taken over. This exceptional amount was regarded by the New River Company as a receipt on account of water rents whilst the East London Company treated it as an expenditure of capital for a right acquired.

Upon the facts as first stated I concurred in the view of the East London Company, but, on receiving further and more detailed explanations from both Companies, I have felt it necessary to alter my opinion and I have agreed with both Companies that the amount shall remain credited to the revenue of the New River Company, and that the capital account of the East London Company shall be relieved of the whole amount, 1,775*l.* being made a charge against current Revenue, and the remaining 1,581*l.* being spread over the next three years, during which period the Company will begin to receive the consequent water rental.

An expenditure which will ultimately amount to about 10,000*l.* has been undertaken by the East London Company in the remaking and rearranging of their filter beds at Old Ford and a payment of 3,512*l.* 10*s.* has already been made. It is not possible to allocate the expenditure as between Capital and Revenue until the work is complete, and this sum which has been charged against revenue in the account for the half year to 31st December 1879 is therefore subject to future adjustment.

I have, &c.

ALLEN STONEHAM,
Auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Stoneham'
Report.

STATEMENT of SHARE and LOAN CAPITAL and of EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES on the dates mentioned.

DESCRIPTION.	NEW RIVER on 31st Dec. 1879.	EAST LONDON on 31st Dec. 1879.	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL on 30th Sept. 1879.	LAMBETH on 30th Sept. 1879.	GRAND JUNCTION on 30th Sept. 1879.	CHELSEA on 30th Sept. 1879.	WEST MIDDLESEX on 30th Sept. 1879.	KENT on 31st Dec. 1879.	TOTAL.
SHARE CAPITAL:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ordinary - -	2,019,958 0 0	1,624,710 0 0	868,800 0 0	1,133,552 10 0	999,365 0 0	615,600 0 0	998,631 0 0	626,849 0 0	8,887,465 10 0
Preference 4 per cent. -	..	850 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	850 0 0
4½ ,, -	..	..	..	..	..	*235,000 0 0	..	..	235,000 0 0
5 ,, -	..	..	489,200 0 0	..	..	150,000 0 0	..	..	639,200 0 0
LOAN CAPITAL:									
Bonds 4 per cent. - -	..	..	2,000 0 0	..	..	2,000 0 0	..	20,000 0 0	24,000 0 0
4¼ ,, - -	..	..	..	24,135 0 0	89,500 0 0	..	..	22,000 0 0	135,635 0 0
4½ ,, - -	..	..	8,500 0 0	75,230 0 0	12,000 0 0	..	..	..	95,730 0 0
Debentures 4 per cent. -	1,000,000 0 0	..	66,519 0 0	125,000 0 0	147,600 0 0	..	..	..	1,339,119 0 0
4¼ ,, -	..	..	94,316 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	94,316 0 0
4½ ,, -	..	394,350 0 0	260,665 0 0	..	..	150,100 0 0	..	..	805,115 0 0
TOTAL CAPITAL -	3,019,958 0 0	2,019,910 0 0	1,790,000 0 0	1,357,917 10 0	1,248,465 0 0	1,152,700 0 0	998,631 0 0	668,849 0 0	12,256,430 10 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS - -	3,082,877 14 1	2,027,917 14 11	1,774,839 4 11	1,359,469 5 10	1,245,948 4 2	1,144,761 3 3	990,936 2 2	†690,554 4 11	12,317,303 14 3

* £75,000 convertible into Ordinary Stock in 1882.

† Including £75,284 18*s.* 9*d.* discount on shares issued between 1809-58.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the Year ending 31st December 1879.

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.	NEW RIVER, 31st Dec.	EAST LONDON, 31st Dec.	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL, 30th Sept.	LAMBETH, 30th Sept.	GRAND JUNCTION, 30th Sept.	CHELSEA, 30th Sept.	WEST MIDDLESEX, 30th Sept.	KENT, 31st Dec.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances, inclusive of Cash Reserves, brought forward	250,485 18 5	77,409 10 2	32,316 4 7	‡50,601 0 6	42,152 16 2	‖67,797 14 8	¶134,436 2 5	51,345 7 11	706,574 14 10
Water Rates receivable - - -	**406,245 8 3	205,618 4 6	180,739 17 2	149,711 19 3	137,084 14 4	96,429 1 4	162,365 11 0	89,623 8 8	1,427,818 4 6
Rents and Extra Receipts - -	8,430 16 4	2,305 19 0	236 0 11	81 1 0	116 4 0	618 4 5	491 9 4	174 9 0	12,454 4 0
Interest - - - - - - -	698 9 4	275 2 10	1 19 7	289 8 7	..	1,733 6 7	1,839 10 0	367 5 0	5,255 1 11
	665,860 12 4	285,608 16 6	213,324 2 3	200,683 9 4	179,353 14 6	166,578 7 0	299,182 12 9	141,510 10 7	2,152,102 5 3
Expenditure for—									
Maintenance of Works and for Pumping - - - - -	57,254 7 2	* 38,399 18 7	† 42,854 8 9	33,355 3 10	§ 28,968 10 4	15,107 0 9	26,072 3 5	12,659 12 4	254,671 5 2
Salaries (Engineer's Department)	8,585 1 6	9,516 18 0	7,201 2 10	5,623 9 11	4,314 16 3	4,150 16 8	6,491 2 0	2,267 7 2	48,150 14 4
Rents for Houses and Lands and Water Rights - - -	15,505 6 2	6,570 3 8	2,849 19 4	2,713 15 0	3,438 8 2	2,300 0 0	4,542 1 6	351 10 0	38,271 3 10
Rates and Taxes - - -	27,420 7 2	19,131 19 10	8,390 10 10	7,484 9 0	6,465 13 8	6,105 16 1	8,432 4 5	4,072 16 1	87,503 17 1
Allowances to Directors - -	9,355 17 5	2,143 15 0	1,020 16 8	1,837 10 0	1,429 3 4	1,225 0 0	2,459 12 6	2,000 0 0	21,462 14 11
" " Company's Auditors	84 0 0	42 17 6	42 17 6	64 6 2	124 0 0	80 7 11	64 6 8	90 0 0	592 15 9
Salaries (Secretary's Department)	7,041 15 7	2,402 17 4	2,446 16 1	1,778 6 8	2,751 1 8	2,064 6 4	2,383 5 4	1,163 10 0	22,031 19 0
Gratuities and Donations - -	312 19 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312 19 6
Superannuation - - - -	2,800 9 2	851 2 4	615 0 0	916 14 2	516 19 7	791 0 8	574 8 9	363 1 0	7,458 14 8
Annuity and Friendly Fund for Workmen - - - - -	925 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	925 11 9
Commission to Collectors - -	11,676 3 3	6,154 12 11	3,908 11 10	3,422 2 6	3,432 10 7	2,258 11 8	4,260 9 2	2,468 9 8	37,671 11 7
Stationery and General Establishment Charges - - -	3,951 5 8	3,457 14 3	959 3 6	593 18 0	1,538 13 7	571 2 7	1,733 17 3	657 9 11	13,518 4 9
Fire Premiums - - - -	198 17 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198 17 9
Law and Parliamentary - -	1,267 7 1	935 15 1	903 13 6	1,844 4 11	810 2 11	276 13 7	699 9 0	574 12 1	7,316 18 2
Official Auditor and Water Examiner - - - - -	308 4 10	202 7 3	135 4 0	138 5 4	125 14 0	119 6 8	102 18 7	68 8 6	1,250 10 2
Interests payable on Loan Capital - - - - -	39,354 8 0	17,092 15 4	18,681 19 5	9,547 6 4	9,275 13 1	5,950 5 7	..	1,735 0 0	101,637 7 9
Dividends paid on Preference Capital - - - - -	..	4 0 0	24,597 10 0	..	..	18,075 0 0	..	..	42,676 10 0
Dividends paid on Share Capital -	201,895 1 4	107,741 16 5	39,645 11 4	69,316 15 3	69,307 6 6	36,936 0 0	96,809 12 7	54,409 14 2	676,061 17 7
Losses on Collection of Water Rates written off - - - - -	21,202 5 8	3,981 19 11	9,845 10 6	8,207 14 8	5,915 12 6	3,293 10 7	5,093 0 10	3,511 0 8	61,080 15 4
Balances, inclusive of Reserves, carried forward -	256,721 3 4	66,978 3 1	49,050 6 2	53,834 7 7	40,909 8 4	67,273 7 11	139,423 0 9	55,117 19 0	729,307 16 2
	665,860 12 4	285,608 16 6	213,324 2 3	200,683 9 4	179,353 14 6	166,578 7 0	299,182 12 9	141,510 10 7	2,152,102 5 3
Rate per cent. of Dividend on ordinary Capital for the year -	£9 19 10·8	6½	4½	6¼	7	6	10	8¾	

* Including 3,512*l.* 10*s.* reconstruction of filter beds subject to apportionment between Capital and Revenue on completion of work.

† Including the annual charge of 8,000*l.* in repayment of a debt due by Revenue to Capital. ‡ Including 5,418*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* balance of Contingency Fund.

§ Including 4,000*l.*, repayment of an old debt due by Revenue to Capital. ‖ Including 17,699*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Contingency Fund. ¶ Including 20,000*l.* Reserve Fund.

** Excluding 3,356*l.* received from the East London Company in respect of a re-adjustment of boundary line, the allocation of which sum is at present under consideration.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

No. 53.

REPORT on the ANALYSIS of the WATERS supplied by the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the several Months of the year 1879, by Professor FRANKLAND, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Science Schools, South Kensington Museum, S.W.,
5th February 1880.

SIR,

I HAVE to submit to you in the accompanying tabular statements the results of the chemical examination of the water supplied to the inner and portions of the outer circle of the Metropolis during the year 1879.

The inner circle of London was supplied as usual by eight companies, with an average daily volume of 134,443,669 gallons of water. Of this 68,139,140 gallons were sometimes grossly polluted by sewage matters, chiefly the soluble constituents of urine and manure; 58,141,767 gallons were occasionally so polluted, but to a less degree; whilst only 8,162,762 gallons were uniformly of excellent quality for dietetic purposes. The average daily volume supplied per head of population was 33·5 gallons. This is greatly in excess of what is required, and indicates gross waste; but whilst the quantity was abundant, the quality of the river water was generally indifferent and frequently very objectionable.

The temperature of each sample at the time of collection, and its appearance in a two-foot tube have been recorded, and in all cases of turbidity, a microscopic examination of the sediment deposited by the water on standing has been made.

Table A. gives the temperature of the water as it flowed from the main at the time of collection. Classifying the waters into three groups according to their sources, the following variations of temperature were observed:—

The temperature of the Thames water supplied by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies, varied from 1°·3 C. (34°·3 Fahr.) in January to 20°·3 C. (68°·5 Fahr.) in August. This water was therefore only slightly above the freezing point in winter, whilst it was warm and vapid in summer.

The temperature of the Lea water delivered by the New River and East London Companies ranged from 0°·5 C. (32°·9 Fahr.) in December to 19° C. (66°·2 Fahr.) in August. The water was therefore in imminent danger of freezing in winter, whilst it was repulsive to the palate in summer.

The Kent and Colne Valley Companies deep well water showed a minimum temperature of 4°·9 C. (40°·8 Fahr.) in January, and 15° C. (50°·9 Fahr.) in July. This range is rather wide for deep well water, but it occurred only in the Colne Valley Company's water, the temperature of the Kent Companies water having varied only from 10°·1 C. (50°·2 Fahr.) in December to 14°·8 C. (58°·6 Fahr,) in August.

Thus the temperature of the river water ranged through no less than 19°·8 C. (35°·6 Fahr.), whilst the deep well water delivered by the Colne Valley Company ranged through 10°·1 C. (18°·2 Fahr.), and that supplied by the Kent Company through only 4°·7 C. (8°·4 Fahr.)

Table B. shows the total amount of solid matters contained in 100,000 parts by weight of water. This solid matter was composed of a great variety of substances, by far the largest proportion being entirely harmless when the water was used for dietetic purposes, but decidedly injurious when it was used for washing, because the water was thereby rendered hard.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

A small proportion of the total solid matters consisted of organic substances; these are always objectionable, and at times, when present in river water, they are dangerous to health. The average proportion of total solid matters was much higher in 1879 than in 1878, although the proportion in 1878 was greater than in the previous year. The deep well waters, however, delivered by the Kent Company and by the Tottenham Board of Health contained the larger proportion of these matters, but the deep well water supplied by the Colne Valley Company contained less than one half of the quantity found in the river waters, and less than one-third of that found in the Kent and Tottenham waters. This comparative freedom from saline matters is attained by adding a small quantity of slaked lime to the water before it leaves the Company's works. The process is equally applicable to all the water supplied to the Metropolis.

Tables C. and D. give the proportion of organic impurity actually present in the waters as they issued from the mains, this impurity being represented by the two most important constituents of organic matter—carbon and nitrogen. The importance of these two tables depends chiefly on the fact that the pollution of the Thames and Lea is, to a great extent, of animal origin. During the past year, these rivers were often much polluted by organic matters; their waters, even after the efficient filtration to which they were almost invariably subjected by the various Companies, having been only in some measure fit for dietetic purposes during the months of April, November, and December. Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water delivered in London in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in the subsequent years, 1879 included, the following proportions were present:

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Thames water as delivered in London.
1868	1,000
1869	1,016
1870	795
1871	928
1872	1,243
1873	917
1874	933
1875	1,030
1876	903
1877	907
1878	1,056
1879	1,175

From this Table it will be seen that, so long as these analyses have been made, the Thames water has only once been so much polluted by organic matters. In the year 1872, however, when this maximum pollution occurred, the filtration plant of several of the Companies was far less efficient than it is at present. In the absence of improved filtration, there is reason to believe that the pollution of Thames water as delivered in London during the past year would have been unprecedented. The Thames was often in high flood even in summer, and much filthy matter from sewers, cesspools, and cultivated fields, was swept into the river during those periods of the year when they are usually kept back by the absence of heavy rain. Most of the water companies have of late greatly increased the storage capacity of their reservoirs so as to avoid taking in flood water; but no practicable amount of storage could have prevented the supply of flood water to London during the past two years.

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The Lea water maintained its superiority, though in a less marked degree, over that abstracted from the Thames, but in January, February, and July, the New River Company sent out this water in a condition unfit for dietetic use, whilst the East London Company's water from the same source was quite unfit for such use in the months of January, February, July, August, September, October, and November. Taking, as before, the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water supplied to London in 1868 as 1,000, I find in that and subsequent years down to 1879 inclusive, the following proportions in the Lea water delivered by the New River and East London Companies :

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Lea water as delivered in London.
1868	484
1869	618
1870	550
1871	604
1872	819
1873	693
1874	583
1875	751
1876	562
1877	596
1878	747
1879	954

During the past year therefore the Lea has been much more polluted by organic matters than in any previous year, the intensity of its pollution having been even greater than that of the Thames in the years 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, and 1877.

Measured by the same standard the organic impurity in the deep well waters delivered in London during the last 11 years was as follows :

1868	254
1869	312
1870	246
1871	150
1872	221
1873	250
1874	287
1875	250
1876	246
1877	243
1878	323
1879	387

Favorable as these numbers are, in comparison with those representing the organic impurity of Thames and Lea water, they only very inadequately express the difference in the wholesomeness of the two classes of water. The noxious organic matters in water are in suspension, but in such a finely divided state as to render their removal by artificial sand filtration impossible. There is thus no protection against the distribution of noxious organic matter in polluted river water. Deep well water, on the other hand, has undergone such a prolonged and exhaustive filtration through great thicknesses of porous rock as to render it extremely unlikely, if not impossible, that any portion of the organic matter still remaining in it should be of this noxious character.

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Table E. shows the proportional amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) in each of the waters supplied by the various Companies, the average amount of these elements found in the Kent Company's water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as unity. According to this Table the maximum, minimum, and average proportions in each of these waters during the year 1879 were as follows:

Sources.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Deep Wells	Kent	1·8	1·4	1·6
	Colne Valley	1·6	1·2	1·4
	Tottenham	2·5	1·1	1·7
River Lea	New River	4·5	2·6	3·5
	East London	6·2	2·2	4·3
Thames	Chelsea	5·8	2·7	4·4
	West Middlesex	8·2	1·6	5·0
	Southwark	8·6	2·8	5·2
	Grand Junction	7·8	2·7	5·0
	Lambeth	7·7	2·6	4·3

These numbers show that the river waters were much inferior in quality to the deep well waters, which were uniformly pure and wholesome. Of the deep well waters that supplied by the Colne Valley Company was the best. Of the river waters abstracted from the Lea that sent out by the New River Company was the best, and of those taken from the Thames the best average supplies were furnished by the Lambeth and Chelsea Companies.

The following Table exhibits the maximum amount of organic pollution in the Thames and Lea waters from 1868 to 1879 inclusive, the average of the samples from each source in the month of greatest pollution being taken for comparison:

MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF ORGANIC POLLUTION.

THAMES.			LEA.		
Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Month in which maximum pollution occurred.	Year.	Elements of organic matter in parts per 100,000.	Month in which maximum pollution occurred.
1868	·45	January.	1868	·27	February.
1869	·60	February.	1869	·33	February.
1870	·42	January.	1870	·30	January.
1871	·52	October.	1871	·22	February.
1872	·48	Jan. and Dec.	1872	·39	December.
1873	·46	January.	1873	·33	January.
1874	·37	March.	1874	·21	March.
1875	·49	November.	1875	·28	November.
1876	·44	December.	1876	·24	March.
1877	·40	January.	1877	·30	January.
1878	·36	December.	1878	·26	June.
1879	·38	February.	1879	·33	July.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

Although the Thames and Lea were both much polluted during an exceptionally long period of the year, they were not so intensely polluted in any one month as was the case in several previous years. This was no doubt owing to the more frequent scouring out of the sources of pollution of these rivers by floods. There was no long interval for the accumulation of foul matters in cesspools, sewers, and ditches.

With regard to the proportion of organic elements in the foregoing Table, I quote the following opinion of the late Rivers Commissioners from their Report on the Domestic Water Supply of Great Britain, p. 5.: "We consider that potable water, which contains organic matter "even only partially derived from animal sources, should not yield "much more than 0·1 part of organic carbon in 100,000 parts of "water." As the organic elements mentioned in the foregoing Table consisted chiefly of organic carbon, it will be seen that the maximum pollution both in the Thames and Lea greatly exceeded this standard.

The quality of the water drawn from deep wells in the chalk by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health was uniformly excellent for dietetic purposes throughout the year. It is very desirable, both in the interests of temperance and of public health, that this delicious and wholesome water should, as soon as possible, be substituted for that portion of the Metropolitan supply which is drawn from polluted rivers. This pure spring water is everywhere abundant in the Thames basin. In dry seasons, it constitutes the sole supply of the Thames and the Lea; and even after the most protracted drought, more than 350,000,000 gallons of it flow over the weir at Teddington; whilst a further very large volume of it joins the Thames lower down. At present, the inhabitants of the Metropolis can only use this water after it has been mixed with the excrements of a large population and used for the washing of vast quantities of filthy rags in paper mills, and of linen in laundries. It would be a most valuable boon to London if even a small fraction of this prodigal supply could be collected, preserved from irremediable pollution, and distributed to those portions of the Metropolis which are not at present supplied with such water by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board of Health.

Tables F. and G. need no comment.

Table H. shows the total weight of combined nitrogen in the waters, and this, after making a small correction for that present in average rain water, constitutes the total evidence both of past and present pollution by nitrogenous organic matter. During the spring and summer months the combined nitrogen is much diminished by the abundant animal and vegetable life then existing in the streams; and consequently, as an indication of pollution, the combined nitrogen found during the autumn and winter months only should receive consideration. During the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December 1876, the average proportion of total combined nitrogen in 100,000 parts of Thames water was ·312 part; in the same period of 1877 it was ·291, in 1878 it was ·270 part, and last year ·281 part. The reduction is owing partly to the larger volume of water in the river, and partly to the greater length of time during which the water is stored by the companies before delivery.

In the same quantity of water derived from the Lea the average total combined nitrogen was ·294 part in 1876, ·277 part in 1877, ·308 part in 1878, and ·310 part last year.

The deep well water supplied by the Kent and Colne Valley Companies and by the Tottenham Local Board, is unaffected by animal or vegetable life, and the average may therefore be taken on the whole year. In 1877 it was ·458 part, in 1878 it was ·446 part, and last year it amounted to ·317 part per 100,000 parts of water.

Table I. shows the quantity of chlorine found in the different samples. The results obtained prove that the tidal waters of the Thames and Lea had in no case during 1879 obtained entrance to the reservoirs or filters of the water companies.

Table K. contrasts the hardness of the different waters; that is to say, the weight of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent of other soap-destroying substances, found in 100,000 parts of water. The average hardness of the Thames water delivered in London was 19°·8 in 1876, 19°·5 in 1877, 20°·3 in 1878, and 20°·8 in 1879; of the Lea, 20°·1 in 1876, 20°·0 in 1877, 21°·0 in 1878, and 21°·4 in 1879; of the Kent Company's water 26°·8 in 1876, 27°·5 in 1877, 28°·4 in 1878, and 28°·4 in 1879; of the Colne Valley Company's water 5°·1 in 1877, 7°·3 in 1878, and 6°·3 in 1879; and of the water supplied by the Tottenham Local Board 26°·5 in 1877, 27°·3 in 1878, and 25°·6 in 1879.

All hard water *must* be softened before it can be used for washing linen; when it is softened in detail by the laundress the operation costs, for an equal volume of water, at least eighty times as much as it costs when conducted on a large scale by a water company. The only water fit for washing delivered in London during the past year was that of the Colne Valley Company, which was softened by Clark's process before distribution.

Lastly, Table L. shows the annual average of each determination, and thus summarises the average results of the analyses of the water supplied by each company during the year.

The following Table gives the results of my observations in reference to the degree of efficiency of filtration of Thames and Lea water distributed by the various companies in 1879:—

Companies or Local Authorities.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.	Number of occasions when slightly turbid.	Number of occasions when turbid.	Number of occasions when very turbid.
THAMES.				
Chelsea - - - -	9	2	1	0
West Middlesex - -	10	2	0	0
Southwark - - -	11	1	0	0
Grand Junction - -	9	3	0	0
Lambeth - - -	11	1	0	0
LEA.				
New River - - - -	10	2	0	0
East London - -	10	2	0	0
DEEP WELLS.				
Kent - - - -	12	0	0	0
Colne Valley - -	12	0	0	0
Tottenham Local Board -	11	1	0	0

This Table shows that during the past year no company, drawing its supply from a river, delivered water at all times in a clear and bright condition; but the Southwark and Lambeth companies approached nearest to uniform clearness, each of them having, on one occasion only, delivered slightly turbid water.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

The natural filtration which the Kent, Colne Valley, and Tottenham deep well water undergoes through an enormous thickness of chalk renders artificial filtration unnecessary. Out of 36 samples of deep well water, only one was not perfectly clear and bright, and this, which was sent out by the Tottenham Local Board of Health, was only very slightly turbid.

When examined by the microscope, the sediment deposited by turbid water on standing is generally found to contain living and moving organisms. During the year 1879, these organisms were observed in the Chelsea, West Middlesex, and East London Companies water twice, and that of the Grand Junction Company once. The annexed Table exhibits the results of these microscopic examinations during the past eleven years.

NUMBER of occasions when MOVING ORGANISMS were found.

—	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Chelsea - - -	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	4	1	0	2
West Middlesex - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Southwark - -	8	1	4	1	2	5	5	7	5	3	0
Grand Junction -	4	1	1	2	3	5	7	3	3	3	1
Lambeth - -	5	0	4	6	3	4	5	4	1	1	0
New River - -	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
East London - -	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Kent - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colne Valley - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0
Tottenham - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	0

I am, &c.
E. FRANKLAND.

To the Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

TABLE A.

TEMPERATURE (in Centigrade degrees) of the METROPOLITAN WATERS, as delivered from the different Companies' Mains.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	4·3	7·4	7·5	9·3	9·3	13·6	15·3	16·8	16·2	9·5	6·8	3·0	9·9
	West Middlesex	2·8	6·7	7·5	9·2	10·3	15·6	15·3	19·3	15·2	11·0	6·0	0·5	10·0
	Southwark	2·3	7·5	7·0	11·0	8·4	15·5	16·0	18·8	17·2	9·2	6·2	1·5	10·1
	Grand Junction	2·3	6·0	6·0	7·3	8·2	12·0	14·3	17·3	16·2	10·0	6·0	2·5	9·0
	Lambeth	1·3	6·5	6·8	10·8	8·1	15·0	15·8	20·3	15·2	8·8	6·3	2·0	9·8
	LEA.													
	New River	1·8	5·7	6·6	8·9	9·4	14·3	15·8	18·3	15·2	11·2	6·2	0·5	9·5
	East London	0·8	5·5	6·3	8·2	11·1	14·5	15·8	19·0	17·2	8·0	5·5	1·2	9·4
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	11·3	11·0	10·3	11·8	12·1	12·8	13·3	14·8	13·2	11·0	11·0	10·1	11·9
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	4·9	6·6	8·3	9·4	6·6	12·1	15·0	14·4	13·9	11·1	10·0	7·2	10·0
	Tottenham Local Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE B.

WEIGHT of SOLID MATTER in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	30·30	30·62	27·70	28·64	28·16	23·82	27·60	28·90	27·80	30·08	30·56	30·72	28·74
	West Middlesex	28·92	28·90	30·22	28·20	30·72	25·78	28·18	30·88	29·90	31·58	30·60	32·50	29·70
	Southwark	33·40	27·20	32·62	27·86	29·20	25·58	29·38	30·30	29·90	31·64	31·54	31·78	30·03
	Grand Junction	28·68	29·04	30·92	28·80	30·10	25·78	28·00	29·44	29·22	30·76	31·52	32·78	29·60
	Lambeth	34·54	31·40	32·86	29·66	31·66	27·80	31·42	32·22	31·26	33·02	33·40	32·72	31·83
	LEA.													
	New River	31·86	31·24	31·82	28·60	28·34	28·26	28·74	30·48	30·30	30·16	32·62	32·40	30·40
	East London	35·87	34·00	33·94	31·12	28·54	27·32	29·90	29·46	29·44	31·48	32·30	37·24	31·72
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	45·62	45·10	42·10	44·46	44·60	45·70	46·80	45·40	45·70	45·72	45·80	44·08	45·09
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	13·16	11·96	15·00	13·70	13·02	12·74	13·84	13·40	14·20	13·88	13·74	12·28	13·41
	Tottenham Local Board	48·86	40·96	40·52	40·92	41·00	43·38	40·28	41·00	41·50	40·44	40·20	40·78	41·65

TABLE C.

ORGANIC CARBON in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea	·188	·195	·251	·175	·242	·137	·251	·301	·341	·270	·193	·138	·224
	West Middlesex	·441	·331	·240	·144	·235	·419	·338	·315	·236	·223	·077	·085	·257
	Southwark	·269	·388	·216	·178	·237	·445	·336	·322	·216	·241	·137	·130	·260
	Grand Junction	·408	·337	·247	·138	·199	·301	·336	·326	·209	·223	·142	·170	·253
	Lambeth	·234	·396	·199	·138	·212	·173	·296	·263	·215	·176	·203	·174	·223
	LEA.													
	New River	·221	·214	·152	·156	·149	·194	·226	·169	·152	·135	·141	·183	·174
	East London	·220	·257	·198	·103	·142	·184	·326	·269	·232	·213	·259	·174	·216
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent	·085	·090	·070	·083	·087	·086	·072	·087	·099	·081	·080	·071	·083
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley	·063	·071	·076	·081	·063	·053	·061	·067	·069	·059	·060	·066	·066
	Tottenham Local Board	·049	·121	·083	·098	·087	·076	·090	·087	·063	·087	·080	·092	·085

TABLE D.

ORGANIC NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	·038	·038	·040	·040	·038	·023	·031	·041	·041	·027	·035	·027	·035
	West Middlesex -	·042	·041	·032	·037	·038	·050	·057	·061	·033	·026	·020	·018	·038
	Southwark -	·040	·056	·065	·029	·024	·063	·052	·060	·061	·038	·037	·037	·047
	Grand Junction -	·053	·043	·047	·022	·040	·044	·049	·044	·043	·030	·034	·038	·041
	Lambeth - -	·043	·056	·025	·023	·036	·036	·035	·032	·025	·023	·021	·016	·031
	LEA.													
	New River - -	·040	·037	·022	·019	·026	·035	·039	·025	·046	·021	·029	·027	·031
	East London -	·042	·052	·037	·026	·032	·030	·039	·039	·039	·024	·037	·046	·037
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·016	·019	·017	·008	·018	·011	·013	·010	·009	·014	·013	·016	·014
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·017	·021	·014	·013	·018	·016	·018	·010	·012	·009	·013	·015	·015
	Tottenham Local Board - -	·017	·025	·015	·025	·022	·015	·019	·005	·011	·011	·011	·015	·016

TABLE E.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT of ORGANIC ELEMENTS, that in the KENT COMPANY'S WATER during the NINE Years ending DECEMBER 1876 being taken as 1.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	3·8	3·9	4·9	3·6	4·7	2·7	4·8	5·8	6·5	5·0	3·9	2·8	4·4
	West Middlesex -	8·2	6·3	4·6	3·1	4·6	7·8	6·7	6·4	4·6	4·1	1·6	1·8	5·0
	Southwark -	5·1	7·5	4·8	3·5	4·4	8·6	6·6	6·5	4·7	4·6	2·9	2·8	5·2
	Grand Junction -	7·8	6·4	5·0	2·7	4·0	5·8	6·5	6·3	4·3	4·3	3·0	3·4	5·0
	Lambeth - -	4·7	7·7	3·8	2·6	4·2	3·5	5·6	5·0	4·1	3·4	3·8	3·2	4·3
	LEA.													
	New River - -	4·4	4·3	2·9	2·9	2·9	3·7	4·5	3·3	3·6	2·6	2·9	3·6	3·5
	East London -	4·4	5·2	4·0	2·2	2·9	3·6	6·2	5·3	4·6	4·0	5·0	3·7	4·3
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	1·7	1·8	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·4	1·6	1·8	1·6	1·6	1·4	1·6
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	1·3	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·4	1·2	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·4
	Tottenham Local Board - -	1·1	2·5	1·7	2·1	1·8	1·5	1·8	1·6	1·3	1·6	1·5	1·8	1·7

TABLE F.

AMMONIA in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	·004	0	0	0	0	0	·001	0	0	0	0	0	0
	West Middlesex -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Southwark -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Junction -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lambeth - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LEA.													
	New River - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	East London -	·008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·003	·003	·005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tottenham Local Board - -	0	·056	·076	·063	·045	·001	·091	·113	0	·072	·064	·070	·054

TABLE G.

NITROGEN, as NITRATES and NITRITES, in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	·150	·237	·205	·235	·252	·170	·154	·171	·102	·176	·245	·224	·194
	West Middlesex -	·214	·236	·257	·223	·218	·155	·147	·144	·208	·220	·307	·318	·221
	Southwark - -	·183	·146	·255	·234	·216	·147	·159	·175	·221	·236	·278	·341	·216
	Grand Junction -	·201	·157	·252	·256	·218	·156	·172	·148	·177	·219	·299	·280	·211
	Lambeth - -	·314	·202	·298	·247	·247	·195	·202	·190	·233	·283	·305	·316	·253
	LEA.													
	New River -	·307	·317	·236	·310	·253	·221	·213	·198	·263	·257	·263	·266	·267
	East London -	·306	·229	·291	·267	·205	·147	·145	·128	·166	·186	·281	·259	·218
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·420	·388	·499	·476	·466	·515	·499	·459	·325	·453	·485	·387	·448
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·339	·267	·404	·332	·322	·366	·393	·375	·392	·408	·328	·318	·354
	Tottenham Local Board - -	·549	0	·028	0	·025	·026	0	0	0	0	0	0	·052

TABLE H.

TOTAL combined NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	·193	·275	·245	·275	·290	·193	·186	·212	·143	·203	·280	·251	·229
	West Middlesex -	·256	·277	·289	·260	·256	·205	·204	·205	·241	·246	·327	·336	·259
	Southwark - -	·223	·202	·320	·263	·240	·210	·211	·235	·282	·274	·315	·378	·263
	Grand Junction -	·254	·200	·299	·278	·258	·200	·221	·192	·220	·249	·333	·318	·252
	Lambeth - -	·357	·258	·323	·270	·283	·231	·237	·222	·258	·306	·326	·332	·284
	LEA.													
	New River -	·347	·354	·358	·329	·279	·256	·255	·223	·309	·278	·292	·293	·298
	East London -	·354	·281	·328	·293	·237	·177	·184	·167	·205	·210	·318	·305	·255
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	·436	·407	·516	·484	·484	·526	·512	·469	·334	·467	·498	·403	·461
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	·358	·291	·422	·345	·340	·382	·411	·385	·404	·417	·341	·333	·369
	Tottenham Local Board - -	·566	·071	·105	·077	·184	·042	·094	·098	·011	·070	·063	·073	·121

TABLE I.

CHLORINE in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·49
	West Middlesex -	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·47
	Southwark -	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·46
	Grand Junction -	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·2	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·46
	Lambeth - -	1·6	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·54
	LEA.													
	New River - -	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·6	1·5	1·4	1·2	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·48
	East London -	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·6	1·7	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·7	1·7	1·63
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	2·4	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·6	2·6	2·5	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·54
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·4	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·48
	Tottenham Local Board - -	3·3	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·7	3·0	2·9	2·8	3·0	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·90

Dr. Frankland's Report.

TABLE K.

DEGREES of HARDNESS (1 deg. = 1 part of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent) in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	1879.												
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.													
	Chelsea - -	19·7	20·9	20·3	20·0	21·5	18·3	20·3	22·7	18·9	19·1	20·6	20·8	20·3
	West Middlesex -	18·8	19·1	21·8	20·0	22·1	18·8	20·9	24·2	21·8	19·1	21·7	20·3	20·7
	Southwark -	22·4	17·7	22·1	19·4	21·8	18·3	22·1	23·6	21·2	20·0	20·0	19·4	20·7
	Grand Junction -	18·6	18·9	21·8	20·3	20·8	18·0	20·6	23·9	22·1	19·4	20·3	19·9	20·4
	Lambeth - -	23·6	20·0	23·6	21·2	23·3	18·3	24·2	23·9	21·5	20·6	20·6	20·6	21·8
	LEA.													
	New River -	21·5	20·9	21·8	20·3	22·1	19·0	22·1	23·9	20·6	19·1	20·3	20·6	21·0
	East London -	24·8	22·4	23·9	21·8	21·3	18·0	21·5	23·6	22·1	20·6	20·6	21·2	21·8
	DEEP WELLS.													
	Kent - -	29·4	29·4	28·1	27·5	30·6	28·5	29·4	29·5	29·0	28·1	26·6	25·1	28·4
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley -	7·0	5·4	7·1	7·0	6·0	5·3	5·4	7·7	6·3	6·7	6·0	6·0	6·3
	Tottenham Local Board - -	35·0	27·8	22·2	24·3	23·5	26·5	26·5	27·1	25·7	25·0	19·5	23·9	25·6

TABLE L.

AVERAGES FOR 1879.

The numbers in this Table relate to 100,000 parts of each Water.

	COMPANIES OR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	Temperature in Centigrade Degrees.	Total Solid Matters.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen, as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total combined Nitrogen.	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water during the nine years ending December 1876 being taken as 1.
Inner Circle.	THAMES.										
	Chelsea - -	9·9°	28·74	·224	·035	0	·194	·229	1·49	20·3	4·4
	West Middlesex - -	10·0	29·70	·257	·038	0	·221	·259	1·47	20·7	5·0
	Southwark - -	10·1	30·03	·260	·047	0	·216	·263	1·46	20·7	5·2
	Grand Junction - -	9·0	29·60	·256	·041	0	·211	·252	1·46	20·4	5·0
	Lambeth - - -	9·8	31·83	·223	·031	0	·153	·284	1·54	21·8	4·3
	LEA.										
	New River - - -	9·5	30·40	·174	·031	0	·267	·298	1·48	21·0	3·5
	East London - -	9·4	31·64	·216	·037	0	·218	·255	1·63	21·8	4·3
	DEEP WELLS.										
	Kent - - -	11·9	45·01	·083	·014	0	·448	·461	2·54	28·4	1·6
Outer Circle.	Colne Valley - -	10·0	13·41	·066	·015	·001	·354	·369	1·48	6·3	1·4
	Tottenham Local Board - -	—	41·65	·085	·016	·054	·052	·121	2·90	25·6	1·7

Note.—The numbers in these Tables may be converted into grains per imperial gallon by multiplying them by 7, and then moving the decimal point one place to the left.

APPENDIX C.

Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

Page

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No. 61. IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—Remarks, Half-year ended Michaelmas 1879 - - - - - 330

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No. 54.

Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return.

I.—The Poor Rate Return for 1878–79 generally.

Series of Returns.

The present is the *seventy-second* annual publication of the Poor Rate Return; it represents the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England.

Levy of 1879.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-day 1879 was 12,913,797*l.*; the receipts in aid, inclusive of 574,807*l.*, the Treasury subventions and payments for Government property, amounted to 957,321*l.*; forming a total receipt of 13,871,118*l.*

Analysis of items of expenditure.

It is to be observed that 5,196,998*l.*, or more than *one-third* of the whole Poor Rate now levied, is expended for "other purposes" than the Relief of the Poor. The figures which represent for 1878–79 the whole expenditure out of the rates are these:—

A. Relief to the Poor - - - - -		£7,829,819
B. Law Charges - - - -	£ 36,301	
C. Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief - -	630,066	
D. Purposes wholly unconnected with Relief - - - - -	5,196,998	
		5,863,365
Total -		- £13,693,184

A. *Relief to the Poor only.*

Total, £7,829,819.

Increase in relief to the Poor.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1877–78 and 1878–79:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.	Increase in 1879 as compared with 1878.	Increase per Cent.	Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population.	Increased Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population.
	£	£		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1878 -	7,688,650	141,169	1·8	6 2½	0 0¼
1879 -	7,829,819			6 2¾	

Increase or decrease in Union-counties.

The difference per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, during the year, is shown in the next Table for each Union-county.

Increase per Cent.

York, North Riding - -	13·3	Monmouth - - - -	4·5
Westmorland - - - -	10·2	Derby - - - - -	4·0
Lancaster - - - -	9·1	York, West Riding - - -	3·8
Chester - - - - -	7·0	Middlesex (Metropolitan) -	3·5
Durham - - - -	6·5	York, East Riding - - -	3·3
Cumberland - - - -	5·9	Warwick - - - - -	3·2
Stafford - - - -	5·6	Northumberland - - -	2·5
Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)	5·0	Cornwall - - - - -	2·2

INCREASE per Cent.—*continued.*

Essex	2·0	Worcester	1·0
Nottingham	1·9	Salop	0·9
Surrey (Metropolitan)	1·5	Lincoln	0·2
South Wales	1·1		

DECREASE per Cent.

Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	0·1	Northampton	2·7
North Wales	0·1	Berks	2·9
Kent (Metropolitan)	0·5	Huntingdon	3·2
Leicester	0·7	Oxford	3·3
Hereford	1·0	Bedford	4·1
Hertford	1·4	Dorset	4·4
Southampton	1·5	Buckingham	4·5
Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	1·6	Norfolk	5·3
Somerset	1·6	Cambridge	5·6
Devon	2·0	Suffolk	5·7
Sussex	2·2	Wilts	5·9
Gloucester	2·4	Rutland	6·1

Constituent items of Relief.

The total expenditure for Relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the Kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1879:—

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR.	WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS	1,806,637	515,605	201,673	195,360	119,784	226,582	539,407
II. SOUTH EASTERN	826,346	194,705	260,650	121,473	25,355	131,715	92,448
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	542,857	103,674	233,988	72,334	7,394	75,104	50,363
IV. EASTERN	454,944	84,757	194,983	56,532	6,172	69,874	42,626
V. SOUTH WESTERN	653,719	95,329	344,645	80,873	4,314	86,212	42,336
VI. WEST MIDLAND	778,438	172,763	289,836	110,931	19,944	107,416	77,548
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	408,761	76,102	182,242	58,240	6,487	53,337	32,353
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	886,544	236,968	227,110	113,619	55,629	120,355	132,863
IX. YORK	614,850	119,535	249,781	79,077	26,451	68,306	71,700
X. NORTHERN	347,102	63,012	144,703	49,547	15,296	39,192	35,352
XI. WELSH	509,621	58,497	311,947	48,064	9,707	45,094	36,312
ENGLAND	7,829,819*	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308

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* This sum is inclusive of 8,226*l.*, the balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Medical Relief in Unions.

The column in the Return* which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure" shows the sum disbursed by the Poor Law Guardians as *Medical Relief* only, amounting in the present year to 294,333*l.*; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column headed "Total Relief to the Poor;" because the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (*e*) or (*f*), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

Total medical relief.

If to the sum expended by the Poor Law Guardians as Medical Relief be added the disbursements for the same object made by the managers of the other pauper institutions named hereunder, the total will amount to 303,886*l.* for the year:—

	£
Poor Law Unions - - - - - -	294,333
District Pauper Schools - - - -	1,876
Metropolitan Asylums District Board - -	5,547
Central London Sick Asylum - - -	1,378
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum - -	752
TOTAL MEDICAL RELIEF, 1878–79 -	£ 303,886

B. and C. *Law Charges and Expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £666,367.

Law and other charges partly connected with relief.

This sum is made up of the "cost of proceedings at Law or in Equity (parochial and union)," 36,301*l.*; "payments under the Parochial Assessment Act, and Union Assessment Committee Acts," 59,421*l.*; and "all other purposes, inclusive of salary, poundage, and superannuations to parochial officers, constables' expenses, and proceedings before magistrates," 570,645*l.*

D. *Expenditure unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £5,196,998.

Large proportion of expenditure for purposes unconnected with relief.

This part of the Poor-Rate expenditure, which is entirely foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The Table at p. 312 exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Borough, and Police Rate." The Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and to School Boards are paid out of the Poor Rate and shown in the Poor Rate Returns.

II.—SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS OF THE POOR RATE RETURN.

School Districts: Accounts.

The sums contributed to the School Districts, and the sums expended by each district during the parochial year 1878–79, are entered in the subjoined Table:—

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* See column 24, page 317, et seq.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Year ended at Lady-day 1879.

L DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					Loans Out-standing on the 25th March 1879.
	Con-tributions paid to the District School.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	Mainte-nance of Children at District School.	School Loans repaid with Interest.	Salaries and Rations of Officers and other *common Charges.*	Other Ex-penses.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
AL LONDON -	32,341	—	32,341	17,799	216	12,030	463	30,508	7,980
LONDON -	25,481	—	25,481	8,015	5,556	8,893	94	22,558	63,125
T GATE -	22,712	—	22,712	7,375	2,283	5,788	5,685	21,131	23,917
METROPOLITAN	34,236	—	34,236	17,186	3,581	12,526	1,683	34,976	50,848
I SURREY -	19,226	1,872	21,098	10,919	3,380	6,526	1,043	21,868	31,327
IAM & HART- WINTNEY -	3,868	128	3,996	1,297	458	2,081	—	3,836	5,350
NG & WOKING- - - -	3,200	287	3,487	1,631	278	1,101	—	3,010	3,276
EAST SHROP- E - - -	1,830	476	2,306	1,154	39	881	364	2,438	97
ALL AND WEST MWICH - -	9,750	590	10,340	3,142	1,697	3,581	85	8,505	18,733
NGTON AND LSEA - -	9,655	—	9,655	3,370	446	6,303	16	10,135	19,974
TWOOD - -	13,310	523	13,833	5,519	—	4,771	—	10,290	55,400
TOTALS - - £	175,609	3,876	179,485	77,407	17,934	64,481	9,433	169,255	280,027

The contributions to the Metropolitan Asylum Districts are also accounted for in the Poor Rate Return; these sums are included in the amounts entered in sub-column (*f*), "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief," thereby causing a considerable increase in the expenditure under that head.

Metropolitan Asylum Districts Accounts.

CEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT BOARD, and of the SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS, Year ended Lady-day 1879.

ISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
	From Contri-butory Unions. 1.	Treasury Sub-ventions. 2.	Other Sources. 3.	TOTAL. 4.	Mainte-nance of Imbeciles and Sick Paupers. 5.	Salaries and Rations of Officers. 6.	Loans and Interest. 7.	All other Ex-penses. 8.	TOTAL. 9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
OPOLITAN ASY- S DISTRICT RD - - -	256,202	3,817	—	260,019	82,787	53,563	43,199	73,663	253,212
AL LONDON ASYLUM -	36,180	681	—	36,861	14,633	9,624	6,871	5,262	36,390
R AND STEP- SICK ASYLUM	23,000	391	—	23,391	8,977	6,325	4,305	2.898	22,505
TOTAL - £	315,382	4,889	—	320,271	106,397	69,512	54,375	81,823	312,107

Sums contributed by the Metropolitan Unions.

The sum contributed by each Union in the Metropolis to the Asylums District Board during the year ended at Lady-day 1879 is shown hereunder:—

UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.	UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.
	£		£
Kensington - -	11,217	Bethnal Green - -	5,829
Fulham - - -	3,964	Whitechapel - -	5,345
Paddington - -	8,772	St. George-in-the-East -	3,029
Chelsea - - -	5,134	Stepney - - -	5,586
St. George's - -	16,959	Mile End Old Town -	5,388
Westminster - -	6,334	Poplar - - -	7,001
St. Marylebone - -	13,481	St. Saviour's - - -	10,559
Hampstead - -	2,961	St. Olave's - -	9,224
St. Pancras - -	16,908	Lambeth - - -	13,957
Islington - - -	12,457	Wandsworth and Clapham	8,964
Hackney - - -	8,270	Camberwell - -	7,233
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	3,496	Greenwich - - -	6,669
		Lewisham - - -	4,139
Strand - - -	5,352	Woolwich - - -	4,030
Holborn - - -	11,482		
City of London - -	24,765	TOTAL - £	256,202
Shoreditch - -	7,697		

These subsidiary Accounts have been duly charged to the respective Contributory Unions, and form part of the item "Relief to the Poor."

III.—THE POOR RATE RETURNS DURING THE DECADE 1870–79.

Receipts and Expenditure from 1870 to 1879.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last ten years, with the rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in relief:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RATE per HEAD on Estimated Population.	
	From Poor Rates; *i.e.* Levy.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	Relief to the Poor only.	All other Purposes.	TOTAL.	Levy only.	Relief to the Poor.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	4,093,306	11,737,613	10 6¼	6 11½
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	4,206,017	12,092,741	10 2¾	6 11¼
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	4,373,875	12,381,278	10 6¼	6 11½
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	4,734,397	12,426,566	10 5½	6 7¼
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	5,186,050	12,851,007	10 5½	6 6
1875	12,483,133	711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	5,205,727	12,694,208	10 5½	6 3¼
1876	12,092,087	813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	5,301,084	12,636,942	10 0	6 0¾
1877	12,049,046	899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	5,598,203	12,998,237	9 10¼	6 0½
1878	12,585,677	904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	5,926,647	13,615,297	10 2	6 2½
1879	12,913,797	957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	5,863,365	13,693,184	10 3¼	6 2¾

Constituent items of Relief to the Poor.

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown for the ten years in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat.

Years ended at Lady-day.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR.							Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	
	(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.	TOTAL. *		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,644,307	46	2½
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,886,724	49	8½
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	8,007,403	57	1
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,692,169	57	2
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,664,957	60	3
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,481	50	11
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,335,858	45	5
1877	1,613,757	2,616,465	911,426	285,086	972,217	1,001,746	7,400,034	48	2
1878	1,727,340	2,621,786	957,119	287,934	997 308	1,119,638	7,688,650	56	8
1879	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197	1,153,308	7,829,819	43	7

* The total amounts entered in this column differ slightly from the sum of the items in the six preceding columns. This has arisen from the undistributed balances of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund existing at the close of each year. At Lady-day last this difference was 8,226*l.*

Law and other charges wholly or partly connected with Relief.

The sums disbursed in the decade as cost of legal proceedings, as well as the expenditure *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor, are as follows :—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Cost of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).*	Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL.
		Payments under the Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	All other Purposes, inclusive of Salary, Poundage, and Superannuations to Parochial Officers, Constables Expenses, and Proceedings before Magistrates.	
	£	£	£	£
1870 -	27,002	46,827	569,852	643,681
1871 -	18,079	53,998	554,383	626,460
1872 -	26,196	54,906	568,050	649,152
1873 -	24,068	52,408	563,138	639,614
1874 -	25,582	55,682	536,644	617,908
1875 -	25,429	60,178	524,966	610,573
1876 -	27,162	85,820	537,489	650,471
1877 -	34,805	96,265	523,225	654,295
1878 -	34,135	66,654	544,686	645,475
1879 -	36,301	59,421	570,645	666,367

Expenditure *unconnected* with Relief.

The disbursements from the Poor's Rate for purposes unconnected with Relief are shown for the same decade in the following Summary :

Years ended at Lady-day.	POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES *UNCONNECTED* WITH RELIEF.							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, and Police Rates.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for General Expenses.	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870	2,587,896	652,591	- -	- -	76,098	63,573	69,467	3,449,625
1871	2,708,840	648,846	- -	- -	78,323	73,175	70,373	3,579,557
1872	2,798,344	658,489	- -	- -	79,350	112,942	75,598	3,724,723
1873	3,041,808	704,483	23,540	62,791	80,429	100,557	81,175	4,094,783
1874	3,310,416	777,141	137,954	99,314	80,558	79,111	83,648	4,568,142
1875	3,252,656	800,682	131,251	160,766	83,173	81,579	85,047	4,595,154
1876	3,228,770	822,053	107,293	232,526	92,678	82,088	85,205	4,650,613
1877	3,334,020	887,550	113,728	339,590	93,244	88,402	87,374	4,943,908
1878	3,457,952	971,241	117,298	429,139	92,744	92,275	120,523*	5,281,17
1879	3,232,226	998,142	119,252	514,281	94,160	87,754	151,183†	5,196,998

* Inclusive of 30,655*l.*, School Attendance Committee Expenses.
† Inclusive of 52,560*l.*, School Attendance Committee Expenses.

Valuations to the Poor Rates.

The rateable value of property assessed to the Poor's Rate has now been returned in respect of fifteen parochial years, and "The Gross Estimated Rental" for twelve of that series. The earlier figures will be found in preceding issues of this Return, namely, for the parochial years 1841, 1847, 1850, 1856, 1866, 1868, and 1870.

IN FORCE on Lady-day.	Poor's Rate Valuation.		YEARS ended with Lady-day.	Amount of Poor Rates levied.	Rate in the £ of Levy on		Expended for Relief to the Poor.	Rate in the £ for Relief on	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.			Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£		£	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1871	126,473,924	107,398,242	1872	12,100,490	1 11·0	2 3·0	8,007,403	1 3·2	1 5·9
1872	129,038,976	109,447,111	1873	12,190,600	1 10·7	2 2·7	7,692,169	1 2·3	1 4·9
1873	132,571,829	112,392,362	1874	12,342,251	1 10·3	2 2·4	7,664,957	1 1·9	1 4·4
1874	136,408,462	115,646,631	1875	12,483,133	1 10·0	2 1·9	7,488,481	1 1·2	1 3·5
1875	140,524,319	119,079,589	1876	12,092,087	1 8·7	2 0·4	7,335,858	1 0·5	1 2·8
1876	146,989,979	124,587,474	1877	12,049,046	1 7·7	1 11·2	7,400,034	1 0·1	1 2·3
1877	150,980,679	127,948,380	1878	12,585,677	1 8·0	1 11·6	7,688,650	1 0·2	1 2·4
1878	154,606,467	131,021,019	1879	12,913,797	1 8·0	1 11·7	7,829,819	1 0·2	1 2·3

IV.—LOANS OUTSTANDING AGAINST POOR LAW AUTHORITIES.

Loans.

The balance of loans effected by the Poor Law Union Authorities under the orders of the Board is now given in the annual poor rate return. According to these figures, the balance at the close of the parochial year 1878-79 was 3,506,392*l.* The total of the rates levied during the currency of the same year was, as before stated, 12,913,797*l.* The outstanding liabilities with regard to loans, therefore, are more than one-fourth of the aggregate levy, but many unions contributory to that levy are free of loan-debt. The balance is shown and the ratios entered for each division of the kingdom hereunder :

DIVISIONS.	Amount of Poor's Rate levied during 1878-79.	Loans effected by the Poor Law Guardians under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof 25th March 1879.	Per Cent. of Outstanding Loan on actual Levy.
	£	£	
I. THE METROPOLIS - -	2,426,229	1,449,183	59·7
II. SOUTH EASTERN - -	1,393,791	256,857	18·4
III. SOUTH MIDLAND - -	956,519	78,635	8·2
IV. EASTERN - - -	689,248	64,621	9·5
V. SOUTH WESTERN - -	1,098,100	49,243	4·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND - -	1,433,830	245,219	17·1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND - -	718,309	82,826	11·5
VIII. NORTH WESTERN - -	1,598,945	587,239	36·7
IX. YORK - - -	1,145,350	376,956	32·9
X. NORTHERN - - -	611,596	204,938	33·5
XI. WELSH - - -	841,880	110,675	13·1
TOTAL OF ENGLAND -	12,913,797	3,506,392	27·2

In addition to the loans for which the Guardians are liable, a considerable sum is chargeable to other Poor Law Authorities. All reckoned, the total at Lady-day last amounted to 4,653,617*l.*, in respect of the several authorities set out hereunder, viz., those for,—

	£
Poor Law Unions - - -	3,506,392
District Pauper Schools - -	280,027
Metropolitan Asylums District Board -	752,910
Central London Sick Asylum - -	67,608
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum -	46,680
Total - - -	£ 4,653,617

Moneys raised. The moneys actually received upon loan are not shown in the Returns. The total during the year 1878–79 amounted to 592,169*l.*; of this sum 428,328*l.* was obtained by Poor Law Unions; 79,375*l.* by District Pauper Schools, 50,000*l.* by the Metropolitan District Asylum Board, and 34,466*l.* by Metropolitan Sick Asylums.

The valuation in force at Lady-day 1878, for assessing the Rate for the Relief of the Poor in each Union will be found in the Local Taxation Returns for 1878–79.

Local Government Board,
5th April 1880.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 55.

POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY of POOR RATE RETURNS for the Year ended LADY-DAY 1879. Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

No. 55.—POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY of POOR RATE RETURNS for the

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -				
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poo Purposes connected therewith.				
						I.—Relief of the Poor.				
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		TOTAL Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1*	Middlesex (part) -	1,803,755	65,587	71,614	1,940,956	366,424	129,000	137,635	86,974	162,549
2*	Surrey (part) -	472,539	20,424	23,486	516,449	115,178	46,236	44,297	24,897	48,510
3*	Kent (part) -	149,935	19,054	4,453	173,442	34,003	26,437	13,428	7,913	15,523
	Totals - -	2,426,229	105,065	99,553	2,630,847	515,605	201,673	195,360	119,784	226,582
	I. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2*	Surrey (part) -	270,369	11,391	8,177	289,937	38,566	43,049	18,935	6,411	21,292
3*	Kent (part) -	425,410	22,552	12,089	460,051	57,001	59,022	37,424	7,203	34,883
4	Sussex - - -	260,836	12,106	8,118	281,060	39,774	63,335	19,523	5,063	30,144
5	Southampton -	293,216	28,883	9,264	331,363	41,230	70,687	30,116	4,282	31,499
6	Berks - - -	143,960	8,491	3,859	156,310	18,134	24,557	15,475	2,396	13,897
	Totals - -	1,393,791	83,423	41,507	1,518,721	194,705	260,650	121,473	25,355	131,715
	I. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1*	Middlesex (part) -	183,337	7,167	4,390	194,894	25,959	27,601	13,235	2,407	12,699
7	Hertford - -	133,811	5,685	1,946	141,442	16,150	32,090	9,477	2,093	12,166
8	Buckingham -	84,673	5,444	1,618	91,735	9,155	27,738	9,184	153	8,552
9	Oxford - - -	115,300	6,352	3,594	125,246	13,426	28,815	10,434	1,076	10,970
0	Northampton -	181,614	7,728	4,007	193,349	13,186	46,989	10,936	548	10,601
1	Huntingdon -	36,973	1,692	1,175	39,840	3,421	7,248	2,750	261	3,015
2	Bedford - -	99,497	3,600	1,080	104,177	9,850	24,708	7,514	212	7,263
3	Cambridge - -	121,314	5,099	2,198	128,611	12,527	38,799	8,804	644	9,838
	Totals - -	956,519	42,767	20,008	1,019,294	103,674	233,988	72,334	7,394	75,104
	IV. EASTERN.									
4	Essex - - -	290,183	15,623	5,936	311,742	39,006	69,645	22,121	4,368	25,786
5	Suffolk - - -	162,340	9,426	4,175	175,941	18,481	46,004	14,383	538	19,266
6	Norfolk - -	236,725	11,257	4,230	252,212	27,270	79,334	20,028	1,266	24,822
	Totals - -	689,248	36,306	14,341	739,895	84,757	194,983	56,532	6,172	69,874
	SOUTH WESTERN.									
7	Wilts - - -	175,951	8,334	2,587	186,872	17,481	47,326	13,034	2,060	16,882
8	Dorset - - -	113,245	6,304	1,471	121,020	8,400	37,520	8,049	333	11,515
9	Devon - - -	330,777	15,403	9,193	355,373	28,361	111,015	24,361	589	22,796
0	Cornwall - -	168,171	6,706	3,504	178,381	13,406	52,206	14,077	756	10,640
1	Somerset -	309,956	13,238	5,786	328,980	27,681	96,578	21,352	576	24,389
	Totals - -	1,098,100	49,985	22,541	1,170,626	95,329	344,645	80,873	4,314	86,222

LADY-DAY 1879. Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

EXPENDITURE.													
II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief of the Poor.								(C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.				
Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union). 12.	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. 13.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33. 14.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any). 15.	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any). 16.	School Attendance Committee Expenses (if any). 17.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms. 18.	Vaccination Fees. 19.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists. 20.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts. 21.	Money expended for all other Purposes. 22.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. 23.	Medical Relief. 24.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1879. 25.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6,858	430,774	..	..	228	1	8,343	7,667	12,193	2,268	73,916	1,877,349	31,508	1,011,731
560	125,766	..	..	..	..	3,168	2,893	4,088	553	20,945	510,909	10,704	333,495
95	43,077	495	122	200	63	883	637	955	419	6,815	171,361	3,427	103,957
6,513	599,617	495	122	428	64	12,394	11,197	17,236	3,240	101,676	2,559,619	45,639	1,449,183
790	60,026	36,742	5,135	15,417	1,792	1,442	1,367	1,081	1,925	14,419	285,467	6,757	49,524
474	95,494	77,570	7,267	16,753	4,082	2,411	2,487	2,202	1,626	20,216	450,127	9,952	71,759
463	54,902	13,130	3,976	11,386	1,725	1,801	1,718	1,526	1,667	10,942	278,756	9,586	61,808
1,336	55,815	25,080	3,298	14,863	1,588	2,102	1,857	1,302	906	12,151	319,082	10,221	50,371
245	26,411	19,699	1,934	1,913	1,095	989	1,105	1,221	635	4,725	147,138	4,966	23,395
3,308	292,648	172,221	21,610	60,332	10,282	8,745	8,534	7,332	6,759	62,453	1,480,570	41,482	256,857
795	53,737	6,473	1,680	12,300	1,241	1,133	1,325	1,459	1,366	13,252	190,143	3,930	36,791
216	26,430	17,727	2,885	3,379	1,174	773	802	365	417	4,346	138,798	4,253	14,916
218	16,883	..	1,372	5,124	1,307	678	661	625	168	3,801	89,700	3,585	527
170	17,885	23,114	1,380	3,136	479	684	758	844	391	4,644	123,800	4,066	7,239
144	34,713	37,932	2,984	7,368	1.094	1,119	1,067	1,225	999	6,088	183,901	4,066	7,489
9	7,219	10,357	800	911	731	224	248	236	89	1,400	40,137	928	399
121	17,088	16,037	1,042	7,441	738	610	647	419	201	2,808	101,102	2,661	2,112
1,162	26,240	2,707	1,475	8,125	693	808	816	803	516	4,383	124,710	3,397	9,162
2,835	200,195	114,347	13,618	47,784	7,547	6,029	6,824	5,976	4,147	40,722	992,291	26,766	78,635
146	49,674	19,566	5,141	20,242	1,627	1,881	2,164	1,121	1,703	14,870	302,496	9,779	56,826
44	25,571	15,538	2,075	11,086	1,278	1,373	1,614	1,140	530	5,481	173,544	7,108	5,582
538	44,395	227	1,813	19,573	2,537	1,727	1,816	1,695	795	9,465	247,350	8,018	2,213
728	119,640	35,331	9,029	50,901	5,442	4,981	5,594	3,956	3,028	29,816	723,390	24,905	64,621
362	21,751	44,222	2,118	1,972	1,904	1,203	1,015	1,057	1,349	5,682	186,440	6,296	27,033
1,681	18,168	18,286	1,303	1,994	747	764	664	587	365	3,381	118,413	4,553	2,544
854	53,633	53,781	2,115	20,367	983	2,300	1,884	1,344	701	10,846	348,151	8,811	6,230
398	21,075	30,763	2,028	14,724	675	1,252	1,070	960	226	7,487	178,211	3,275	7,428
591	33,370	66,233	4,755	11,144	2,025	1,840	1,674	1,507	953	13,518	320,155	9,006	6,008
3,886	147,997	213,285	12,319	50,201	6,334	7,359	6,307	5,455	3,594	40,914	1,151,370	31,941	49,243

e Metropolis.—Col. 11.—Total relief to the Poor.—This sum differs from the total of the six preceding columns by 8,226*l*.,
ce of repayments to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

POOR RATE RETURN.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Year

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -				
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Po Purposes connected therewith.				
						I.—Relief to the Poor.				
		From Poor Rates. 1.	Treasury Subventions. 2.	Other Receipts. 3.	TOTAL Receipts. 4.	(a) In-Maintenance. 5.	(b) Out-Relief. 6.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses. 7.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon. 8.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury,* and Superannuations. 9.
	VI. WEST MIDLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Gloucester - -	310,797	12,104	7,239	330,140	37,486	71,772	21,622	2,246	21,945
23	Hereford - -	111,275	4,427	1,721	117,424	9,138	17,832	6,655	1,181	7,395
24	Salop - - -	132,906	7,604	3,892	144,402	16,927	15,291	12,753	3,237	12,030
25	Stafford - -	364,008	15,497	7,975	387,480	48,888	100,100	27,729	4,216	25,875
26	Worcester - -	196,699	8,571	3,917	209,187	18,207	29,906	13,645	3,065	13,128
27	Warwick - -	318,144	16,849	4,887	339,880	42,117	54,935	28,527	5,999	27,043
	Totals -	1,433,830	65,052	29,631	1,528,513	172,763	289,836	110,931	19,944	107,416
	VII. NTH. MIDLAND.									
28	Leicester - -	190,404	8,239	2,811	201,454	18,192	30,091	15,186	1,250	11,939
29	Rutland - -	14,441	633	462	15,536	1,652	3,469	1,051	..	1,145
30	Lincoln - -	210,386	9,207	5,631	225,224	21,892	80,493	16,791	870	17,187
31	Nottingham -	156,034	6,877	2,871	165,782	19,146	35,445	13,520	1,908	12,720
32	Derby - - -	147,044	5,842	1,788	154,674	15,220	32,744	11,692	2,459	10,346
	Totals - -	718,309	30,798	13.563	762,670	76,102	182,242	58,240	6,487	53,337
	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.									
33	Chester - -	289,698	10,724	8,570	308,992	27,839	45,862	21,041	5,153	18,613
34	Lancaster - -	1,309,247	56,047	54,716	1,420,010	209,129	181,248	92,578	50,476	101,742
	Totals - -	1,598,945	66,771	63,286	1,729,002	236,968	227,110	113,619	55,629	120,355
	IX. YORKSHIRE.									
35	West Riding -	831,090	29,369	32,480	892,939	88,086	178,767	56,811	22,105	48,563
36	East Riding -	142,009	6,603	3,431	152,043	18,192	32,029	12,022	1,701	9,880
37	North Riding -	172,251	6,008	1,819	180,078	13,257	38,985	10,244	2,645	9,863
	Totals - -	1,145,350	41,980	37,730	1,225,060	119,535	249,781	79,077	26,451	68,306
	X. NORTHERN.									
38	Durham - -	313,839	9,958	10,804	334,601	30,765	75,456	20,390	9,318	17,699
39	Northumberland -	170,251	8,383	3,293	181,927	19,353	40,968	16,954	3,221	12,075
40	Cumberland -	102,039	4,322	2,478	108,839	10,051	21,756	9,518	2,406	6,151
41	Westmorland -	25,467	1,426	1,519	28,412	2,843	6,523	2,685	351	3,267
	Totals - -	611,596	24,089	18,094	653,779	63,012	144,703	49,547	15,296	39,192
	XI. WELSH.									
42	Monmouth - -	127,862	5,803	7,684	141,349	13,745	39,101	11,833	2,242	7,129
43	South Wales -	453,202	15,124	9,620	477,946	29,140	168,100	24,954	5,227	21,971
44	North Wales -	260,816	7,644	4,956	273,416	15,612	104,746	11,277	2,238	15,994
	Totals - -	841,880	28,571	22,260	892,711	58,497	311,947	48,064	9,707	45,094
	TOTALS of England - -	12,913,797	574,807	382,514	13,871,118	1,720,947	2,641,558	986,050	296,533	1,023,197

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* Inclusive of the balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, *see* ante p. 317.

day 1879. Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.														
II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.								(C.) Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	School Attendance Committee Expenses (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1879.	Number.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,621	83,491	45,200	2,247	5,404	1,513	1,959	1,716	2,376	1,167	13,203	327,176	6,797	14,635	22
230	25,107	36,606	798	3,941	643	427	498	367	184	4,644	118,926	2,671	14,175	23
138	23,071	39,631	1,701	3,278	879	1,085	1,032	997	471	7,293	147,585	3,825	50,454	24
431	72,924	75	2,393	28,564	1,243	3,666	3,571	3,088	3,834	14,688	366,380	6,915	40,486	25
152	52,709	18,636	4,631	10,982	775	1,322	1,390	1,378	687	9,004	187,828	4,758	32,567	26
253	113,193	11,430	3,427	4,780	938	2,673	2,652	1,844	1,104	12,953	334,751	7,091	91,902	27
2,825	370,495	151,578	15,097	56,949	5,991	11,132	10,859	10,050	7,447	61,785	1,482,646	32,057	245,219	
505	54,525	31,178	2,515	4,430	1,406	1,278	1,152	940	1,051	5,652	188,355	3,333	10,170	28
37	2,708	1,918	419	275	137	98	102	156	77	628	14,608	381	..	29
227	33,777	9,117	2,796	9,403	2,836	1,837	1,753	2,135	1,107	9,242	221,804	5,910	11,354	30
416	23,881	24,262	1,504	8,059	988	1,771	1,500	1,592	1,432	5,086	163,283	3,369	23,878	31
233	37,233	2,316	1,500	10,155	653	1,345	1,487	1,104	1,843	8,102	142,590	2,531	37,424	32
1,418	152,124	68,791	8,734	32,322	6,020	6,329	5,994	5,927	5,510	28,710	730,640	15,524	82,826	
521	102,096	36,721	5,884	4,559	1,301	2,216	2,255	2,298	1,926	14,987	312,108	4,697	69,342	33
4,289	576,606	36,295	6,398	35,006	5,347	12,484	9,727	12,158	8,014	61,716	1,517,150	25,932	517,897	34
4,810	678,702	73,016	12,282	39,565	6,648	14,700	11,982	14,366	9,940	76,703	1,829,258	30,629	587,239	
4,063	309,266	33,447	4,870	41,489	3,699	7,919	5,901	7,867	6,331	44,182	913,950	13,857	319,339	35
74	48,964	3,126	1,323	4,547	477	1,360	1,033	1,014	182	7,250	150,052	2,901	6,761	36
228	31,555	37,432	1,777	5,820	806	1,369	1,339	1,021	563	5,995	177,137	3,691	50,856	37
4,365	389,785	74,005	7,970	51,856	4,982	10,648	8,273	9,902	7,076	57,427	1,241,139	20,449	376,956	
692	56,468	31,499	3,971	22,447	1,027	3,144	3,220	2,908	2,851	16,120	316,319	4,811	119,904	38
59	40,314	10,760	1,322	8,308	760	1,521	1,487	1,243	1,061	9,003	178,893	3,140	38,770	39
253	23,632	4,593	2,186	10,569	579	872	911	684	924	5,935	105,946	1,661	24,299	40
77	7,991	..	651	1,553	308	295	174	168	75	1,002	29,561	845	21,965	41
1,081	128,405	46,852	8,130	42,877	2,674	5,832	5,792	5,003	4,911	32,060	630,719	10,457	204,938	
44	25,028	12,347	488	13,385	907	851	1,067	676	264	5,274	140,780	1,966	21,965	42
782	87,928	9,507	4,948	47,304	1,460	3,378	3,761	3,189	1,879	21,713	456,150	6,813	64,994	43
3,706	39,662	26,367	4,905	20,377	1,299	1,782	2,070	2,555	1,626	11,392	274,612	5,705	23,716	44
4,532	152,618	48,221	10,341	81,066	3,666	6,011	6,898	6,420	3,769	38,379	871,542	14,484	110,675	
36,301	3,232,226	998,142	119,252	514,281	59,560	94,160	87,754	91,623	59,421	570,645	13,693,184	294,333	3,506,392	
66,120	£5,196,998								£630,066					
£13,693,184.														

No. 56.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor i
Population, 22,712,26

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1878.	1879.	DIFFERENCE between 1879 and 1878. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENC per CENT. Incr.	Dec
I. THE METROPOLIS.		£	£	£	£		
1.*Middlesex (part) -	2,286,568	1,291,139	1,336,101	44,962	—	3·5	—
2.*Surrey (part) -	742,155	347,826	352,936	5,110	—	1·5	—
3.*Kent (part) -	225,537	118,218	117,600	—	618	—	0·
Totals -	3,254,260	1,757,183	1,806,637	49,454	—	2·8	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part) -	365,279	145,527	145,331	—	196	—	0·
3.*Kent (part) -	629,126	222,821	219,545	—	3,276	—	1·
4. Sussex - -	420,910	179,527	175,520	—	4,007	—	2·
5. Southampton - -	526,143	201,871	198,784	—	3,087	—	1·
6. Berks - - - -	226,268	89,796	87,166	—	2,630	—	2·
Totals -	2,167,726	839,542	826,346	—	13,196	—	1·
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part) -	264,854	90,863	95,382	4,519	—	5·0	—
7. Hertford - - -	194,612	81,415	80,284	—	1,131	—	1·
8. Buckingham - -	155,007	61,633	58,863	—	2,770	—	4·
9. Oxford - - -	178,329	72,687	70,315	—	2,372	—	3·
10. Northampton - -	248,234	91,672	89,168	—	2,504	—	2·
11. Huntingdon - -	58,046	18,507	17,913	—	594	—	3·
12. Bedford - - -	151,539	56,235	53,950	—	2,285	—	4·
13. Cambridge - - -	192,033	81,549	76,982	—	4,567	—	5·
Totals -	1,442,654	554,561	542,857	11,704	—	—	2·
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex - - - -	440,880	180,746	184,361	3,615	—	2·0	—
15. Suffolk - - -	347,210	114,319	107,814	—	6,505	—	5·
16. Norfolk - - -	430,638	171,966	162,769	—	9,197	—	5·
Totals -	1,218,728	467,031	454,944	12,087	—	—	2·
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts - - -	244,667	110,314	103,805	—	6,509	—	5·
18. Dorset - - -	189,000	73,702	70,473	—	3,229	—	4·
19. Devon - - -	606,102	203,334	199,343	—	3,991	—	2·
20. Cornwall - - -	358,356	95,491	97,553	2,062	—	2·2	—
21. Somerset - - -	482,652	185,426	182,545	—	2,881	—	1·
Totals -	1,880,777	668,267	653,719	—	14,548	—	2·
VI. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester - - -	488,760	171,398	167,279	—	4,119	—	2·
23. Hereford - - -	120,723	45,923	45,481	—	442	—	1·
24. Salop - - - -	267,003	67,380	68,009	629	—	0·9	—

UNION-COUNTIES of ENGLAND for the Years ended at LADY-DAY 1878 and 1879.
nsus 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1878.	1879.	DIFFERENCE between 1879 and 1878. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.
WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*		£	£	£	£		
Stafford - - -	877,435	219,637	232,003	12,366	—	5·6	—
Worcester - - -	336,276	85,306	86,162	856	—	1·0	—
Warwick - - -	630,472	174,002	179,504	5,502	—	3·2	—
Totals -	2,720,669	763,646	778,438	14,792	—	1·9	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
Leicester - - -	275,171	84,348	83,723	—	625	—	0·7
Rutland - - -	23,385	8,573	8,053	—	520	—	6·1
Lincoln - - -	428,075	147,343	147,574	231	—	0·2	—
Nottingham - - -	355,404	91,097	92,792	1,695	—	1·9	—
Derby - - -	324,900	73,638	76,619	2,981	—	4·0	—
Totals -	1,406,935	404,999	408,761	3,762	—	0·9	—
III. NORTH WESTERN.							
Chester - - -	539,785	128,407	137,434	9,027	—	7·0	—
Lancaster - - -	2,849,259	686,661	749,110	62,449	—	9·1	—
Totals -	3,389,044	815,068	886,544	71,476	—	8·8	—
IX. YORK.							
West Riding - -	1,854,172	428,694	444,916	16,222	—	3·8	—
East Riding - -	306,580	78,134	80,702	2,568	—	3·3	—
North Riding - -	284,010	78,758	89,232	10,474	—	13·3	—
Totals -	2,444,762	585,586	614,850	29,264	—	5·0	—
X. NORTHERN.							
Durham - - -	693,012	161,469	171,972	10,503	—	6·5	—
Northumberland - -	386,646	100,519	103,055	2,536	—	2·5	—
Cumberland - -	220,253	51,769	54,808	3,039	—	5·9	—
Westmorland - -	65,130	15,664	17,267	1,603	—	10·2	—
Totals -	1,365,041	329,421	347,102	17,681	—	5·4	—
XI. WELSH.							
Monmouth - - -	219,708	77,001	80,449	3,448	—	4·5	—
South Wales - -	766,869	267,378	270,301	2,923	—	1·1	—
North Wales - -	435,093	158,967	158,871	—	96	—	0·1
Totals -	1,421,670	503,346	509,621	6,275	—	1·1	—
TOTALS of England -	22,712,266	7,688,650	7,829,819	141,169	—	1·8	—

The Summary of the Poor Rate Return in separate Unions will be printed in the Annual Local
tion Returns (England) for the year 1878–79.

No. 57.—STATEMENT of the SUMS LEVIED as POOR RATES; the Receipts in aid of Poor R
ended at **Lady-day 1840 to 1879** inclusive; als

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE - - -				
				A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith.		B.—Expended for Purposes *unco*		
	From Poor Rates. (1.)	Receipts in aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	Total Receipts. (3.)	Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor. (4.)	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity. (5)	Payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (6.)	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33. (7)	Cons Exp and of cee be Jus
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1840	6,014,605	227,966	6,242,571	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	..	
1841	6,351,828	226,984	6,578,812	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	..	
1842	6,552,890	201,514	6,754,404	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	..	
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	..	
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	105,304	1,356,457	..	
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	95,397	1,279,962	..	57
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	83,298	1,297,505	..	52
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	76,385	1,334,770	..	51
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	73,439	1,391,376	..	58
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	70,252	1,381,132	..	62
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	77,582	1,321,035	..	65
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	68,545	1,392,509	..	61
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	62,830	1,344,798	..	60
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	52,818	1,406,173	..	55
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	46,569	1,481,881	..	56
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	51,503	1,598,401	..	58
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	53,544	1,577,359	..	61
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	59,164	1,776,944	..	59
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	60,473	1,916,273	..	50
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	65,088	1,915,255	..	46
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	61,139	1,936,549	..	42
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	59,509	1,925,210	..	43
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	56,783	2,026,916	..	45
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	49,793	2,075,468	..	43
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	43,290	2,163,290	..	41
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	47,065	2,133,290	550,976	41
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	42,153	2,209,184	578,494	40
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	26,999	2,511,511	595,699	38
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	28,832	2,456,578	614,893	3
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	24,526	2,564,735	658,469	4
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	27,002	2,587,896	652,591	4
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	18,079	2,708,840	648,846	3
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	26,196	2,798,344	658,489	3
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	24,068	3,041,808	704,483	
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	25,582	3,310,416	777,141	
1875	12,483,133	†711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	25,429	3,252,656	800,682	
1876	12,092,087	‡813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	27,162	3,228,770	822,053	
1877	12,049,046	¶899,128	12,948,174	7,400,034	34,805	3,334,020	887,550	
1878	12,585,677	**904,035	13,489,712	7,688,650	34,135	3,457,952	971,241	
1879	12,913,797	††957,321	13,871,118	7,829,819	36,301	3,232,226	998,142	

* Col. (8.)—These expenses now included in Col. (13).
† Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 350,355*l.*
‡ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 496,741*l.*
¶ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 560,477*l.* } Treasury Subventions and Payments in respect of Government Prope
** Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 547,351*l.*
†† Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 574,807*l.*

Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England, for the Years
ure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

- - EXPENDITURE.										
to the Poor.		C.—Expended for Purposes partly *connected* and partly *unconnected* with Relief.		Total Expenditure.	Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.		Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Expended for Medical Relief only (included in "Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor").	Years ended Lady-day.
Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and Loans repaid under the same.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.							
(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)		(16.)		(17.)	
£	£	£	£	£	Increase.	Decrease	s.	d.	£	
..	..	49,963	466,698	6,067,426	3·9	—	68	6	151,781	1840
11,664	..	43,157	527,717	6,493,172	4·0	—	65	3	154,054	1841
33,744	..	40,178	375,203	6,711,771	3·2	—	64	0	153,481	1842
16,425	..	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0	—	54	4	160,726	1843
16,980	..	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	—	4·5	51	5	166,257	1844
25,905	20,153	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3	—	49	2	174,330	1845
27,447	21,556	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	—	1·7	53	3	175,190	1846
18,115	25,041	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0	—	59	0	179,526	1847
21,965	24,329	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6	—	64	6	197,954	1848
29,375	28,564	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	—	6·3	49	1	211,181	1849
23,642	28,773	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	—	6·9	42	7	227,171	1850
25,248	28,257	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	—	8·0	39	11	209,993	1851
25,895	30,533	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	—	1·3	39	4	212,050	1852
27,576	30,994	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8	—	42	0	215,054	1853
45,729	31,622	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0	—	61	7	230,777	1854
54,727	31,418	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5	—	70	0	231,682	1855
44,503	31,247	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9	—	75	4	231,872	1856
41,256	32,767	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	—	1·8	65	3	231,623	1857
40,761	32,466	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	—	0·3	53	10	230,597	1858
46,472	32,301	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	—	5·4	42	9	233,124	1859
46,006	34,226	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	—	1·9	44	9	236,339	1860
47,730	34,910	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9	—	55	10	238,233	1861
42,520	35,976	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2	—	56	7	242,200	1862
45,662	36,586	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4	—	52	1	248,286	1863
62,653	37,509	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	—	1·6	43	2	253,204	1864
58,524	38,974	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	—	2·5	39	8	259,833	1865
55,818	37,715	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8	—	43	6	264,052	1866
44,815	39,637	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8	—	53	7½	272,225	1867
50,987	39,199	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7	—	67	6½	272,341	1868
64,378	71,213	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3	—	57	8¾	282,115	1869
63,573	69,467	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	—	0·4	46	2½	282,313	1870
73,175	70,373	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	3·2	—	49	8½	290,249	1871
112,942	75,598	54,906	533,307	12,381,278	1·5	—	57	1	290,418	1872
100,557	81,175	52,408	§649,469	12,426,566	—	3·9	57	2	288,796	1873
79,111	83,648	55,682	§773,912	12,851,007	—	0·4	60	3	286,343	1874
81,579	85,047	60,178	§816,983	12,694,208	—	2·3	50	11	‖295,096	1875
82,088	85,205	85,820	§877,308	12,636,942	—	2·0	45	5	291,351	1876
88,402	87,374	96,265	§976,543	12,998,237	0·9	—	48	2	286,930	1877
92,275	89,868	66,654	§1,121,778	13,615,297	3·9	—	56	8	298,827	1878
87,754	91,623	59,421	§1,263,738	13,693,184	1·8	—	43	7	294,333	1879

(13.)—In the years ended Lady-day 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879 respectively, the following payments
to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and are included in this column, namely, 23,540*l.*, 137,954*l.*, 131,251*l.*, 107,293*l.*
7,298*l.*, and 119,252*l.*; also the Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards during the same years of the
ns of 62,791*l.*, 99,314*l.*, 160,766*l.*, 232,526*l.*, 339,590*l.*, 429,139*l.*, and 514,281*l.*
(17.)—Inclusive of 6,646*l.*, being the disbursements for Medical Relief made by the Managers of Pauper District
ck Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Asylum District, not heretofore included in this column.

No. 58.

POOR RATES and the EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF in ENGLAND; RATE per Head, and RATE in t Pound, of both Items; and the AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT; for the Years ended at **Lady-da** **1840 to 1879** inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population estimated according to the Ratios of Increase.	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates.	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount Levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population.				Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value.				Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.		Year ende at Lady day.
				Levy.		Relief to the Poor.		Levy.		Relief to the Poor.				
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)		(5.)		(6.)		(7.)		(8.)		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
1840	15,562,000	6,014,605	4,576,965	7	8¾	5	10½	—		—		68	6	184
1841	15,911,757	6,351,828	4,760,929	7	11¾	5	11¾	2	0·4	1	6·3	65	3	184
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8	2½	6	1¾	—		—		64	0	184
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8	9	6	5¼	—		—		54	4	184
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8	4¼	6	0¾	—		—		51	5	184
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8	2	6	0¾	—		—		49	2	184
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8	0¾	5	10½	—		—		53	3	184
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8	2	6	2½	2	0·8	1	6·9	59	0	184
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9	0½	7	1¾	—		—		64	6	184
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8	9	6	7¼	—		—		49	1	184
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8	2¼	6	1	2	1·8	1	7·1	42	7	185
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7	6¾	5	6½	—		—		39	11	185
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7	2½	5	4½	—		—		39	4	185
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7	1	5	4½	—		—		42	0	185
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7	6	5	8	—		—		61	7	185
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8	4¼	6	3	—		—		70	0	185
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8	7¼	6	3¾	2	3·4	1	8·1	75	4	185
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8	5¼	6	1¾	—		—		65	3	185
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8	5½	6	0¾	—		—		53	10	185
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8	3½	5	8¼	—		—		42	9	185
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7	9¼	5	6	—		—		44	9	186
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7	10¾	5	9	—		—		55	10	186
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,525	8	5	6	0	—		—		56	7	186
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8	4	6	4½	—		—		52	1	186
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9	1¾	6	2½	—		—		43	2	186
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9	0	6	0	—		—		39	8	186
1866	21,100,000	9,573,772	6,439,517	9	1	6	1¼	2	0·5	1	4·5	43	6	186
1867	21,320,000	10,303,665	6,959,840	9	8	6	6¼	—		—		53	7½	186
1868	21,540,000	11,054,513	7,498,059	10	3¼	6	11½	2	2·4	1	5·9	67	6½	186
1869	21,760,000	11,363,656	7,673,100	10	5¼	7	0¾	—		—		58	3	186
1870	21,980,000	11,573,608	7,644,307	10	6¼	6	11½	2	2·6	1	5·6	46	2½	187
1871	22,712,266	11,610,920	7,886,724	10	2¾	6	11¼	2	1·9	1	5·6	49	8½	187
1872	23,000,000	12,100,490	8,007,403	10	6¼	6	11½	2	2·5	1	5·6	57	1	187
1873	23,300,000	12,190,600	7,692,169	10	5½	6	7¼	2	2·0	1	4·4	57	2	187
1874	23,580,000	12,342,251	7,664,957	10	5½	6	6	2	1·6	1	3·9	60	3	187
1875	23,860,000	12,483,133	7,488,481	10	5½	6	3¼	2	1·9	1	3·5	50	11	187
1876	24,160,000	12,092,087	7,335,858	10	0	6	0¾	2	0·4	1	2·8	45	5	187
1877	24,460,000	12,049,046	7,400,034	9	10¼	6	0½	1	11·2	1	2·3	48	2	187
1878	24,760,000	12,585,677	7,688,650	10	2	6	2½	1	11·6	1	2·4	56	8	187
1879	25,160,000	12,913,797	7,829,819	10	3¼	6	2¾	1	11·7	1	2·3	43	7	187

Note.—The Population of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.

No. 59.

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—REMARKS, Half Year ended Lady-day 1879.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from all the Unions, namely 649. The amount expended in these Unions during the half year was, for—

In-maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Total.
£886,932	-	£1,320,202	-	£2,207,134

The population of the places referred to was 22,706,302, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,712,266. (*a*)

Expenditure, Lady-day, half years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half years ended at Lady-day 1877, 1878, and 1879:—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Cost of In-maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of TOTAL.	Increase as compared with 1877.	Increase per Cent.
	£	£	£	£	
1877 -	851,435	1,283,573	2,135,008	—	—
1878 -	910,191	1,302,789	2,212,980	77,972	3·7
1879 -	886,932	1,320,202	2,207,134	72,126	3·4

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the three half years ended Lady-day was, in—

1877 - - - -	49*s.* 9*d.*	per imperial quarter.
1878 - - - -	51*s.* 7*d.*	” ”
1879 - - - -	39*s.* 7*d.*	” ”

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	BREAD, per 4lb. Loaf.			FLOUR, per Sack of 280 lbs.			POTATOES, per Ton.			MUTTON and BEEF, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1877	0 4	0 6¼	0 5	32 5	35 0	34 2	90 0	93 9	121 4	9 5¾	8 11½	9 4
1878	0 6	0 6½	0 6⅛	37 0	41 9	45 0	130 0	113 2	116 1½	9 5¾	8 5	9 11
1879	0 4	0 5¼	0 4½	30 0	30 11	30 0	110 0	86 0	133 4	9 8⅜	7 9½	8 3

(*continued*)

(*a*) The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, the Inns of Court, and a few other small places, which make no Return of these particulars.

Half Years ended at Lady-day	BUTTER, per lb.			CHEESE, per lb.			TEA, per lb.			SUGAR, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
1877	1 0½	1 0½	1 1	0 6¾	0 5¼	0 5½	1 5¾	1 6½	2 6	0 2¾	0 3	0 2
1878	0 9¾	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 6	0 5⅝	1 4¾	1 7¼	2 6	0 2¾	0 2¾	0 3
1879	0 8¼	0 10	1 1	0 6½	0 3¾	0 6	1 5¾	1 7	2 3	0 2½	0 2½	0 2

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relie of the Lady-day half year, 1879, with that of 1878, there was decrease of 5,846*l.*, or 0·3 per cent.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		1878.	1879.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	378,823	366,319	—	12,504	—	3·3
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	240,958	226,428	—	14,530	—	6 0
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	177,395	168,181	—	9,214	—	5·2
IV. EASTERN - -	56	149,880	139,451	—	10,429	—	7·0
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	227,618	215,630	—	11,988	—	5·3
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	226,532	235,401	8,869	—	3·5	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	130,581	126,279	—	4,302	—	3·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	214,294	248,881	34,587	—	16·1	—
IX. YORK - - -	62	177,969	189,810	11,841	—	6·7	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	104,681	105,665	984	—	0·9	—
XI. WELSH - - -	52	184,249	185,089	840	—	0·5	—
ENGLAND - -	649	2,212,980	2,207,134	—	5,846	—	0·3

elief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Paupers.

The sums disbursed by the Guardians as "Further Relief in sha of School Fees" for the education of the Out-door Pauper Children Public Elementary Schools, as well as the amount expended for "Rel in Kind" to the Out-door Paupers, are also given in this Retur It appears that out of the 649 Unions of England, 139 during t past half year administered all their Relief to Out-door Paupers money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Lady-day 1879 for Out-door Relief.			
		In Money.	In Kind.	Further Relief in shape of School Fees.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	75,046	21,724	854	97,624
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	98,896	26,326	870	126,092
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	96,767	16,849	612	114,228
IV. EASTERN - -	56	68,896	25,595	584	95,075
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	150,000	16,002	1,133	167,135
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	127,560	19.264	1,797	148,621
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	82,433	4,828	613	87,874
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	106,502	18,217	1,638	126,357
IX. YORK - - -	62	117,268	8,336	1,745	127,349
X. NORTHERN - -	39	70,747	2,068	1,254	74,069
XI. WELSH - - -	52	146,397	7,503	1,878	155,778
ENGLAND - -	649	1,140,512	166,712	12,978	1,320,202

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
12th August 1879.

No. 60.—In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half Years ended at La **1878 and 1879** respectively, in 649 Unions having a population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire P of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1879 & 1878.	
				Half Years ended at Lady-day							
				1878.			1879.				
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	164	2,284,937	199,924	67,336	267,260	195,817	62,510	258,327	—	8,933
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	17	742,155	54,877	25,059	79,936	54,445	21,274	75,719	—	4,217
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	225,537	17,624	14,003	31,627	18,433	13,840	32,273	646	—
Totals -	30	192	3,252,629	272,425	106,398	378,823	268,695	97,624	366,319	—	12,504
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	138	365,279	18,802	22,469	41,271	19,013	20,870	39,883	—	1,388
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	419	628,163	32,271	30,801	63,072	30,046	28,877	58,923	—	4,149
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	420,910	20,612	32,923	53,535	20,303	30,808	51,111	—	2,424
5. Southampton -	26	358	525,864	23,467	36,715	60,182	21,860	33,665	55,525	—	4,657
6. Berks - - -	12	241	226,540	9,839	13,059	22,898	9,114	11,872	20,986	—	1,912
Totals -	98	1,482	2,166,756	104,991	135,967	240,958	100,336	126,092	226,428	—	14,530
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	13,194	13,694	26,888	13,433	13,717	27,150	262	—
7. Hertford - -	12	165	194,612	8,622	16,420	25,042	8,209	15,672	23,881	—	1,161
8. Buckingham -	7	195	155,007	5,396	14,715	20,111	4,982	13,562	18,544	—	1,567
9. Oxford - - -	9	297	178,329	6,724	15,304	22,028	6,391	13,828	20,219	—	1,809
10. Northampton -	12	332	248,228	7,488	24,119	31,607	7,091	23,106	30,197	—	1,410
11. Huntingdon -	3	88	58,046	2,144	3,760	5,904	1,810	3,371	5,181	—	723
12. Bedford - -	6	138	151,539	5,147	13,251	18,398	5,238	12,317	17,555	—	843
13. Cambridge - -	9	176	192,033	7,622	19,895	27,417	6,799	18,655	25,454	—	1,963
Totals -	64	1,449	1,442,648	56,337	121,058	177,395	53,953	114,228	168,181	—	9,214
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex - - -	17	372	440,878	20,690	36,907	57,597	20,487	34,908	55,395	—	2,202
15. Suffolk - - -	17	525	347,210	10,040	24,947	34,987	9,843	22,334	32,177	—	2,810
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	430,638	15,242	42,054	57,296	14,046	37,833	51,879	—	5,417
Totals -	56	1,641	1,218,726	45,972	103,908	149,880	44,376	95,075	139,451	—	10,429
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts - - -	17	318	244,667	9,822	26,169	35,991	8,976	22,709	31,685	—	4,306
18. Dorset - - -	12	288	189,000	4,598	19,905	24,503	4,374	17,879	22,253	—	2,250
19. Devon - - -	20	475	605,881	15,654	55,441	71,095	14,326	54,217	68,543	—	2,552
20. Cornwall - -	13	221	356,266	6,939	25,262	32,201	6,420	25,160	31,580	—	621
21. Somerset - -	17	496	482,642	15,469	48,359	63,828	14,399	47,170	61,569	—	2,259
Totals -	79	1,798	1,878,456	52,482	175,136	227,618	48,495	167,135	215,630	—	11,988
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	488,760	19,603	36,209	55,812	19,330	36,689	56,019	207	—
23. Hereford - -	8	254	121,985	4,751	9,023	13,774	4,350	8,759	13,109	—	665
24. Salop - - -	15	301	267,003	8,076	7,591	15,667	8,321	7,434	15,755	88	—

AINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Lady-day 1878 and 187**
respectively, &c.—*continued.*

ISIONS and NION-UNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1879 & 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
				Half Years ended at Lady-day									
				1878.			1879.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
ST MIDLAND *ontinued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
ford	17	280	877,435	24,226	44,224	68,450	24,444	52,256	76,700	8,250	—	12·1	—
cester	11	234	336,276	9,580	14,348	23,928	9,263	14,491	23,754	—	174	—	0·7
wick	14	272	630,472	22,519	26,382	48,901	21,072	28,992	50,064	1,163	—	2·4	—
Totals	82	1,704	2,721,931	88,755	137,777	226,532	86,780	148,621	235,401	8,869	—	3·5	—
TH MIDLAND.													
ester	11	351	275,171	9,773	15,263	25,036	9,178	14,399	23,577	—	1,459	—	5·8
land	2	67	23,385	940	1,814	2,754	859	1,619	2,478	—	276	—	10·0
coln	14	757	428,051	11,757	40,303	52,060	11,257	38,605	49,862	—	2,198	—	4·2
tingham	9	307	355,404	10,053	17,896	27,949	9,595	16,980	26,575	—	1,374	—	4·9
oy	9	279	324,900	7,759	15,023	22,782	7,516	16,271	23,787	1,005	—	4·4	—
Totals	45	1,761	1,406,911	40,282	90,299	130,581	38,405	87,874	126,279	—	4,302	—	3·3
H. WESTERN.													
ster	12	474	539,351	14,345	20,571	34,916	13,376	23,614	36,990	2,074	—	5·9	—
caster	30	480	2,849,048	105,731	73,647	179,378	109,148	102,743	211,891	32,513	—	18·1	—
Totals	42	954	3,388,399	120,076	94,218	214,294	122,524	126,357	248,881	34,587	—	16·1	—
. YORK.													
t Riding	35	708	1,854,172	45,118	81,510	126,628	44,480	91,100	135,580	8,952	—	7·1	—
t Riding	10	374	306,410	10,131	14,674	24,805	10,570	16,316	26,886	2,081	—	8·4	—
th Riding	17	506	284,010	7,128	19,408	26,536	7,411	19,933	27,344	808	—	3·0	—
Totals	62	1,588	2,444,592	62,377	115,592	177,969	62,461	127,349	189,810	11,841	—	6·7	—
ORTHERN.													
ham	15	301	693,012	17,128	36,560	53,688	16,125	38,872	54,997	1,309	—	2·4	—
thumberland	12	541	386,646	10,270	20,793	31,063	9,057	20,651	29,708	—	1,355	—	4·4
nberland	9	209	220,253	5,141	10,488	15,629	5,007	11,055	16,062	433	—	2·8	—
stmorland	3	110	65,130	1,489	2,812	4,301	1,407	3,491	4,898	597	—	13·9	—
Totals	39	1,161	1,365,041	34,028	70,653	104,681	31,596	74,069	105,665	984	—	0·9	—
. WELSH.													
nmouth	6	164	219,708	7,164	18,292	25,456	6,395	19,848	26,243	787	—	3·1	—
th Wales	27	647	765,502	17,250	81,057	98,307	14,799	84,313	99,112	805	—	0·8	—
th Wales	19	374	435,003	8,052	52,434	60,486	8,117	51,617	59,734	—	752	—	1·2
Totals	52	1,185	1,420,213	32,466	151,783	184,249	29,311	155,778	185,089	840	—	0·5	—
of Unions in nd	649	14,915	22,706,302	910,191	1,302,789	2,212,980	886,932	1,320,202	2,207,134	—	5,846	—	0·3
of the King-	- -	5	5,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
of England	- -	14,920*	22,712,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

No. 61.

REMARKS ON THE RETURNS OF IN AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—Half Year ended MICHAELMAS 1879.

Number Unions returned.

THE Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from 649 Unions. The amount expended in these Unions during the half year ended Michaelmas 1879 was, for—

In-maintenance.		Out-door Relief.		Total.
£828,882	-	£1,352,621	-	£2,181,503

The population of the places referred to was 22,706,302, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,712,266.*

Expenditure, Michaelmas half years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the half years ended at Michaelmas 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Cost of In-Maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of TOTAL.	Increase as compared with 1877.	Increase per Cent.
	£	£	£	£	£
1877 -	819,768	1,312,377	2,132,145	—	—
1878 -	839,829	1,316,645	2,156,474	24,329	1·1
1879 -	828,882	1,352,621	2,181,503	49,358	2·3

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was, in—

1877 - - -	61*s.* 9*d.*	per imperial quarter.
1878 - - - -	47*s.* 4*d.*	,, ,,
1879 - - - -	44*s.* 2*d.*	,, ,,

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmund's, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:—

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	BREAD, per 4 lb. Loaf.			FLOUR, per Sack of 280 lbs.			POTATOES, per Ton.			MUTTON and BEEF, per Stone of 14 lbs.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1877	0 5	0 7	0 5¾	41 10	45 6	41 8	130 0	112 1	141 8	9 9¼	9 0½	10 6
1878	0 4	0 6	0 5⅜	33 6	36 10	37 6	140 0	109 0	146 8	10 0	8 10¾	9 11
1879	0 4	0 5¾	0 4½	30 0	31 9	31 8	100 0	108 6	No Contract.	9 0½	7 10	8 6

(*continued*)

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* The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, and a few other small places.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	BUTTER, per lb.			CHEESE, per lb			TEA per lb.			SUGAR, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1877	0 10½	0 11¾	1 3	0 6½	0 6¼	0 5⅞	1 5½	1 6	2 6	0 3	0 3¼	0 3½
1878	0 8½	0 10¾	0 11¼	0 6	0 5½	0 5¼	1 6	1 5½	2 6	0 2½	0 2¾	0 2½
1879	0 7¼	0 9	1 0½	0 4	0 4	0 5½	1 6	1 6½	2 1½	0 2¼	0 2½	0 2½

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half year 1879 with that of 1878, there was an increase of 25,029*l.*, or 1·2 per cent.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended Michaelmas		Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		1878.	1879.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	355,948	349,093	—	6,855	—	1·9
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	224,892	214,425	—	10,467	—	4·7
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	167,671	161,670	—	6,001	—	3·6
IV. EASTERN - -	56	141,733	134,713	—	7,020	—	5·0
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	224,137	215,954	—	8,183	—	3·7
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	227,969	236,907	8,938	—	3·9	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	127,705	127,735	30	—	0·0	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	214.325	250,382	36,057	—	16·8	—
IX. YORK - - -	62	181,591	191,651	10,060	—	5·5	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	102,266	109,941	7,675	—	7·5	—
XI. WELSH - -	52	188,237	189,032	795	—	0·4	—
ENGLAND - -	649	2,156,474	2,181,503	25,029	—	1·2	—

Relief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Paupers.

The sums disbursed by the Guardians as "Further Relief in shape of School Fees" for the education of the Out-door Pauper Children in public elementary schools, as well as the amount expended for "Relief in Kind" to the Out-door Paupers, are also given in this Return. It appears that out of the 649 Unions of England, 146 during the past half year administered all their relief to Out-door Paupers in money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Michaelmas 1879 for Out-door Relief.			
		In Money.	In Kind.	Further Relief in shape of School Fees.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	76,717	18,242	911	95,870
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	100,563	24,358	893	125,814
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	97,479	16,481	702	114,662
IV. EASTERN - -	56	68,959	25,751	589	95,299
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	153,511	16,204	1,318	171,033
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	132,396	18,924	1,927	153,247
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	86,060	4,967	737	91,764
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	115,009	15,296	2,777	133,082
IX. YORK - -	62	121,420	8,309	2,288	132,017
X. NORTHERN -	39	75,172	2,512	1,655	79,339
XI. WELSH - -	52	151,700	6,680	2,114	160,494
ENGLAND - -	649	1,178,986	157,724	15,911	1,352,621

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
20th January 1880.

N-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, Half Years ended at **Michaelmas**
3 and 1879 respectively, in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire
lation of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

ISIONS and NION-NTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1879 & 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
				1878.			1879.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
ETROPOLIS.				£	£	£	£	£	£				
lesex (part) -	22	164	2,284,937	186,223	64,557	250,780	183,446	60,462	243,908	—	6,872	—	2·7
ey (part) -	5	17	742,155	51,695	23,990	75,685	53,384	22,175	75,559	—	126	—	0·2
(part) - -	3	11	225,537	16,327	13,156	29,483	16,393	13,233	29,626	143	—	0·5	—
Totals -	30	192	3,252,629	254,245	101,703	355,948	253,223	95,870	349,093	—	6,855	1·9	—
H EASTERN.													
ey (part) -	11	138	365,279	16,822	21,901	38,723	16,952	19,830	36,782	—	1,941	—	5·0
(part) - -	26	419	628,163	27,625	30,229	57,854	26,002	29,292	55,294	—	2,560	—	4·4
ex - - -	23	326	420,910	17,959	32,513	50,472	19,239	31,099	50,338	—	134	—	0·3
hampton -	26	359	526,298	20,878	36,318	57,196	18,793	34,488	53,281	—	3,915	—	6·8
s - - -	12	239	225,038	8,334	12,313	20,647	7,625	11,105	18,730	—	1,917	—	9·3
Totals -	98	1,481	2,165,688	91,618	133,274	224,892	88,611	125,814	214,425	—	10,467	—	4·7
TH MIDLAND.													
llesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	12,131	13,640	25,771	12,103	13,333	25,436	—	335	—	1·3
ford - -	12	165	194,612	7,617	16,259	23,876	7,042	15,795	22,837	—	1,039	—	4·4
ingham -	7	195	155,007	4,357	14,098	18,455	4,304	13,455	17,759	—	696	—	3·8
rd - - -	9	298	179,397	5,836	15,008	20,844	5,341	14,193	19,534	—	1,310	—	6·3
hampton -	12	332	248,228	6,600	23,573	30,173	6,307	23,346	29,653	—	520	—	1·7
tingdon -	3	88	58,046	1,821	3,555	5,376	1,535	3,458	4,993	—	383	—	7·1
ord - -	6	138	151,539	4,378	12,583	16,961	4,483	12,105	16,588	—	373	—	2·2
bridge - -	9	176	192,033	6,160	20,055	26,215	5,893	18,977	24,870	—	1,345	—	5·1
Totals -	64	1,450	1,443,716	48,900	118,771	167,671	47,008	114,662	161,670	—	6,001	—	3·6
EASTERN.													
x - - -	17	372	440,878	18,550	35,794	54,344	17,838	34,649	52,487	—	1,857	—	3·4
lk - - -	17	525	347,210	9,096	24,240	33,336	9,087	22,190	31,277	—	2,059	—	6·2
olk - - -	22	744	430,638	13,230	40,823	54,053	12,489	38,460	50,949	—	3,104	—	5·7
Totals -	56	1,641	1,218,726	40,876	100,857	141,733	39,414	95,299	134,713	—	7,020	—	5·0
H WESTERN.													
s - - -	17	318	244,667	8,378	24,632	33,010	7,973	22,331	30,304	—	2,706	—	8·2
et - - -	12	288	189,000	4,117	19,296	23,413	4,062	18,406	22,468	—	945	—	4·0
on - - -	20	475	605,881	15,062	56,402	71,464	13,658	55,443	69,101	—	2,363	—	3·3
wall - -	13	221	356,266	6,883	26,350	33,233	6,223	26,675	32,898	—	335	—	1·0
erset - -	17	496	482,642	14,660	48,357	63,017	13,005	48,178	61,183	—	1,834	—	2·9
Totals -	79	1,798	1,878,456	49,100	175,037	224,137	44,921	171,033	215,954	—	8,183	—	3·7
T MIDLAND.													
cester - -	17	363	488,760	18,908	36,663	55,571	18,101	37,024	55,125	—	446	—	0·8
eford - -	8	254	121,985	4,545	9,157	13,702	4,075	9,336	13,411	—	291	—	2·1
p - - -	15	301	267,003	8,061	7,804	15,865	7,843	7,707	15,550	—	315	—	2.0

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 1878 and**
respectively, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.						Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1879 & 1878.		Di
				Half Years ended at Michaelmas								
				1878.			1879.					
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
25. Stafford	17	280	877,435	23,883	47,773	71,656	24,145	54,752	78,897	7,241	—	10·
26. Worcester	11	234	336,276	8,771	14,866	23,637	8,828	16,051	24,879	1,242	—	5·
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	21,085	26,453	47,538	20,668	28,377	49,045	1,507	—	3·
Totals	82	1,704	2,721,931	85,253	142,716	227,969	83,660	153,247	236,907	8,938	—	3·
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.												
28. Leicester	11	351	275,171	9,009	15,454	24,463	8,630	15,066	23,696	—	767	—
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	791	1,849	2,640	729	1,641	2,370	—	270	—
30. Lincoln	14	757	428,051	10,123	40,122	50,245	10,063	39,486	49,549	—	696	—
31. Nottingham	9	307	355,404	9,812	17,074	26,886	9,527	17,552	27,079	193	—	0·
32. Derby	9	279	324,900	7,089	16,382	23,471	7,022	18,019	25,041	1,570	—	6·
Totals	45	1,761	1,406,911	36,824	90,881	127,705	35,971	91,764	127,735	30	—	0·
VIII. NH. WESTERN.												
33. Chester	12	474	539,351	13,525	22,185	35,710	12,717	25,792	38,509	2,799	—	7·
34. Lancaster	30	480	2,849,048	99,827	78,788	178,615	104,583	107,290	211,873	33,258	—	18·
Totals	42	954	3,388,399	113,352	100,973	214,325	117,300	133,082	250,382	36,057	—	16·
IX. YORK.												
35. West Riding	35	708	1,854,172	43,098	87,249	130,347	42,399	95,334	137,733	7,386	—	5·
36. East Riding	10	374	306,410	9,260	15,284	24,544	10,117	16,918	27,035	2,491	—	10·
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	6,419	20,281	26,700	7,119	19,765	26,883	183	—	0·
Totals	62	1,588	2,444,592	58,777	122,814	181,591	59,634	132,017	191,651	10,060	—	5·
X. NORTHERN.												
38. Durham	15	301	693,012	15,464	36,989	52,453	16,114	43,496	59,610	7,157	—	13·
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	9,523	20,239	29,762	8,291	21,091	29,382	—	380	—
40. Cumberland	9	209	220,253	4,864	10,776	15,640	4,837	11,614	16,451	811	—	5·
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	1,423	2,988	4,411	1,360	3,138	4,498	87	—	2·
Totals	39	1,161	1,365,041	31,274	70,992	102,266	30,602	79,339	109,941	7,675	—	7·
XI. WELSH.												
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	6,945	20,295	27,240	6,314	20,964	27,278	38	—	0·
43. South Wales	27	647	765,502	14,859	85,417	100,276	14,018	86,319	100,337	61	—	0·
44. North Wales	19	374	435,003	7,806	52,915	60,721	8,206	53,211	61,417	696	—	1·
Totals	52	1,185	1,420,213	29,610	158,627	188,237	28,538	160,494	189,032	795	—	0·
TOTALS of Unions in England	649	14,915	22,706,302	839,829	1,316,645	2,156,474	828,882	1,352,621	2,181,503	25,029	—	1·
Residue of the Kingdom	- -	5	5,964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS of England	- -	14,920*	22,712,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

*Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

Appendix D.

Number of Paupers Relieved.

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No. 63.

PAUPERISM.—REMARKS ON THE RETURNS OF PAUPERISM, 1st January 1879.

Pauperism, 1st January.

THE present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 649 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,706,302; and the total number of paupers on the 1st January 1879 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	GROSS TOTAL.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January.	NET TOTAL.
179,541	625,691	805,232	152	805,080

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 28, or 3·5 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first Table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

TABLE I.

PAUPERS, 1st January 1879.	IN-DOOR.		OUT-DOOR.		TOTAL.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	9,155	49,745	24,480	75,470	158,850
Females (Adult) -	13,495	33,567	71,803	190,847	309,712
Children under 16 -	16,751	36,565	185,895	33,197	272,408
Vagrants - -	4,196	—	458	—	4,651
Insane, viz.:					
Males - -	—	6,613	—	18,969*	25,582
Females -	—	8,767	—	24,135*	32,902
Children -	—	687	—	437*	1,124
TOTAL -	43,597	135,944	282,636	343,055	805,232

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Second Table. Comparison of 1st January 1879 and 1878.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st January 1879 with ose at the same date in 1878, the figures stand thus:—

Table II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st January	1878	649	171,421	576,390	747,811
	1879		179,541	625,539	805,080

* Exclusive of those who on the 1st January were in receipt of In-door as well as Out-door elief, and therefore already enumerated with the In-door paupers.

Third Table.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the st of January 1878 and 1879, with the increase, is exhibited in the ext Table.

Table III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1878	649	747,811	—		—	
	1879		805,080	57,269	—	7·7	—

Fourth Table.

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st January 1878 nd 1879 is shown by the next Table.

Table IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1878	649	97,927	—		—	
	1879		118,933	21,006	—	21·5	—

ocal Government Board,
5th May 1879.

Frederick Purdy,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 64.—RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY, In-door and Out-door
the entire Population of

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.									
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	
I. THE METROPOLIS.													
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	164	2,284,937	1,347	1,797	2,148	8,809	9,807	6,367	1,482	1,916	241	43
2.*Surrey (part) - -	5	17	742,155	330	405	509	2,405	2,384	2,910	438	549	49	12
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	225,537	224	234	86	667	782	1,201	74	93	15	7
Totals - -	30	192	3,252,629	1,901	2,436	2,743	11,881	12,973	10,478	1,994	2,558	305	62
II. SOUTH EASTERN.													
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	138	365,279	60	115	177	1,232	681	825	53	87	11	20
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	419	628,163	435	530	695	1,685	861	973	123	193	10	15
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	420,910	265	256	428	1,197	565	712	111	153	15	21
5. Southampton -	26	358	525,864	296	430	392	1,238	626	977	139	195	10	9
6. Berks - - -	12	241	226,540	132	173	172	560	243	437	48	61	..	7
Totals - -	98	1,482	2,166,756	1,188	1,504	1,864	5,912	2,976	3,924	474	689	46	74
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.													
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	107	131	127	709	387	524	38	43	3	9
7. Hertford - -	12	165	194,612	108	106	136	644	228	302	33	36	4	8
8. Buckingham - -	7	195	155,007	27	74	133	375	162	199	25	30	1	4
9. Oxford - - -	9	297	178,329	105	104	139	372	191	283	53	73	1	8
10. Northampton -	12	332	248,228	82	88	146	444	199	367	53	90	5	3
11. Huntingdon - -	3	88	58,046	20	36	64	151	70	89	6	8	..	2
12. Bedford - -	6	138	151,539	76	73	122	347	126	194	21	37	..	6
13. Cambridge -	9	176	192,033	114	121	182	494	167	358	32	43	1	2
Totals - -	64	1,449	1,442,648	639	733	1,049	3,536	1,530	2,316	261	360	15	45
IV. EASTERN.													
14. Essex - - -	17	372	440,878	160	257	366	1,431	632	851	84	119	14	11
15. Suffolk - - -	17	525	347,210	193	238	291	679	259	481	80	84	5	5
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	430,638	222	329	483	731	311	499	105	145	4	4
Totals - -	56	1,641	1,218,726	575	824	1,140	2,841	1,202	1,831	269	348	23	21
V. SOUTH WESTERN.													
17. Wilts - - -	17	318	244,667	109	185	277	539	261	434	66	96	4	3
18. Dorset - - -	12	288	189,000	52	110	147	313	142	236	29	52	2	3
19. Devon - - -	20	475	605,881	94	334	440	918	653	710	135	189	8	6
20. Cornwall - -	13	221	356,266	16	235	318	389	355	408	32	57	1	
21. Somerset - -	17	496	482,642	137	259	355	1,018	554	649	133	190	12	7
Totals - -	79	1,798	1,878,456	408	1,123	1,537	3,177	1,965	2,437	395	584	27	21
VI. WEST MIDLAND.													
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	488,760	390	443	459	1,090	613	675	199	298	11	11
23. Hereford - -	8	254	121,985	65	81	114	279	95	249	21	37	2	3
24. Salop - - -	15	301	267,003	61	125	181	634	235	448	52	126	6	3

uary 1879, in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons ;
,712,266 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.											Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION COUNTIES.
ODIED.		NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.				
	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.						
													I. THE METROPOLIS.
27	9,347	2,167	9,645	1,123	1,999	3,061	22	46	32,461	3	66,803	1.*Middlesex (part).
72	3,821	854	3,783	373	638	898	15	..	12,441	..	22,542	2.*Surrey (part).
24	1,641	471	2,013	463	216	298	3	..	5,887	..	9,334	3.*Kent (part).
23	14,809	3,492	15,441	1,959	2,853	4,257	40	46	50,789	3	98,679	- - Totals.
												II. SOUTH EASTERN.
07	2,702	1,113	2,679	463	265	457	11	..	8,973	7	12,413	2.*Surrey (part).
28	4,238	1,691	4,738	592	609	773	12	7	14,512	3	20,172	3.*Kent (part).
17	3,789	1,953	4,341	699	388	504	14	1	13,647	..	17,567	4. Sussex.
28	4,207	2,191	5,801	970	461	637	18	..	16,490	..	20,885	5. Southampton.
91	1,600	842	1,695	264	279	334	6	22	6,101	..	8,000	6. Berks.
71	16,536	7,790	19,254	2,988	2,002	2,705	61	30	59,723	10	79,037	- - Totals.
												III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
29	2,310	615	1,913	252	200	368	1	..	6,865	..	9,027	1.*Middlesex (part).
92	1,855	1,154	2,640	401	191	251	7	2	7,522	..	9,206	7. Hertford.
82	1,152	938	2,100	265	151	251	1	..	5,468	..	6,534	8. Buckingham.
42	1,292	1,137	2,350	465	202	270	5	..	6,347	..	7,753	9. Oxford.
33	1,891	1,438	3,092	331	232	272	5	1	8,207	..	9,715	10. Northampton.
86	233	263	559	39	64	65	..	..	1,339	..	1,808	11. Huntingdon.
51	1,325	1,006	2,045	337	165	172	19	..	5,688	..	6,750	12. Bedford.
38	1,805	1,163	2,983	317	180	208	..	7	7,674	7	9,201	13. Cambridge.
53	11,863	7,714	17,682	2,407	1,385	1,857	38	10	49,110	7	59,994	- - Totals.
												IV. EASTERN.
01	4,415	2,145	4,691	705	413	596	10	21	15,287	7	19,313	14. Essex.
76	2,833	1,985	3,981	649	297	397	6	..	11,598	6	13,961	15. Suffolk.
61	3,490	2,681	6,458	933	350	553	12	..	16,571	4	19,436	16. Norfolk.
38	10,738	6,811	15,130	2,287	1,060	1,546	28	21	43,456	17	52,710	- - Totals.
												V. SOUTH WESTERN.
97	2,067	1,843	3,881	572	304	395	10	4	10,144	..	12,152	17. Wilts.
13	1,624	1,473	3,314	600	194	244	3	..	8,211	2	9,323	18. Dorset.
33	4,383	4,142	9,647	1,658	472	719	26	7	23,338	39	26,847	19. Devon.
67	3,193	1,668	4,813	877	239	351	1	..	12,737	..	14,549	20. Cornwall.
25	4,420	3,748	8,116	1,550	449	574	21	15	20,924	..	24,309	21. Somerset.
35	15,687	12,874	29,771	5,257	1,658	2,283	61	26	75,354	41	87,180	- - Totals.
												VI. WEST MIDLAND.
81	4,167	2,496	5,858	1,230	458	550	16	..	16,824	..	21,113	22. Gloucester.
98	917	734	1,428	241	165	186	6	..	4,066	..	5,045	23. Hereford.
61	1,044	602	1,484	266	237	303	9	..	4,419	..	6,318	24. Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st Januar**
Engl

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.									
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*													
25. Stafford - -	17	280	877,435	398	540	729	1,488	652	1,106	209	266	29	2
26. Worcester - -	11	234	336,276	120	185	246	663	291	394	42	88	8	
27. Warwick - -	14	272	630,472	207	333	450	1,617	911	798	187	228	20	1
Totals - -	82	1,704	2,721,931	1,241	1,707	2,179	5,771	2,797	3,670	710	1,043	76	5
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.													
28. Leicester - -	11	351	275,171	153	189	266	513	216	299	85	72	4	
29. Rutland - -	2	67	23,385	9	21	37	64	16	9	4	1	..	
30. Lincoln - - -	14	757	428,051	69	121	206	881	322	431	69	116	4	
31. Nottingham - -	9	307	355,404	141	178	171	584	256	242	83	115	8	
32. Derby - - -	9	279	324,900	144	153	186	419	186	302	71	81	1	
Totals - -	45	1,761	1,406,911	516	662	866	2,461	996	1,283	312	385	17	2
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.													
33. Chester - - -	12	474	539,351	223	277	355	716	405	616	98	167	11	
34. Lancaster - -	30	480	2,849,048	1,054	1,750	1,971	6,213	5,292	4,014	1,143	1,377	98	3
Totals - -	42	954	3,388,399	1,277	2,027	2,326	6,929	5,697	4,630	1,241	1,544	109	4
IX. YORK.													
35. West Riding - -	35	708	1,854,172	811	877	877	2,451	990	1,628	416	530	30	3
36. East Riding - -	10	374	306,410	52	131	194	686	399	565	78	110	8	
37. North Riding -	17	506	284,010	68	100	134	355	160	326	37	42	3	
Totals - -	62	1,588	2,444,592	931	1,108	1,205	3,492	1,549	2,519	531	682	41	4
X. NORTHERN.													
38. Durham - -	15	301	693,012	117	352	436	1,004	518	884	95	144	7	1
39. Northumberland -	12	541	386,646	34	183	242	597	447	522	64	82	3	
40. Cumberland - -	9	209	220,253	94	153	213	334	161	257	49	55	3	
41. Westmorland -	3	110	65,130	21	22	41	96	33	66	18	17	..	
Totals - -	39	1,161	1,365,041	266	710	932	2,031	1,159	1,729	226	298	13	2
XI. WELSH.													
42. Monmouth - -	6	164	219,708	61	116	174	456	162	411	26	43	2	
43. South Wales -	27	647	765,502	118	341	468	793	395	976	76	101	9	
44. North Wales - -	19	374	435,003	34	204	268	465	166	361	98	132	4	
Totals - -	52	1,185	1,420,213	213	661	910	1,714	723	1,748	200	276	15	
TOTALS of Unions in England - -	649	14,915	22,706,302	9,155	13,495	16,751	49,745	33,567	36,565	6,613	8,767	687	4,1
Residue of the Kingdom - - -	..	5	5,964	No Return.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS of England -	..	14,920*	22,712,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Number of Parishes corrected up to 1st January 1879.

ions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons ; the entire Population of
6—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR.									Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
ODIED.	NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total.			
Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
											VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
10,953	3,339	6,585	1,613	638	658	13	6	29,972	6	35,583	25. Stafford.
2,272	1,253	2,651	561	318	417	16	..	8,536	..	10,647	26. Worcester.
4,515	1,633	3,823	1,021	743	934	20	..	15,037	..	19,919	27. Warwick.
23,868	10,057	21,829	4,932	2,559	3,048	80	6	78,854	6	98,625	- - Totals.
											VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
1,617	977	2,112	307	330	361	6	5	6,421	..	8,292	28. Leicester.
153	93	220	14	28	20	..	..	611	..	784	29. Rutland.
2,746	2,183	5,256	786	329	412	3	18	13,142	2	15,381	30. Lincoln.
2,016	1,237	2,740	452	285	348	1	10	8,022	6	9,857	31. Nottingham.
2,119	1,025	2,143	339	246	244	8	18	7,132	..	8,719	32. Derby.
8,651	5,515	12,471	1,898	1,218	1,385	18	51	35,328	8	43,033	- - Totals.
											VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
3,629	1,068	2,871	658	432	489	4	12	11,059	..	13,991	33. Chester.
28,504	3,549	10,176	1,778	1,780	2,094	35	56	64,412	9	87,666	34. Lancaster.
32,133	4,617	13,047	2,436	2,212	2,583	39	68	75,471	9	101,657	- - Totals.
											IX. YORK.
17,524	3,966	10,597	1,478	1,149	1,294	22	16	44,854	1	53,826	35. West Riding.
2,110	895	2,393	438	220	224	1	..	7,214	..	9,473	36. East Riding.
2,434	993	2,405	397	250	252	1	4	7,789	11	9,051	37. North Riding.
22,068	5,854	15,395	2,313	1,619	1,770	24	20	59,857	12	72,350	- - Totals.
											X. NORTHERN.
8,620	1,452	3,962	693	465	390	3	25	20,053	1	23,733	38. Durham.
3,192	794	2,792	357	343	323	4	13	9,266	..	11,485	39. Northumberland.
2,029	572	1,813	288	185	185	1	23	6,001	..	7,345	40. Cumberland.
422	188	389	95	50	57	..	21	1,503	..	1,826	41. Westmorland.
14,263	3,006	8,956	1,433	1,043	955	8	82	36,823	1	44,389	- - Totals.
											XI. WELSH.
2,405	1,199	2,797	854	250	308	6	20	9,031	..	10,519	42. Monmouth.
9,157	3,880	10,918	2,687	777	983	23	78	32,993	13	36,274	43. South Wales.
3,717	2,661	8,156	1,746	333	455	11	..	18,902	25	20,633	44. North Wales.
15,279	7,740	21,871	5,287	1,360	1,746	40	98	60,926	38	67,426	- - Totals.
185,895	75,470	190,847	33,197	18,969	24,135	437	458	625,691	152	805,080	TOTALS of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTALS of England.

No. 65.—PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1878 and** in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1879 and 1878.		Diff C
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1878.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1879.					
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc
I. THE METROPOLIS.										
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	33,710	33,054	66,764	34,345	32,458	66,803	39	—	0·
2.*Surrey (part)	5	9,809	13,126	22,935	10,101	12,441	22,542	—	393	—
3.*Kent (part)	3	3,076	5,662	8,738	3,447	5,887	9,334	596	—	6·
Totals	30	46,595	51,842	98,437	47,893	50,786	98,679	242	—	0·
II. SOUTH EASTERN.										
2.*Surrey (part)	11	3,157	8,956	12,113	3,447	8,966	12,413	300	—	2·
3.*Kent (part)	26	5,536	14,115	19,651	5,663	14,509	20,172	521	—	2·
4. Sussex	23	3,687	13,668	17,355	3,920	13,647	17,567	212	—	1·
5. Southampton	26	4,371	17,627	21,998	4,395	16,490	20,885	—	1,113	—
6. Berks	12	1,909	6,236	8,145	1,899	6,101	8,000	—	145	—
Totals	98	18,660	60,602	79,262	19,324	59,713	79,037	—	225	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.										
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	2,074	6,540	8,614	2,162	6,865	9,027	413	—	4·
7. Hertford	12	1,661	7,114	8,775	1,684	7,522	9,206	431	—	4·
8. Buckingham	7	1,016	5,696	6,712	1,066	5,468	6,534	—	178	—
9. Oxford	9	1,382	6,295	7,677	1,406	6,347	7,753	76	—	1·
10. Northampton	12	1,446	8,042	9,488	1,508	8,207	9,715	227	—	2·
11. Huntingdon	3	486	1,403	1,889	469	1,339	1,808	—	81	—
12. Bedford	6	959	5,751	6,710	1,062	5,688	6,750	40	—	0·
13. Cambridge	9	1,521	7,550	9,071	1,534	7,667	9,201	130	—	1·
Totals	64	10,545	48,391	58,936	10,891	49,103	59,994	1,058	—	1·
IV. EASTERN.										
14. Essex	17	3,993	15,169	19,162	4,033	15,280	19,313	151	—	0·
15. Suffolk	17	2,239	11,667	13,906	2,369	11,592	13,961	55	—	0·
16. Norfolk	22	2,863	16,669	19,532	2,869	16,567	19,436	—	96	—
Totals	56	9,095	43,505	52,600	9,271	43,439	52,710	110	—	0·
V. SOUTH WESTERN.										
17. Wilts	17	2,008	10,686	12,694	2,008	10,144	12,152	—	542	—
18. Dorset	12	1,051	8,653	9,704	1,114	8,209	9,323	—	381	—
19. Devon	20	3,379	23,061	26,440	3,548	23,299	26,847	407	—	1·
20. Cornwall	13	1,771	12,321	14,092	1,812	12,737	14,549	457	—	3·
21. Somerset	17	3,309	20,924	24,233	3,385	20,924	24,309	76	—	0·
Totals	79	11,518	75,645	87,163	11,867	75,313	87,180	17	—	0·
VI. WEST MIDLAND.										
22. Gloucester	17	4,098	16,471	20,569	4,289	16,824	21,113	544	—	2·
23. Hereford	8	973	3,846	4,819	979	4,066	5,045	226	—	4·
24. Salop	15	1,658	4,217	5,875	1,899	4,419	6,318	443	—	7·

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1878 and 1879,** &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and NION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1878.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
tafford - - -	17	5,111	24,607	29,718	5,617	29,966	35,583	5,865	—	19·7	—
orcester - -	11	1,988	7,648	9,636	2,111	8,536	10,647	1,011	—	10·5	—
arwick - - -	14	4,560	13,792	18,352	4,882	15,037	19,919	1,567	—	8·5	—
Totals - -	82	18,388	70,581	88,969	19,777	78,848	98,625	9,656	—	10·9	—
I. NORTH MIDLAND.											
eicester - -	11	1,870	6,390	8,260	1,871	6,421	8,292	32	—	0·4	—
utland - -	2	152	624	776	173	611	784	8	—	1·0	—
incoln - -	14	2,191	13,075	15,266	2,241	13,140	15,381	115	—	0·8	—
ottingham - -	9	1,851	7,745	9,596	1,841	8,016	9,857	261	—	2·7	—
erby - - -	9	1,509	6,339	7,848	1,587	7,132	8,719	871	—	11·1	—
Totals - -	45	7,573	34,173	41,746	7,713	35,320	43,033	1,287	—	3·1	—
I. NORTH WESTERN.											
hester - -	12	2,800	9,171	11,971	2,932	11,059	13,991	2,020	—	16·9	—
ancaster - -	30	20,824	39,997	60,821	23,263	64,403	87,666	26,845	—	44·1	—
Totals - -	42	23,624	49,168	72,792	26,195	75,462	101,657	28,865	—	39·7	—
IX. YORK.											
est Riding - -	35	8,655	38,611	47,266	8,973	44,853	53,826	6,560	—	13·9	—
ast Riding - -	10	2,060	6,425	8,485	2,259	7,214	9,473	988	—	11·6	—
orth Riding - -	17	1,276	7,452	8,728	1,273	7,778	9,051	323	—	3·7	—
Totals - -	62	11,991	52,488	64,479	12,505	59,845	72,350	7,871	—	12·2	—
X. NORTHERN.											
urham - -	15	3,275	15,908	19,183	3,681	20,052	23,733	4,550	—	23·7	—
orthumberland -	12	2,180	9,057	11,237	2,219	9,266	11,485	248	—	2·2	—
umberland - -	9	1,269	5,415	6,684	1,344	6,001	7,345	661	—	9·9	—
estmorland - -	3	339	1,054	1,393	323	1,503	1,826	433	—	31·1	—
Totals - -	39	7,063	31,434	38,497	7,567	36,822	44,389	5,892	—	15·3	—
XI. WELSH.											
onmouth - -	6	1,419	7,772	9,191	1,488	9,031	10,519	1,328	—	14·4	—
outh Wales - -	27	3,381	31,736	35,117	3,294	32,980	36,274	1,157	—	3·3	—
orth Wales - -	19	1,569	19,053	20,622	1,756	18,877	20,633	11	—	0·1	—
Totals - -	52	6,369	58,561	64,930	6,538	60,888	67,426	2,496	—	3·8	—
ALS of Unions in gland - - -	649	171,421	576,390	747,811	179,541	625,539	805,080	57,269	—	7·7	—
ue of the Kingdom -	No Return.		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
ALS of England -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 66.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Comparativ Statement, **1st January 1878 and 1879,** in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,30 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1879 and 1878.		Differenc per Cent.	
		ON 1st JANUARY 1878.			ON 1st JANUARY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	De
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	3,882	4,960	8,842	3,144	5,051	8,195	—	647	—	7·3
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	843	1,925	2,768	735	2,059	2,794	26	—	0·9	—
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	395	747	1,142	458	782	1,240	98	—	8·6	—
Totals - -	30	5,120	7,632	12,752	4,337	7,892	12,229	—	523	—	4·1
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	168	1,299	1,467	175	1,283	1,458	—	9	—	0·6
3*Kent (part) - -	26	913	1,707	2,620	965	1,852	2,817	197	—	7·5	—
4. Sussex - - -	23	445	1,853	2,298	521	1,958	2,479	181	—	7·9	—
5. Southampton -	26	707	2,356	3,063	726	2,205	2,931	—	132	—	4·3
6. Berks - - -	12	294	988	1,282	305	1,059	1,364	82	—	6·4	—
Totals - -	98	2,527	8,203	10,730	2,692	8,357	11,049	319	—	3·0	—
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	247	1,120	1,367	238	1,206	1,444	77	—	5·6	—
7. Hertford - -	12	189	892	1,081	214	1,021	1,235	154	—	14·2	—
8. Buckingham -	7	82	645	727	101	610	711	—	16	—	2·2
9. Oxford - - -	9	186	582	768	209	626	835	67	—	8·7	—
10. Northampton -	12	139	886	1,025	170	945	1,115	90	—	8·8	—
11. Huntingdon -	3	56	139	195	56	116	172	—	23	—	11·8
12. Bedford - -	6	137	585	722	149	619	768	46	—	6·4	—
13. Cambridge - -	9	272	918	1,190	235	1,011	1,246	56	—	4·7	—
Totals - -	64	1,308	5,767	7,075	1,372	6,154	7,526	451	—	6·4	—
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex - - -	17	441	2,188	2,629	417	2,291	2,708	79	—	3·0	—
15. Suffolk - - -	17	439	1,376	1,815	431	1,450	1,881	66	—	3·6	—
16. Norfolk - -	22	493	2,055	2,548	551	2,094	2,645	97	—	3·8	—
Totals - -	56	1,373	5,619	6,992	1,399	5,835	7,234	242	—	3·5	—
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts - - -	17	292	1,104	1,396	294	1,068	1,362	—	34	—	2·4
18. Dorset - - -	12	139	806	945	162	759	921	—	24	—	2·5
19. Devon - - -	20	369	2,182	2,551	428	2,284	2,712	161	—	6·3	—
20. Cornwall - -	13	220	1,507	1,727	251	1,595	1,846	119	—	6·9	—
21 Somerset - -	17	323	2,023	2,346	396	2,031	2,427	81	—	3·5	—
Totals - -	79	1,343	7,622	8,965	1,531	7,737	9,268	303	—	3·4	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester - -	17	739	1,913	2,652	833	2,049	2,882	230	—	8·7	—
23. Hereford - -	8	134	360	494	146	389	535	41	—	8·3	—
24. Salop - -	15	137	405	542	186	474	660	118	—	21·8	—

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1878 and 1879**, &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1878.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*											
25. Stafford - - -	17	712	4,046	4,758	938	6,167	7,105	2,347	—	49·3	—
26. Worcester - - -	11	243	814	1,057	305	1,048	1,353	296	—	28·0	—
27. Warwick - - -	14	549	1,801	2,350	540	2,348	2,888	538	—	22·9	—
Totals - -	82	2,514	9,339	11,853	2,948	12,475	15,423	3,570	—	30·1	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester - - -	11	355	677	1,032	342	706	1,048	16	—	1·6	—
29. Rutland - - -	2	21	78	99	30	83	113	14	—	14·1	—
30. Lincoln - - -	14	205	1,321	1,526	190	1,409	1,599	73	—	4·8	—
31. Nottingham - -	9	313	764	1,077	319	933	1,252	175	—	16·2	—
32. Derby - - - -	9	302	808	1,110	297	990	1,287	177	—	15·9	—
Totals - - -	45	1,196	3,648	4,844	1,178	4,121	5,299	455	—	9·4	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester - - -	12	459	1,179	1,638	500	1,896	2,396	758	—	46·3	—
34. Lancaster - - -	30	2,037	6,781	8,818	2,804	16,440	19,244	10,426	—	118·2	—
Totals - - -	42	2,496	7,960	10,456	3,304	18,336	21,640	11,184	—	107·0	—
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding - -	35	1,481	6,589	8,070	1,688	8,808	10,496	2,426	—	30·1	—
36. East Riding - -	10	154	737	891	183	933	1,116	225	—	25·3	—
37. North Riding - -	17	120	1,046	1,166	168	1,053	1,221	55	—	4·7	—
Totals - - -	62	1,755	8,372	10,127	2,039	10,794	12,833	2,706	—	26·7	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham - - -	15	411	3,047	3,458	469	4,443	4,912	1,454	—	42·0	—
39. Northumberland -	12	215	1,403	1,618	217	1,448	1,665	47	—	2·9	—
40. Cumberland - -	9	251	694	945	247	905	1,152	207	—	21·9	—
41. Westmorland - -	3	45	93	138	43	281	324	186	—	134·8	—
Totals - - -	39	922	5,237	6,159	976	7,077	8,053	1,894	—	30·8	—
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth - - -	6	191	1,032	1,223	177	1,192	1,369	146	—	11·9	—
43. South Wales - -	27	483	4,240	4,723	459	4,490	4,949	226	—	4·8	—
44. North Wales - -	19	179	1,849	2,028	238	1,823	2,061	33	—	1·6	—
Totals - - -	52	853	7,121	7,974	874	7,505	8,379	405	—	5·1	—
TOTALS of Unions in England - - -	649	21,407	76,520	97,927	22,650	96,283	118,933	21,006	—	21·5	—
Residue of the Kingdom -	No Return.		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 67.

PAUPERISM.—REMARKS on the RETURN of the NUMBER OF PAUPERS on the 1st July 1879.

Pauperism, 1st July.

THE present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 649 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,706,302; and the total number of paupers on the 1st July 1879 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	GROSS TOTAL.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	NET TOTAL.
166,983	605,388	772,371	165	772,206

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 29, or 3·4 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

TABLE I.

PAUPERS, 1st July 1879.	IN-DOOR.		OUT-DOOR.		TOTAL.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	6,376	42,969	18,834	73,900	142,079
Females (Adult) -	11,801	31,716	68,331	187,752	299,600
Children under 16 -	14,719	36,617	178,675	33,071	263,082
Vagrants - -	6,938	—	727	—	7,665
Insane, viz.:					
Males - -	—	6,433	—	19,261*	25,694
Females - -	—	8,637	—	24,456*	33,093
Children - -	—	777	—	381*	1,158
TOTAL -	39,834	127,149	266,567	338,821	772,371

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1879 with those at the same date in 1878, the figures stand thus :—

Second Table. Comparison of 1st July 1879 and 1878.

TABLE II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st July -	1878	649	154,162	571,668	725,830
	1879		166,983	605,223	772,206

* Exclusive of those who on the 1st July were in receipt of in-door as well as out-door relief, and therefore already enumerated with the in-door paupers.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1878 and 1879, with the increase, is exhibited in the next Table.

Third Table.

TABLE III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1878	649	725,830	—		—	
	1879		772,206	46,376	—	6·4	—

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st July 1878 and 1879 is shown by the next Table.

Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1878	649	91,008	—		—	
	1879		105,342	14,334	—	15·8	—

Local Government Board,
14th October 1879.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 68.—Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door, on
the entire Population of Engl

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.										
				Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	164	2,284,937	1,098	1,488	2,037	7,882	9,270	6,340	1,438	1,857	297	620	32,
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	17	742,155	261	370	536	2,206	2,345	3,058	422	530	70	169	9,
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	225,537	172	216	76	567	633	1,161	79	95	20	82	3,
Totals - -	30	192	3,252,629	1,531	2,074	2,649	10,655	12,248	10,559	1,939	2,482	387	871	45,
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	138	365,279	25	99	169	902	596	802	54	86	10	201	2,
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	419	628,163	222	380	466	1,385	780	907	111	188	12	217	4,
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	420,910	134	203	359	961	572	683	109	156	17	169	3,
5. Southampton - -	26	359	526,298	199	339	288	1,020	625	906	134	183	10	62	3,
6. Berks - - -	12	239	225,038	71	145	121	485	229	417	43	59	1	43	1,
Totals - -	98	1,481	2,165,688	651	1,166	1,403	4,753	2,802	3,715	451	672	50	692	16,
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	52	107	104	567	360	512	39	40	2	267	2.
7. Hertford - - -	12	165	194,612	45	83	111	484	205	289	33	36	2	284	1,
8. Buckingham - -	7	195	155,007	6	56	108	289	149	163	27	31	5	73	
9. Oxford - - -	9	298	179,397	37	80	124	309	180	275	47	70	..	83	1,
10. Northampton - -	12	332	248,228	44	76	127	344	186	363	56	85	3	102	1,
11. Huntingdon - -	3	88	58,046	9	21	40	112	66	90	6	10	..	15	
12. Bedford - -	6	138	151,539	32	43	60	238	122	183	23	33	..	68	
13. Cambridge - -	9	176	192,033	28	68	103	408	172	375	29	41	1	19	1,
Totals - -	64	1,450	1,443,716	253	534	777	2,751	1,440	2,250	260	346	13	911	9,
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex - - -	17	372	440,878	65	203	270	1,125	610	784	87	125	16	117	3,
15. Suffolk - - -	17	525	347,210	109	198	214	592	257	492	72	89	3	66	2,
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	430,638	152	291	402	642	278	484	97	159	4	60	2,
Totals - -	56	1,641	1,218,726	326	692	886	2,359	1,145	1,760	256	373	23	243	8,
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts - - -	17	318	244,667	46	164	220	451	242	412	64	96	2	56	1,
18. Dorset - - -	12	288	189,000	30	87	117	265	150	235	28	46	1	15	
19. Devon - - -	20	475	605,881	80	302	410	854	603	655	117	192	11	50	3,
20. Cornwall - - -	13	221	356,266	12	202	305	373	328	419	31	51	1	9	1,
21. Somerset - - -	17	496	482,642	73	228	336	848	543	655	133	189	7	90	3,
Totals - -	79	1,798	1,878,456	241	983	1,388	2,791	1,866	2,376	373	574	22	220	10,
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester - -	17	363	488,760	295	367	346	934	620	761	179	313	16	157	3,
23. Hereford - - -	8	254	121,985	38	71	98	221	94	253	23	34	3	77	
24. Salop - - -	15	301	267,003	28	110	144	558	231	434	48	114	6	70	1,

July 1879, in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons;
g 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.												
BLE-BODIED.		NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.							
Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
												I. THE METROPOLIS.
3,206	8,270	1,925	8,915	1,003	2,033	3,146	19	69	29,408	3	61,732	1.*Middlesex (part).
1,433	3,683	779	3,580	297	661	941	9	..	11,633	..	21,600	2.*Surrey (part).
567	1,442	438	1,943	417	213	299	1	..	5,401	..	8,502	3.*Kent (part).
5,206	13,395	3,142	14,438	1,717	2,907	4,386	29	69	46,442	3	91,834	- - Totals.
												II. SOUTH EASTERN.
880	2,409	985	2,536	449	267	464	10	..	8,240	8	11,176	2.*Surrey (part).
1,556	4,308	1,634	4,585	566	580	774	11	5	14,316	3	18,981	3.*Kent (part).
1,364	3,745	1,923	4,226	643	395	507	7	..	13,243	..	16,606	4. Sussex.
1,673	4,126	2,158	5,616	931	485	655	15	1	16,018	..	19,784	5. Southampton.
611	1,547	796	1,617	244	279	337	7	24	5,750	..	7,364	6. Berks.
6,084	16,135	7,496	18,580	2,833	2,006	2,737	50	30	57,567	11	73,911	- - Totals.
												III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
834	2,148	607	1,833	190	210	390	1	1	6,451	..	8,501	1.*Middlesex (part).
757	1,711	1,093	2,575	368	184	250	9	..	7,149	1	8,720	7. Hertford.
486	1,116	881	1,988	253	146	255	1	..	5,242	6	6,143	8. Buckingham.
447	1,284	1,062	2,213	425	200	287	5	10	6,091	..	7,296	9. Oxford.
697	1,924	1,376	3,020	277	229	268	5	..	7,988	..	9,374	10. Northampton.
101	286	247	524	33	61	64	..	..	1,350	..	1,719	11. Huntingdon.
424	1,270	917	1,946	350	149	175	7	..	5,340	..	6,142	12. Bedford.
701	1,748	1,118	2,892	336	155	193	2	6	7,371	..	8,615	13. Cambridge.
4,447	11,487	7,301	16,991	2,232	1,334	1,882	30	17	46,982	7	56,510	- - Totals.
												IV. EASTERN.
1,602	4,104	2,051	4,454	718	442	585	6	9	14,445	7	17,840	14. Essex.
1,015	2,767	1,879	3,835	619	289	401	2	..	11,123	4	13,211	15. Suffolk.
1,596	3,533	2,578	6,304	878	335	546	4	3	16,299	..	18,868	16. Norfolk.
4,213	10,404	6,508	14,593	2,215	1,066	1,532	12	12	41,867	11	49,919	- - Totals.
												V. SOUTH WESTERN.
790	2,121	1,754	3,651	527	310	384	7	12	9,782	..	11,535	17. Wilts.
614	1,648	1,443	3,247	580	188	242	3	..	8,100	5	9,069	18. Dorset.
1,753	4,240	4,040	9,408	1,683	500	701	20	3	22,737	38	25,973	19. Devon.
1,336	3,105	1,644	4,741	914	241	355	2	..	12,568	..	14,299	20. Cornwall.
1,577	4,365	3,692	7,952	1,538	463	597	16	12	20,592	1	23,693	21. Somerset.
6,070	15,479	12,573	28,999	5,242	1,702	2,279	48	27	73,779	44	84,569	- - Totals.
												VI. WEST MIDLAND.
1,574	4,189	2,407	5,725	1,261	467	568	20	1	16,612	..	20,600	22. Gloucester.
294	920	701	1,364	243	169	203	5	..	3,992	..	4,904	23. Hereford.
370	1,076	590	1,372	257	254	309	1	2	4,332	..	6,075	24. Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR, on the **1st July 1**
England

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.									
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*													
25. Stafford - - -	17	280	877,435	335	546	701	1,380	614	1,132	199	274	27	278
26. Worcester - -	11	234	336,276	86	184	270	550	292	413	42	81	6	176
27. Warwick - - -	14	272	630,472	120	301	412	1,420	903	823	200	213	22	122
Totals - -	82	1,704	2,721,931	902	1,579	1,971	5,063	2,754	3,816	691	1,029	80	880
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.													
28. Leicester - - -	11	351	275,171	111	155	212	445	215	319	77	82	5	80
29. Rutland - - -	2	67	23,385	7	16	20	53	15	8	5	1	..	18
30. Lincoln - - -	14	757	428,051	41	132	202	678	278	413	62	101	4	34
31. Nottingham - -	9	307	355,404	92	154	170	499	254	259	92	123	4	82
32. Derby - - -	9	279	324,900	84	139	161	397	165	313	68	83	9	143
Totals - -	45	1,761	1,406,911	335	596	765	2,072	927	1,312	304	390	22	357
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.													
33. Chester - - -	12	474	539,351	156	257	238	670	370	708	97	158	12	178
34. Lancaster - - -	30	480	2,849,048	948	1,714	1,821	5,449	4,823	4,178	1,134	1,360	94	814
Totals - -	42	954	3,388,399	1,104	1,971	2,059	6,119	5,193	4,886	1,231	1,518	106	992
IX. YORK.													
35. West Riding - -	35	708	1,854,172	561	748	788	2,159	1,026	1,639	407	535	30	844
36. East Riding - -	10	374	306,410	34	136	176	608	379	525	75	116	10	112
37. North Riding - -	17	506	284,010	74	100	186	321	147	263	29	46	3	192
Totals - -	62	1,588	2,444,592	669	984	1,150	3,088	1,552	2,427	511	697	43	1,148
X. NORTHERN.													
38. Durham - - -	15	301	693,012	104	348	406	897	495	893	94	136	8	220
39. Northumberland -	12	541	386,646	45	164	189	506	370	479	67	82	4	119
40. Cumberland - -	9	209	220,253	60	116	171	275	147	276	48	52	3	37
41. Westmorland - -	3	110	65,130	14	25	40	80	36	63	17	16	..	67
Totals - -	39	1,161	1,365,041	223	653	806	1,758	1,048	1,711	226	286	15	443
XI. WELSH.													
42. Monmouth - -	6	164	219,708	41	88	143	413	161	425	27	42	1	37
43. South Wales - -	27	647	765,502	80	316	452	721	400	1,009	80	96	8	57
44. North Wales - -	19	374	435,003	20	165	270	426	180	371	84	132	7	87
Totals - -	52	1,185	1,420,213	141	569	865	1,560	741	1,805	191	270	16	181
TOTALS of Unions in England - - -	649	14,915	22,706,302	6,376	11,801	14,719	42,969	31,716	36,617	6,433	8,637	777	6,938
Residue of the Kingdom - - - -	..	5	5,964	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England -	..	14,920*	22,712,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Number of Parishes corrected up to 1st July 1879.

9 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons ; the entire Population of
2,266—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR.										Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
LE-BODIED.		NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	TOTAL.			
Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
												VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
4,012	10,670	3,525	6,963	1,850	675	670	8	15	29,844	10	35,320	25. Stafford.
872	2,599	1,236	2,659	551	322	407	7	..	9,039	..	11,139	26. Worcester.
1,528	4,716	1,600	3,785	982	775	946	18	..	14,790	..	19,326	27. Warwick.
8,650	24,170	10,059	21,868	5,144	2,662	3,103	59	18	78,609	10	97,364	- - Totals.
												VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
567	1,617	944	2,057	295	310	379	6	..	6,269	..	7,970	28. Leicester.
59	132	85	211	13	29	21	..	..	562	..	705	29. Rutland.
1,103	2,736	2,084	5,132	711	327	390	5	4	12,744	5	14,684	30. Lincoln.
691	2,049	1,184	2,618	463	299	359	..	..	7,805	6	9,528	31. Nottingham.
792	2,249	1,051	2,238	294	247	239	7	46	7,388	..	8,950	32. Derby.
3,212	8,783	5,348	12,256	1,776	1,212	1,388	18	50	34,768	11	41,837	- - Totals.
												VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
1,389	3,785	1,104	2,958	594	442	500	4	17	11,126	2	13,968	33. Chester.
9,112	23,971	3,596	10,513	1,842	1,819	2,119	38	130	56,660	13	78,982	34. Lancaster.
10,501	27,756	4,700	13,471	2,436	2,261	2,619	42	147	67,786	15	92,950	- - Totals.
												IX. YORK.
6,715	17,812	3,958	10,737	1,547	1,204	1,328	18	59	45,180	..	53,917	35. West Riding.
758	2,072	911	2,459	370	221	237	1	..	7,167	..	9,338	36. East Riding.
898	2,562	983	2,363	470	245	245	..	9	7,983	..	9,344	37. North Riding.
8,371	22,446	5,852	15,559	2,387	1,670	1,810	19	68	60,330	..	72,599	- - Totals.
												X. NORTHERN.
3,010	8,479	1,554	4,078	827	477	408	5	38	19,866	1	23,466	38. Durham.
1,149	3,137	826	2,709	393	338	329	5	1	90,879	2	11,102	39. Northumberland.
708	1,961	544	1,774	304	182	191	2	60	5,836	..	7,021	40. Cumberland.
122	360	175	364	99	54	63	..	20	1,291	..	1,649	41. Westmorland.
4,989	13,937	3,099	8,925	1,623	1,051	991	12	119	36,072	3	43,238	- - Totals.
												XI. WELSH.
1,162	1,719	1,251	2,893	977	255	297	3	10	8,891	..	10,269	42. Monmouth.
3,916	9,236	3,956	11,130	2,685	786	995	42	158	33,533	16	36,736	43. South Wales.
1,510	3,728	2,615	8,049	1,804	349	437	17	2	18,762	34	20,470	44. North Wales.
6,588	14,683	7,822	22,072	5,466	1,390	1,729	62	170	61,186	50	67,475	- - Totals.
68,331	178,675	73,900	187,752	33,071	19,261	24,456	381	727	605,388	165	772,206	TOTALS of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TOTALS of England.

No. 69.—PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1878 and 1879,** 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Persons; the entire Population of England be 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1879 and 1878.		Differe per Cent	
		ON 1ST JULY 1878.			ON 1ST JULY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	D
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	31,159	30,094	61,253	32,327	29,405	61,732	479	—	0·8	
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	8,957	11,989	20,946	9,967	11,633	21,600	654	—	3·1	
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	2,878	5,373	8,251	3,101	5,401	8,502	251	—	3·0	
Totals - -	30	42,994	47,456	90,450	45,395	46,439	91,834	1,384	—	1·5	
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	2,620	8,552	11,172	2,944	8,232	11,176	4	—	0·0	
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	4,493	13,803	18,296	4,668	14,313	18,981	685	—	3·7	
4. Sussex - - -	23	3,022	13,017	16,039	3,363	13,243	16,606	567	—	3·5	
5. Southampton -	26	3,788	16,840	20,628	3,766	16,018	19,784	—	844	—	4
6. Berks - - -	12	1,583	5,935	7,518	1,614	5,750	7,364	—	154	—	2
Totals - -	98	15,506	58,147	73,653	16,355	57,556	73,911	258	—	0·4	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	1,802	6,294	8,096	2,050	6,451	8,501	405	—	5·0	
7. Hertford - -	12	1,343	7,001	8,344	1,572	7,148	8,720	376	—	4·5	
8. Buckingham -	7	830	5,375	6,205	907	5,236	6,143	—	62	—	1
9. Oxford - - -	9	1,174	6,149	7,323	1,205	6,091	7,296	—	27	—	0
10. Northampton -	12	1,254	7,741	8,995	1,386	7,988	9,374	379	—	4·2	
11. Huntingdon -	3	376	1,311	1,687	369	1,350	1,719	32	—	1·9	
12. Bedford - -	6	731	5,447	6,178	802	5,340	6,142	—	36	—	0
13. Cambridge - -	9	1,182	7,410	8,592	1,244	7,371	8,615	23	—	0·3	
Totals - -	64	8,692	46,728	55,420	9,535	46,975	56,510	1,090	—	2·0	
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex - - -	17	3,339	14,461	17,800	3,402	14,438	17,840	40	—	0·2	
15. Suffolk - - -	17	1,957	11,284	13,241	2,092	11,119	13,211	—	30	—	0
16. Norfolk - -	22	2,518	16,373	18,891	2,569	16,299	18,868	—	23	—	0
Totals - -	56	7,814	42,118	49,932	8,063	41,856	49,919	—	13	—	0
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts - - -	17	1,671	10,154	11,825	1,753	9,782	11,535	—	290	—	2
18. Dorset - - -	12	947	8,279	9,226	974	8,095	9,069	—	157	—	1
19. Devon - - -	20	3,200	22,849	26,049	3,274	22,699	25,973	—	76	—	0
20. Cornwall - -	13	1,711	12,424	14,135	1,731	12,568	14,299	164	—	1·2	
21. Somerset - -	17	2,982	20,241	23,223	3,102	20,591	23,693	470	—	2·0	
Totals - -	79	10,511	73,947	84,458	10,834	73,735	84,569	111	—	0·1	
VI. WEST MIDLAND											
22. Gloucester - -	17	3,755	16,046	19,801	3,988	16,612	20,600	799	—	4·0	
23. Hereford - -	8	840	3,827	4,667	912	3,992	4,904	237	—	5·1	
24. Salop - - -	15	1,630	4,243	5,873	1,743	4,332	6,075	202	—	3·4	

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1878 and 1879,** &c.
—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and NION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1878.			ON 1ST JULY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*											
Stafford - -	17	4,776	25,787	30,563	5,486	29,834	35,320	4,757	—	15·6	—
Worcester - -	11	1,733	7,862	9,595	2,100	9,039	11,139	1,544	—	16·1	—
Warwick - -	14	4,251	13,119	17,370	4,536	14,790	19,326	1,956	—	11·3	—
Totals - -	82	16,985	70,884	87,869	18,765	78,599	97,364	9,495	—	10·8	—
II. NORTH MIDLAND.											
Leicester - -	11	1,594	6,366	7,960	1,701	6,269	7,970	10	—	0·1	—
Rutland - -	2	123	610	733	143	562	705	—	28	—	3·8
Lincoln - -	14	1,843	12,827	14,670	1,945	12,739	14,684	14	—	0·1	—
Nottingham - -	9	1,610	7,599	9,209	1,729	7,799	9,528	319	—	3·5	—
Derby - - -	9	1,356	6,519	7,875	1,562	7,388	8,950	1,075	—	13·7	—
Totals - -	45	6,526	33,921	40,447	7,080	34,757	41,837	1,390	—	3·4	—
III. NORTH WESTERN.											
Chester - -	12	2,526	9,436	11,962	2,844	11,124	13,968	2,006	—	16·8	—
Lancaster - -	30	19,225	42,783	62,008	22,335	56,647	78,982	16,974	—	27·4	—
Totals - -	42	21,751	52,219	73,970	25,179	67,771	92,950	18,980	—	25·7	—
IX. YORK.											
West Riding -	35	7,818	40,189	48,007	8,737	45,180	53,917	5,910	—	12·3	—
East Riding - -	10	1,874	6,457	8,331	2,171	7,167	9,338	1,007	—	12·1	—
North Riding -	17	1,163	8,351	9,514	1,361	7,983	9,344	—	170	—	1·8
Totals - -	62	10,855	54,997	65,852	12,269	60,330	72,599	6,747	—	10·2	—
X. NORTHERN.											
Durham - -	15	3,186	16,779	19,965	3,601	19,865	23,466	3,501	—	17·5	—
Northumberland -	12	2,034	8,799	10,833	2,025	9,077	11,102	269	—	2·5	—
Cumberland -	9	1,097	5,292	6,389	1,185	5,836	7,021	632	—	9·9	—
Westmorland -	3	309	1,116	1,425	358	1,291	1,649	224	—	15·7	—
Totals - -	39	6,626	31,986	38,612	7,169	36,069	43,238	4,626	—	12·0	—
XI. WELSH.											
Monmouth - -	6	1,376	8,621	9,997	1,378	8,891	10,269	272	—	2·7	—
South Wales -	27	2,989	32,132	35,121	3,219	33,517	36,736	1,615	—	4·6	—
North Wales -	19	1,537	18,512	20,049	1,742	18,728	20,470	421	—	2·1	—
Totals - -	52	5,902	59,265	65,167	6,339	61,136	67,475	2,308	—	3·5	—
TALS of Unions in England - -	649	154,162	571,668	725,830	166,983	605,223	772,206	46,376	—	6·4	—
sidue of the Kingdom - - -	No Return.		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TALS of England -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 70.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Compara Statement, **1st July 1878 and 1879,** in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,302 Pers the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1879 and 1878.		Differ pe Ce
		ON 1st JULY 1878.			ON 1st JULY 1879.					
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.
I. THE METROPOLIS.										
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	2,412	4,175	6,587	2,586	4,028	6,614	27	—	0·4
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	556	1,620	2,176	631	1,683	2,314	138	—	6·3
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	324	616	940	388	648	1,036	96	—	10·2
Totals - -	30	3,292	6,411	9,703	3,605	6,359	9,964	261	—	2·7
II. SOUTH EASTERN.										
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	98	1,142	1,240	124	1,120	1,244	4	—	0·3
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	550	1,654	2,204	602	1,853	2,455	251	—	11·4
4. Sussex - - -	23	268	1,678	1,946	337	1,797	2,134	188	—	9·7
5. Southampton -	26	494	2,244	2,738	538	2,031	2,569	—	169	—
6. Berks - - -	12	204	941	1,145	216	899	1,115	—	30	—
Totals - -	98	1,614	7,659	9,273	1,817	7,700	9,517	244	—	2·6
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.										
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	140	1,019	1,159	159	1,071	1,230	71	—	6·1
7. Hertford - -	12	105	893	998	128	959	1,087	89	—	8·9
8. Buckingham -	7	52	579	631	62	602	664	33	—	5·2
9. Oxford - - -	9	113	609	722	117	605	722	—	—	—
10. Northampton -	12	75	853	928	120	889	1,009	81	—	8·7
11. Huntingdon -	3	37	110	147	30	135	165	18	—	12·2
12. Bedford - -	6	61	524	585	75	526	601	16	—	2·7
13. Cambridge - -	9	139	917	1,056	96	921	1,017	—	39	—
Totals - -	64	722	5,504	6,226	787	5,708	6,495	269	—	4·3
IV. EASTERN.										
14. Essex - - -	17	285	2,015	2,300	268	2,076	2,344	44	—	1·9
15. Suffolk - - -	17	316	1,335	1,651	307	1,331	1,638	—	13	—
16. Norfolk - -	22	388	2,029	2,417	443	2,118	2,561	144	—	6·0
Totals - -	56	989	5,379	6,368	1,018	5,525	6,543	175	—	2·7
V. SOUTH WESTERN.										
17. Wilts - - -	17	217	1,048	1,265	210	1,016	1,226	—	39	—
18. Dorset - - -	12	104	774	878	117	749	866	—	12	—
19. Devon - -	20	350	2,114	2,464	382	2,142	2,524	60	—	2·4
20. Cornwall - -	13	215	1,519	1,734	214	1,566	1,780	46	—	2·7
21. Somerset - -	17	274	1,798	2,072	301	1,957	2,258	186	—	9·0
Totals - -	79	1,160	7,253	8,413	1,224	7,430	8,654	241	—	2·9
VI. WEST MIDLAND.										
22. Gloucester - -	17	594	1,853	2,447	662	1,974	2,636	189	—	7·7
23. Hereford - -	8	100	377	477	109	387	496	19	—	4·0
24. Salop - - -	15	131	440	571	138	471	609	38	—	6·7

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upw

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1878 and 1879,** &c. *—continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1879 and 1878.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1878.			ON 1st JULY 1879.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*											
25. Stafford - -	17	651	4,411	5,062	881	5,468	6,349	1,287	—	25·4	—
26. Worcester - -	11	169	867	1,036	270	1,258	1,528	492	—	47·5	—
27. Warwick - -	14	405	1,532	1,937	421	1,968	2,389	452	—	23·3	—
Totals - -	82	2,050	9,480	11,530	2,481	11,526	14,007	2,477	—	21·5	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester - -	11	240	643	883	266	661	927	44	—	5·0	—
29. Rutland - -	2	18	77	95	23	71	94	—	1	—	1·1
30. Lincoln - -	14	130	1,282	1,412	173	1,355	1,528	116	—	8·2	—
31. Nottingham - -	9	229	754	983	246	833	1,079	96	—	9·8	—
32. Derby - - -	9	208	854	1,062	223	1,017	1,240	178	—	16·8	—
Totals - -	45	825	3,610	4,435	931	3,937	4,868	433	—	9·8	—
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester - -	12	330	1,229	1,559	413	1,722	2,135	576	—	36·9	—
34. Lancaster - -	30	1,708	7,544	9,252	2,662	12,632	15,294	6,042	—	65·3	—
Totals - -	42	2,038	8,773	10,811	3,075	14,354	17,429	6,618	—	61·2	—
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding -	35	1,202	6,999	8,201	1,309	8,517	9,826	1,625	—	19·8	—
36. East Riding -	10	129	707	836	170	896	1,066	230	—	27·5	—
37. North Riding -	17	83	1,308	1,391	174	1,106	1,280	—	111	—	8·0
Totals - -	62	1,414	9,014	10,428	1,653	10,519	12,172	1,744	—	16·7	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham - -	15	370	3,203	3,573	452	4,000	4,452	879	—	24·6	—
39. Northumberland -	12	195	1,307	1,502	209	1,341	1,550	48	—	3·2	—
40. Cumberland -	9	189	659	848	176	818	994	146	—	17·2	—
41. Westmorland -	3	39	100	139	39	156	195	56	—	40·3	—
Totals - -	39	793	5,269	6,062	876	6,315	7,191	1,129	—	18·6	—
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth - -	6	146	1,155	1,301	129	1,486	1,615	314	—	24·1	—
43. South Wales -	27	360	4,174	4,534	396	4,545	4,941	407	—	9·0	—
44. North Wales -	19	166	1,758	1,924	185	1,761	1,946	22	—	1·1	—
Totals - -	52	672	7,087	7,759	710	7,792	8,502	743	—	9·6	—
TOTALS of Unions in England - -	649	15,569	75,439	91,008	18,177	87,165	105,342	14,334	—	15·8	—
Residue of the Kingdom - - -	No Return.		..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 71.—Census of Paupers on the **1st January** and on the **1st July**

Number of Unions, &c.	Population comprised therein.	Census of Paupers on *First* Day of—	IN-DOOR.									
			ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			
			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Vagrants.
642	18,974,000	January 1858 -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593
642	19,047,000	July 1858 -	3,576	11,051	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,753	3,122	4,244	325	1,189
642	19,220,000	January 1859 -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273
645	19,334,000	July 1859 † -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270
645	19,460,000	January 1860 -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903
645	19,573,000	July 1860 -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146
646	19,900,000	January 1861 -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179
647	19,813,984	July 1861 § -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798
649	19,813,984	January 1862 -	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828
651	19,833,064	July 1862	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426
653	19,874,530	January 1863 -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692
655	19,885,921	July 1863 -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744
655	19,885,921	January 1864 -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976
655	19,885,921	July 1864 -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348
655	19,885,921	January 1865 -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055
655	19,886,104	July 1865 -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864
655	19,886,104	January 1866 -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166
655	19,886,104	July 1866 -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047
655	19,886,104	January 1867 -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566
655	19,886,104	July 1867 -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854
655	19,886,104	January 1868 -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357
655	19,886,104	July 1868 -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033
655	19,886,104	January 1869 -	11,268	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,346
653	20,021,378	July 1869 -	5,973	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104
649	20,053,676	January 1870 -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40,937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147
648	20,053,676	July 1870 -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513
648	20,055,305	January 1871 -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784
647	22,706,031	July 1871 -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440
647	22,706,031	January 1872 -	9,719	15,316	16,721	39,689	26,078	33,089	5,601	7,491	529	2,562
647	22,706,031	July 1872 -	5,068	11,541	13,379	32,837	24,694	31,189	5,691	7,563	557	1,987
647	22,706,031	January 1873 -	7,999	14,054	16,149	39,811	26,845	32,362	5,872	7,935	579	2,565
647	22,706,031	July 1873 -	4,641	11,210	13,211	33,126	25,582	30,910	5,822	7,910	569	2,154
647	22,706,031	January 1874 -	7,323	13,270	15,112	39,457	27,582	31,891	6,024	8,319	580	2,721
647	22,706,031	July 1874 -	4,841	10,937	12,882	33,948	26,121	31,001	6,139	8,508	561	3,006
647	22,706,031	January 1875 -	8,289	12,907	15,099	41,488	28,365	32,080	6,243	8,613	627	1,944
649	22,706,031	July 1875 -	4,483	9,581	11,657	33,277	26,127	31,089	6,056	8,474	644	2,850
649	22,706,031	January 1876 -	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999
650	22,706,031	July 1876 -	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028
650	22,706,031	January 1877 -	7,206	11,787	14,500	43,716	30,834	33,096	6,465	8,943	644	3,830
649	22,706,031	July 1877 -	4,566	10,077	12,947	37,680	29,539	33,268	6,416	8,888	696	2,940
649	22,706,031	January 1878 -	8,053	13,354	16,331	45,878	31,939	35,096	6,621	8,890	713	4,546
649	22,706,031	July 1878 -	4,839	10,730	13,967	39,347	30,793	35,156	6,505	8,800	719	3,306
649	22,706,302	January 1879 -	9,155	13,495	16,751	49,745	33,567	36,565	6,613	8,767	687	4,196
649	22,706,302	July 1879 -	6,376	11,801	14,719	42,969	31,716	36,617	6,433	8,637	777	6,938

Note.—The corresponding table to this, but with a more detailed classification, will be found at page 196 Eleventh Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, where the particulars are given in reference to twenty-one p commencing with January 1849.

* The increase in the number of Insane Paupers, recorded in the Out-door portion of this Summary on th January 1859, arises from the circumstance of those persons chargeable to the Poor Rates and maintained in Lu Asylums being then fully returned for the first time.

† It is necessary to observe, with reference to the small decrease in the total number of Paupers in July 1859, as pared with July 1858, that many unions included in their statements of the number of paupers relieved on the 1s

RIAL STATEMENT from **1858** to **1879** in a given Number of Unions in England.

OUT-DOOR.											Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.‡	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the *First* Day of—
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.			
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
0,262	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
4,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
6,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438*	11,754*	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
3,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859.
7,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
5,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
2,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224	496	891,868	January 1861.
8,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
8,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657	682	946,166	January 1862.
6,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
3,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
6,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
4,606	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
1,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
8,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,332	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019	103,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	112,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.
29,793	98,925	238,683	111,098	257,535	51,385	15,895	19,936	534	816	824,600	353	981,042	January 1872.
20,990	84,553	206,792	102,159	244,876	46,382	15,922	20,143	562	385	742,764	265	877,005	July 1872.
22,044	83,600	204,683	100,662	242,605	45,523	16,068	20,338	461	462	736,446	245	890,372	January 1873.
17,597	76,198	189,506	93,828	231,932	41,235	16,095	20,457	407	331	687,586	198	822,523	July 1873.
18,245	75,486	187,798	92,241	228,557	40,290	16,426	20,656	422	368	680,483	392	832,370	January 1874.
15,633	70,190	174,981	88,301	221,640	37,227	16,752	21,012	375	293	646,404	342	784,006	July 1874.
20,166	73,847	182,055	88,949	221,010	37,318	17,122	21,370	429	291	662,557	390	817,822	January 1875.
14,460	66,445	164,987	82,118	210,078	34,524	17,239	21,684	381	352	612,268	441	746,065	July 1875.
14,940	64,070	161,942	80,686	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	January 1876.
12,441	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	July 1876.
13,680	60,133	153,798	75,607	195,979	31,726	17,874	22,482	360	343	571,982	480	732,523	January 1877.
12,814	59,188	152,168	73,774	191,569	31,614	18,224	23,044	380	383	563,158	242	709,933	July 1877.
14,971	61,549	160,162	73,856	191,275	31,841	18,483	23,509	375	562	576,583	193	747,811	January 1878.
14,153	61,286	160,158	72,421	188,585	31,582	19,037	23,941	390	326	571,879	211	725,830	July 1878.
24,480	71,803	185,895	75,470	190,847	33,197	18,969	24,135	437	458	625,691	152	805,080	January 1879.
18,834	68,331	178,675	73,900	187,752	33,071	19,261	24,456	381	727	605,388	165	772,206	July 1879.

59 certain classes of paupers which ought to have been included in previous Returns; namely, pauper lunatics in ylums and licensed houses, paupers receiving medical relief only, and non-resident paupers.

‡ The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and cut-door, on the 1st nuary (or July), and therefore entered in the in-door and out-door totals on that day; also those non-settled paupers hose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

§ The population at this date and subsequently up to January 1871 inclusive is given according to the actual enumetion of 1861; the previous amounts were estimated. For July 1871 and subsequently, the enumeration of the last nsus is given.

No. 72.

MEAN NUMBER of PAUPERS of ALL CLASSES and of the ADULT ABLE-BODIED in ENGLAND for 31 Years, 1849–79.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population. *	The Mean Number of *Paupers of all Classes* (including Children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population.	The Mean Number of *Adult Able-bodied Paupers* (exclusive of Vagrants) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Adult Able-bodied Paupers on the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved.	Averag Price of Wheat per Quarte	
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		*s.*	*d.*
1849	17,534,000	133,513	955,146	1,088,659	6·2	26,558	202,265	228,823	21·0	49	1
1850	17,765,000	123,004	885,696	1,008,700	5·7	24,095	167,815	191,910	19·0	42	7
1851	17,927,609	114,367	826,948	941,315	5·3	20,876	142,248	163,124	17·3	39	11
1852	18,205,000	111,323	804,352	915,675	5·0	18,455	130,705	149,160	16·3	39	4
1853	18,402,000	110,148	776,214	886,362	4·8	17,649	121,926	139,575	15·7	42	0
1854	18,617,000	111,635	752,982	864,617	4·6	18,237	116,954	135,191	15·6	61	7
1855	18,840,000	121,400	776,286	897,686	4·8	20,669	125,962	146,631	16·3	70	0
1856	19,043,000	124,879	792,205	917,084	4·8	21,359	132,869	154,228	16·8	75	4
1857	19,207,000	122,845	762,165	885,010	4·6	19,660	120,415	140,075	15·8	65	3
1858	19,444,000	122,613	786,273	908,886	4·7	19,931	133,838	153,769	16·9	53	10
1859	19,578,000	121,232	744,214	865,446	4·4	18,209	117,575	135,784	15·7	42	9
1860	19,837,000	113,507	731,126	844,633	4·3	16,268	115,852	132,120	15·6	44	9
1861	20,066,224	125,866	758,055	883,921	4·4	20,396	125,380	145,776	16·5	55	10
1862	20,228,000	132,236	784,906	917,142	4·5	22,136	133,166	155,302	16·9	56	7
1863	20,445,000	136,907	942,475	1,079,382	5·3	22,431	199,318	221,749	20·5	52	1
1864	20,663,000	133,761	881,217	1,014,978	4·9	21,026	167,396	188,422	18·6	43	2
1865	20,881,000	131,312	820,586	951,899	4·6	19,819	140,705	160,524	16·9	39	8
1866	21,100,000	132,776	783,376	916,152	4·3	19,363	126,460	145,823	15·9	43	6
1867	21,320,000	137,310	794,236	931,546	4·4	19,740	128,685	148,425	16·0	53	7
1868	21,540,000	150,040	842,600	992,646	4·6	23,680	143,110	166,790	16·8	67	6
1869	21,760,000	157,740	860,400	1,018,140	4·7	24,960	145,750	170,710	16·8	58	3
1870	21,980,000	156,800	876,000	1,032,800	4·7	25,200	149,600	174,800	16·9	46	2
1871	22,704,108	156,430	880,930	1,037,360	4·6	24,700	147,760	172,460	16·6	49	8
1872	23,000,000	149,200	828,000	977,200	4·2	22,000	128,930	150,930	15·4	57	1
1873	23,300,000	144,338	739,350	883,688	3·8	19,331	105,594	124,925	14·1	57	2
1874	23,580,000	143,707	683,739	827,446	3·5	18,222	93,763	111,985	13·5	60	3
1875	23,860,000	146,800	654,114	800,914	3·4	18,487	89,918	108,405	13·5	50	11
1876	24,160,000	143,084	606,392	749,476	3·1	16,059	79,958	96,017	12·8	45	5
1877	24,460,000	149,611	570,338	719,949	2·9	16,446	72,952	89,398	12·4	48	2
1878	24,760,000	159,219	569,870	729,089	2·9	18,025	74,261	92,286	12·5	56	8
1879	25,160,000	166,852	598,603	765,455	3·0	19,109	85,861	104,970	13·7	43	7

* The Population for 1851, 1861, and 1871 is that given in the Census; for the other years it is estimated.

No. 73.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day of the last Week of each Quarter in the Years 1878 and 1879.

No. 73.—METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMB
of the last Week of each Quart

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.	NUMBER of PAUPERS on the last D							
	LADY-DAY QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		MIDSUMMER QUARTER.		Differen per Ce	
	1878.	1879.	Incr.	Decr.	1878.	1879.	Incr.	De
WEST DISTRICT.								
Kensington	1,581	1,622	4·5	-	1,497	1,531	1·8	-
Fulham	1,189	1,468			1,140	1,372		
Paddington	1,701	1,457			1,588	1,285		
Chelsea	1,454	1,767			1,310	1,575		
St. George's	3,306	3,372			3,027	3,010		
Westminster	1,072	1,079			1,014	978		
Totals	10,303	10,765			9,576	9,751		
NORTH DISTRICT.								
St. Marylebone	4,439	4,377	1·5	-	4,039	3,958	0·4	-
Hampstead	287	335			249	291		
St. Pancras	7,590	7,360			6,712	6,470		
Islington	4,311	4,436			4,126	4,192		
Hackney	2,711	3,129			2,618	2,903		
Totals	19,338	19,637			17,744	17,814		
CENTRAL DISTRICT.								
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	1,891	1,748	-	3·0	1,703	1,575	-	
Strand	1,056	1,159			1,009	1,069		
Holborn	7,050	7,092			6,466	6,287		
City of London	4,868	4,414			4,418	4,173		
Totals	14,865	14,413			13,596	13,104		
EAST DISTRICT.								
Shoreditch	2,064	2,201	5·7	-	1,898	2,029	4·0	-
Bethnal Green	2,157	2,353			2,008	2,184		
Whitechapel	1,260	1,476			1,170	1,335		
St. George-in-the-East	1,344	1,340			1,237	1,244		
Stepney	1,144	1,144			1,084	1,045		
Mile End Old Town	1,445	1,668			1,327	1,577		
Poplar	2,959	2,895			2,832	2,600		
Totals	12,373	13,077			11,556	12,014		
SOUTH DISTRICT.								
St. Saviour Southwark	5,227	5,557	3·2	-	4,965	5,273	3·4	-
St. Olave Southwark	3,745	3,685			3,573	3,450		
Lambeth	5,194	5,563			4,825	5,174		
Wandsworth and Clapham	2,430	2,450			2,299	2,208		
Camberwell	2,918	2,806			2,369	2,486		
Greenwich	3,604	3,907			3,340	3,631		
Woolwich	3,185	3,217			2,888	2,856		
Lewisham	978	963			885	919		
Totals	27,281	28,148			25,144	25,997		
TOTAL OF THE METROPOLIS	84,160	86,040	2·2	-	77,616	78,680	1·4	-

f PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day
n the Years **1878** and **1879.**

f the last Week in each Quarter.								DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.
MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.		
1878.	1879.	Incr.	Decr.	1878.	1879.	Incr.	Decr.	
								WEST DISTRICT.
1,482	1,658	2·3	- -	1,696	1,766	5·1	- -	Kensington.
1,249	1,354			1,420	1,604			Fulham.
1,491	1,309			1,543	1,338			Paddington.
1,563	1,699			1,713	2,177			Chelsea.
3,061	3,051			3,405	3,470			St. George's.
1,043	1,046			1,061	1,039			Westminster.
9,889	10,117			10,838	11,394			
								NORTH DISTRICT.
4,080	4,150	3·8	- -	4,393	4,779	13·5	- -	St. Marylebone.
253	312			276	354			Hampstead.
6,767	6,729			7,224	7,748			St. Pancras.
4,064	4,231			4,352	5,237			Islington.
2,494	2,915			3,098	3,845			Hackney.
17,658	18,337			19,343	21,963			
								CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,660	1,668	1·7	- -	1,755	1,961	4·1	- -	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.
977	1,109			1,111	1,196			Strand.
6,073	6,378			6,803	7,147			Holborn.
4,295	4,075			4,414	4,362			City of London.
13,005	13,230			14,083	14,666			
								EAST DISTRICT.
1,942	2,162	6·3	- -	2,172	2,302	6·0	- -	Shoreditch.
2,001	2,204			2,189	2,557			Bethnal Green.
1,253	1,306			1,524	1,463			Whitechapel.
1,233	1,277			1,382	1,482			St. George-in-the-East.
1,031	1,154			1,107	1,241			Stepney.
1,350	1,610			1,521	1,801			Mile End Old Town.
2,654	2,475			3,140	2,966			Poplar.
11,464	12,188			13,035	13,812			
								SOUTH DISTRICT.
4,996	5,367	4·9	- -	5,520	6,193	11·6	- -	St. Saviour Southwark.
3,288	2,966			3,660	3,227			St. Olave Southwark.
4,822	5,117			5,290	5,904			Lambeth.
2,230	2,266			2,281	2,533			Wandsworth and Clapham.
2,337	2,508			2,652	3,116			Camberwell.
3,260	3,650			3,821	4,734			Greenwich.
2,788	2,952			3,148	3,670			Woolwich.
867	975			1,102	1,283			Lewisham.
24,588	25,801			27,474	30,660			
76,604	79,673	4·0	- -	84,773	92,495	9·1	- -	

No. 74.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—AREA, POPULATION, PAUPERISM, COST of RELIEF, RATEABLE VALUE and the RATE in the £ for the RELIEF of the POOR in the METROPOLIS, during the Parochia Year 1879.

Reference Number.	UNIONS.	Area in Acres.	POPULATION in 1871.	PAROCHIAL YEAR 1879. AVERAGE PAUPERISM.* In-door.	PAROCHIAL YEAR 1879. AVERAGE PAUPERISM.* Out-door.	PAROCHIAL YEAR 1879. TOTAL RELIEF TO THE POOR.†	RATEABLE VALUE in force during the Parochial Year 1879.	Rate in the £ for Relief. s.	Rate in the £ for Relief. d.
	WEST DISTRICT.					£	£	s.	d.
1a	Kensington	2,190	120,299	1,233	563	82,377	1,402,068	1	2
1b	Fulham	4,003	66,041	631	854	27,188	365,453	1	6
1c	Paddington	1,251	96,813	929	949	58,503	1,092,598	1	0¾
2	Chelsea	796	71,089	1,102	738	35,180	392,386	1	9½
3	St. George's	1,943	155,936	2,102	1,861	136,397	2,074,037	1	3¾
4	Westminster	216	51,181	980	413	44,271	678,899	1	3¾
	NORTH DISTRICT.								
5	St. Marylebone	1,506	159,254	2,746	1,832	89,342	1,318,479	1	4¼
6	Hampstead	2,248	32,281	209	142	21,477	353,350	1	2½
7	St. Pancras	2,672	221,465	3,769	4,689	113,314	1,316,568	1	8¾
8	Islington	3,107	213,778	1,667	2,832	77,878	1,175,313	1	4
9	Hackney	3,935	124,951	1,184	2,132	51,700	751,869	1	4½
	CENTRAL DISTRICT.								
10	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	245	53,556	1,155	710	28,500	333,749	1	8½
11	Strand	399	41,246	814	446	44,569	625,618	1	5
12	Holborn	784	162,819	3,269	4,157	88,529	824,921	2	1¾
13	City of London	655	75,867	2,117	2,881	174,859	3,143,832	1	1¼
	EAST DISTRICT.								
14	Shoreditch	648	127,164	1,496	1,357	48,075	503,715	1	11
15	Bethnal Green	755	120,104	1,645	995	31,390	320,968	1	11½
16	Whitechapel	378	75,552	1,360	393	35,100	349,416	2	0
17	St. George-in-the-East	243	48,052	1,339	300	25,004	188,048	2	8
18	Stepney	462	57,690	1,062	401	35,827	291,645	2	5½
19	Mile End Old Town	679	93,152	1,091	710	25,028	306,947	1	7½
20	Poplar	2,335	116,376	1,353	1,922	61,060	582,384	2	1¼
	SOUTH DISTRICT.								
21	St. Saviour's Southwark	1,119	175,049	3,062	3,250	77,846	858,771	1	9¾
22	St. Olave's Southwark	1,503	122,398	1,725	2,392	68,397	757,239	1	9¾
23	Lambeth	3,941	208,342	2,198	3,728	101,961	1,100,995	1	10¼
24	Wandsworth and Clapham	11,488	125,060	1,150	1,559	59,149	947,450	1	3
25	Camberwell	4,450	111,306	1,393	1,337	45,583	610,190	1	6
26	Greenwich	3,426	100,600	1,794	2,370	53,686	483,643	2	2¾
27	Lewisham	11,436	51,557	384	753	29,321	486,331	1	2½
28	Woolwich	6,500	73,380	985	2,506	34,593	258,123	2	8¼
	TOTAL of the METROPOLITAN UNIONS	75,313	3,252,358	45,944	49,172	1,806,104	23,895,005	1	6¼

* This is the average of all classes of paupers in receipt of relief on 1st July and 1st January.

† These are the adjusted amounts effected through payments to, and receipts from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Statistical Department.

No. 75.

RETURN of HABITUAL VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by VISITING OFFICERS of METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS, from 1st January to 30th June 1879.

TABLE I.

Week ending	Adults.	Chil-dren.	TOTAL.	Week ending	Adults.	Chil-dren.	TOTAL.
Jan. 4 (4 days)	154	7	161	April 5 - -	275	9	284
„ 11 - -	254	6	260	„ 12 - -	278	10	288
„ 18 - -	208	5	213	„ 19 - -	380	15	395
„ 25 - -	213	4	217	„ 26 - -	378	9	387
				May 3 - -	347	7	354
Feb. 1 - -	257	4	261	„ 10 - -	348	14	362
„ 8 - -	276	3	279	„ 17 - -	205	11	216
„ 15 - -	275	6	281	„ 24 - -	309	14	323
„ 22 - -	268	5	273	„ 31 - -	265	10	275
				June 7 - -	305	15	320
Mar. 1 - -	304	8	312	„ 14 - -	288	7	295
„ 8 - -	255	6	261	„ 21 - -	324	22	346
„ 15 - -	258	5	263	„ 28 - -	235	6	241
„ 22 - -	269	14	283	„ 30 (1 day)	38	2	40
„ 29 - -	291	11	302				
				TOTALS -	7,257	235	7,492

	Adults.	Children.
Detained 3 days - - - - -	6,250	196
Not detained * - - -	977	39
Convicted at Police Courts - -	29	—
Discharged - - - -	1	—
	7,257	235

---

* Including 866 adults and 36 children not detained at St. Pancras.

No. 76.

RETURN of HABITUAL VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by VISITING OFFICERS of METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS, from 1st July to 31st December 1879.

TABLE II.

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTAL.
July 5 (5 days)	169	13	182
„ 12 - -	179	8	187
„ 19 - -	176	7	183
„ 26 - -	214	7	221
Aug. 2 - -	115	1	116
„ 9 - -	172	7	179
„ 16 - -	190	8	198
„ 23 - -	206	10	216
„ 30 - -	239	10	249
Sept. 6 - -	146	4	150
„ 13 - -	135	2	137
„ 20 - -	147	2	149
„ 27 - -	133	4	137
Oct. 4 - -	144	3	147
„ 11 - -	222	2	224
„ 18 - -	250	10	260
„ 25 - -	313	9	322
Nov. 1 - -	339	15	354
„ 8 - -	357	15	372
„ 15 - -	411	27	438
„ 22 - -	416	26	442
„ 29 - -	364	19	383
Dec. 6 - -	390	22	412
„ 13 - -	316	9	325
„ 20 - -	329	11	340
„ 27 - -	161	6	167
„ 31 (3 days)	145	8	153
TOTALS -	6,378	265	6,643

	Adults.	Children.
Detained 3 days - - - -	5,511	230
Not detained * - - - -	834	35
Convicted at Police Courts - -	33	—
	6,378	265

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* Including 687 adults and 29 children not detained at St. Pancras.

No. 77.

NUMBER of CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the VAGRANT WARDS of the METROPOLIS on the last Day of each Week during the Years 1871 and 1879.

WEEK.	1871.				1879.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
January :								
1st week -	774	195	60	1,029	307	87	10	404
2nd ,, -	797	199	57	1,053	491	106	13	610
3rd ,, -	787	179	31	997	455	119	18	592
4th ,, -	898	190	47	1,135	487	106	13	606
5th ,, -	834	196	45	1,075	443	95	16	554
February :								
1st week -	855	163	38	1,056	494	93	8	595
2nd ,, -	878	201	41	1,120	581	83	13	677
3rd ,, -	881	210	47	1,138	494	84	12	590
4th ,, -	887	190	55	1,132	541	100	13	654
March :								
1st week -	818	177	41	1,036	588	106	22	716
2nd ,, -	891	206	43	1,140	544	106	25	675
3rd ,, -	921	216	57	1,194	487	144	32	663
4th ,, -	920	268	92	1,280	539	130	21	690
April :								
1st week -	905	224	49	1,178	508	153	40	701
2nd ,, -	881	243	62	1,186	628	193	40	861
3rd ,, -	890	257	68	1,215	570	144	32	746
4th ,, -	855	275	77	1,207	555	160	34	749
5th ,, -	814	293	88	1,195	501	182	31	714
May :								
1st week -	816	343	86	1,245	511	169	29	709
2nd ,, -	861	346	99	1,306	516	144	29	689
3rd ,, -	934	306	93	1,333	578	168	45	791
4th ,, -	901	358	97	1,356	556	178	46	780
June :								
1st week -	1,029	365	94	1,488	615	185	42	842
2nd ,, -	994	324	87	1,405	609	187	46	842
3rd ,, -	937	301	85	1,323	554	163	50	767
4th ,, -	939	325	114	1,378	678	162	42	882

Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis, &c. *—continued.*

WEEK.	1871.				1879.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
July :								
1st week -	649	287	97	1,033	669	162	34	865
2nd ,, -	604	267	88	959	500	135	37	672
3rd ,, -	637	299	87	1,023	432	120	28	580
4th ,, -	647	300	82	1,029	424	126	27	577
5th ,, -	696	303	81	1,080	374	138	40	552
August :								
1st week -	695	335	90	1,120	429	167	34	630
2nd ,, -	665	298	85	1,048	407	162	44	613
3rd ,, -	670	320	85	1,075	568	155	37	760
4th ,, -	620	319	124	1,063	564	196	37	797
September :								
1st week -	598	321	80	999	429	154	29	612
2nd ,, -	658	289	69	1,016	511	207	37	755
3rd ,, -	597	264	54	915	570	177	27	774
4th ,, -	623	269	42	934	542	149	26	717
October :								
1st week -	796	300	52	1,148	602	199	43	844
2nd ,, -	843	322	77	1,242	691	226	57	974
3rd ,, -	812	364	86	1,262	631	209	51	891
4th ,, -	837	333	76	1,246	635	229	54	918
5th ,, -	848	313	103	1,264	635	177	33	845
November :								
1st week -	821	255	66	1,142	593	155	39	787
2nd ,, -	825	226	68	1,119	654	183	49	886
3rd ,, -	795	224	45	1,064	649	175	48	872
4th ,, -	738	206	53	997	582	140	35	757
December :								
1st week -	727	198	54	979	550	140	27	717
2nd ,, -	697	163	57	917	477	90	9	576
3rd ,, -	636	129	35	800	550	125	26	701
4th ,, -	623	118	27	768	412	115	23	550
TOTALS -	41,254	13,572	3,616	58,442	27,910	7,758	1,653	37,321

Average number relieved on the last day of each week during the year - - - - - - - { 1871 - 1123·8
1879 - 717·7

APPENDIX E.

Education of Pauper Children.

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No. 81. EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at LADY-DAY 1879, at the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT and SEPARATE SCHOOLS - 396

No. 78.

STATEMENT showing the daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workho &c. in England and Wales during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879, the Amount of Money pai Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of the Schoolmasters Schoolmistresses for the year ended at Lady-day 1879, and also the Population of each Union in 1871.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
	1. THE METROPOLIS.									£	s.	d.	
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of).												
1*a*	Kensington - - -	120,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Kensington a Chelsea Distr School.
1*b*	Fulham - - - -	66,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In West Lond District School
1*c*	Paddington - - -	96,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
2	Chelsea - - - -	71,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Kensington a Chelsea Distr School.
3	St. George's - - -	155,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In West Lond District School
4	Westminster - - -	51,181	16	32	48	27	20	47	95	199	16	7	In a separate Sch at Tooting.
5	St. Marylebone - -	159,254	107	90	197	117	73	190	387	520	15	0	In a separate Sch at Southall.
6	Hampstead - - -	32,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In a separate Sch at Redhill.
7	St. Pancras - - -	221,465	127	195	322	81	153	234	556	528	18	10	Children at Leaves
8	Islington - - - -	213,778	78	61	139	78	71	149	288	288	10	8	In a separate Sch at Holloway.
9	Hackney - - - -	124,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Brentwood I trict School.
10	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	53,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In School at Edm ton.
11	Strand - - - -	41,246	67	72	139	74	39	113	252	519	13	7	In School at Edm ton.
12	Holborn - - - -	162,819	125	125	250	111	112	223	473	466	0	8	In School at M cham.
13	City of London - - -	75,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Central Lond District School
14	Shoreditch - - -	127,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Brentwood I trict School.
15	Bethnal Green - - -	120,104	74	53	127	65	25	90	217	382	10	1	In Schools at M cham and Leyt stone.
16	Whitechapel - - -	75,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Forest Gate I trict School.
17	St. George-in-the-East -	48,052	55	86	141	68	40	108	249	391	19	10	In a separate Sch at Plashet.

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are sing parishes under Local Acts. † are incorporations under Local Acts.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	*s.*	*d.*	
THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*												
IIDDLESEX (pt. of)—*cont.*												
Stepney - - - -	57,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In South Metropolitan District School.
Mile End Old Town - -	93,152	63	61	124	77	45	122	246	296	5	6	In a separate School.
Poplar - - - -	116,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Forest Gate District School.
2.* SURREY (part of).												
St. Saviour, Southwark -	175,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Central London District School.
St. Olave, Southwark -	122,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In South Metropolitan District School.
Lambeth - - - -	208,342	255	54	309	146	49	195	504	489	19	6	In a separate School at Norwood.
Wandsworth and Clapham	125,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In North Surrey District School.
Camberwell - - -	111,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In South Metropolitan District School.
3.* KENT (part of).												
Greenwich - - - -	100,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In South Metropolitan District School.
Lewisham - - - -	51,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In North Surrey District School.
Woolwich - - - -	73,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In South Metropolitan District School.
. **SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.**												
* SURREY (extra-metropolitan).												
Epsom - - - -	30,291	10	12	22	16	9	25	47	46	0	0	
Chertsey - - - -	23,038	11	5	16	15	3	18	34	75	1	0	
Guildford - - - -	35,667	..	..	..	12	..	12	12	18	4	0	Boys and girls go to National School.
Farnham - - - -	39,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
Hambledon - - -	15,276	10	7	17	5	3	8	25	25	2	0	
Dorking - - - -	14,369	11	7	18	7	3	10	28	50	3	0	
Reigate - - - -	27,303	8	4	12	7	4	11	23	28	14	0	
Godstone - - - -	13,541	9	4	13	6	7	13	26	26	10	0	
Croydon - - - -	83,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In North Surrey District School.
Kingston - - - -	55,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In School at Cowley.
Richmond - - - -	26,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In North Surrey District School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879. £	s.	d.	OBSERVATI
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	3.* KENT (extra-metropolitan).												
40	Bromley - - - -	32,184	15	11	26	12	7	19	45	32	0	0	
41	Dartford - - - -	42,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children be out.
42	Gravesend and Milton -	21,265	9	8	17	6	8	14	31	50	18	0	
43	North Aylesford - -	21,561	5	10	15	14	7	21	36	41	18	0	
44	Hoo - - - - -	3,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Na School
45	Medway - - - -	59,150	28	24	52	45	30	75	127	129	6	0	
46	Malling - - - -	23,383	8	7	15	7	7	14	29	29	14	0	
47	Seven Oaks - - -	24,262	13	13	26	8	8	16	42	36	0	0	
48	Tonbridge - - - -	44,668	15	13	28	29	14	43	71	77	18	8	In a separate ing.
49	Maidstone - - - -	42,017	13	24	37	21	20	41	78	179	0	0	Ditto.
50	Hollingbourn - - -	14,047	5	16	21	7	4	11	32	34	0	0	
51	Cranbrook - - - -	14,005	7	12	19	6	6	12	31	44	8	4	
52	Tenterden - - - -	10,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	0	Attend Na School. Th paid for an trial Traine
53	West Ashford - - -	16,730	15	..	15	9	5	14	29	22	5	9	
54	East Ashford - - -	13,016	3	4	7	6	5	11	18	40	8	0	
55	Bridge - - - -	11,139	6	4	10	5	1	6	16	18	16	0	
56	Canterbury † - - -	16,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children g National Sc
57	Blean - - - - -	18,269	5	10	15	4	6	10	25	50	19	4	
58	Faversham - - - -	22,346	12	9	21	20	8	28	49	68	16	0	
59	Milton - - - -	19,217	12	10	22	14	7	21	43	47	16	8	
60	Sheppey - - - -	18,565	7	18	25	22	13	35	60	50	0	0	
61	Thanet - - - -	42,129	9	15	24	21	14	35	59	50	7	2	
62	Eastry - - - -	27,229	10	20	30	17	9	26	56	63	16	0	
63	Dover - - - - -	34,286	26	44	70	42	26	68	138	79	0	0	
64	Elham - - - -	29,747	9	11	20	25	11	36	56	41	18	8	
65	Romney Marsh - - -	6,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Na School.
	4. SUSSEX.												
66	Rye - - - - -	11,998	4	6	10	9	7	16	26	26	12	0	
67	Hastings - - - -	35,642	13	16	29	29	11	40	69	58	19	0	
68	Battle - - - -	13,763	6	7	13	8	..	8	21	18	0	0	
69	Eastbourne - - -	15,726	7	8	15	8	9	17	32	21	12	0	
70	Hailsham - - - -	13,021	7	4	11	11	5	16	27	46	6	0	
71	Ticehurst - - - -	16,717	7	10	17	10	5	15	32	38	6	8	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
	I. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£	*s.*	*d.*	
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*												
72	Uckfield - - - -	19,314	5	8	13	8	4	12	25	45	6	4	
73	East Grinstead - - -	16,304	12	10	22	14	7	21	43	23	5	3	In a separate Building.
74	Cuckfield - - - -	20,180	16	15	31	6	11	17	48	35	15	0	
75*a*	Chailey - - - -	9,616	4	4	8	3	2	5	13	28	6	6	
75*b*	Lewes - - - - -	11,111	2	6	8	9	5	14	22	31	10	4	In a separate Building.
75*c*	West Firle - - - -	2,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment.
75*d*	Newhaven - - - -	6,766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
76	Brighton ‖ - - - -	90,011	82	66	148	66	40	106	254	305	0	2	In a separate School at Warren Farm.
77	Steyning - - -	31,473	19	11	30	11	6	17	47	47	16	8	
78	Horsham - - - -	19,331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent out to School.
79	Petworth - - - -	10,138	6	6	12	2	3	5	17	29	17	4	In separate Schools at Wisborough Green.
80	Thakeham - - - -	8,422	1	4	5	5	5	10	15	43	13	0	
81	East Preston - - -	21,591	9	4	13	5	4	9	22	26	19	1	In a separate Building.
82	West Hampnett - -	18,860	4	6	10	12	6	18	28	70	7	6	
83	Chichester † - - -	8,205	10	5	15	10	3	13	28	26	18	2	
84	Midhurst - - - -	13,051	9	8	17	7	4	11	28	46	2	8	
85	Westbourne - - -	7,221	6	..	6	4	6	10	16	25	5	0	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.												
86	Havant - - - -	8,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
87	Portsea Island - - -	113,595	96	83	179	87	55	142	321	410	3	6	
88	Alverstoke § - - -	22,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent to Portsea Island Union School.
89	Fareham - - - -	16,801	6	5	11	7	5	12	23	21	15	0	
90	Isle of Wight - - -	66,219	25	27	52	24	15	39	91	171	13	8	
91	Lymington - - -	12,396	5	6	11	3	..	3	14	22	14	0	
92	Christchurch - - -	16,338	10	8	18	6	3	9	27	27	3	6	
93	Ringwood - - - -	5,397	3	4	7	5	3	8	15	18	2	0	
94	Fordingbridge - - -	6,441	3	2	5	6	6	12	17	33	0	0	
95	New Forest - - -	13,496	5	3	8	10	8	18	26	24	16	0	
96	Southampton † - - -	48,055	20	21	41	22	28	50	91	128	12	2	In a separate Building.
97	South Stoneham - -	32,201	16	21	37	14	13	27	64	84	18	11	
98	Romsey - - - -	10,892	9	3	12	10	2	12	24	19	16	0	
99	Stockbridge - - -	7,317	1	6	7	4	7	11	18	24	15	0	
100*a*	New Winchester - -	26,697	3	4	7	6	6	12	19	25	5	0	
100*b*	Hursley - - - -	2,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Village Schools.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*												
101	Droxford - - - -	11,750	6	9	15	3	4	7	22	45	10	8	
102	Catherington - - -	2,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Natio School.
103	Petersfield - - - -	9,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Board Sc
104	Alresford - -	7,270	7	3	10	1	2	3	13	18	16	0	
105	Alton - - - - -	14,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Farnham Hartley Wint District Schoo
106	Hartley Wintney - -	20,601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
107	Basingstoke - - -	18,105	19	5	24	17	6	23	47	62	13	4	
108	Whitchurch - - -	5,606	4	9	13	2	4	6	19	32	0	0	
109	Andover - - - -	17,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children now g National Scho
110	Kingsclere - - - -	8,576	3	5	8	7	5	12	20	17	1	11	This sum paid Industrial Teac
	6. BERKS.												
111	Newbury - - - -	20,641	7	9	16	22	8	30	46	49	6	8	
112	Hungerford - - -	19,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0	Children att National Scho
113	Faringdon - - - -	15,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0	This sum paid Industrial Teac
114	Abingdon - - - -	21,561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0	Ditto.
115	Wantage - - - -	17,360	9	17	26	6	6	12	38	16	2	6	
116	Wallingford - - -	14,648	8	11	19	5	5	10	29	50	18	4	
117	Bradfield - - - -	15,853	15	6	21	12	4	16	37	59	15	2	
118	Reading - - - -	33,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In Reading Wokingham trict School.
119	Wokingham - - -	16,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
120	Cookham - - - -	14,873	7	10	17	14	8	22	39	60	10	3	Now in a sepa building.
121	Easthampstead - - -	10,632	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent National Scho
122	Windsor - - - -	26,725	..	..	..	16	6	22	22	23	18	6	Boys now go National Scho
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
	1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).												
123	Staines - - - -	20,199	13	17	30	20	12	32	62	85	19	6	
124	Uxbridge - - - -	25,538	4	1	5	6	1	7	12	18	12	0	Elder children orphans now out to School.
125	Brentford - - - -	71,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children go to Lond. Dist. Sc
126	Hendon - - - -	37,160	29	27	56	20	23	43	99	86	0	0	In a separate Sc at Edgware.
127	Barnet - - - -	25,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent Edgware in Hendon Unio
128	Edmonton - - - -	84,855	34	33	67	47	37	84	151	255	7	0	In a separate Sc at Enfield.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVATIONS.
	SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. *d.*	
	7. HERTFORD.										
9	Ware - - - - -	17,460	7	12	19	20	5	25	44	42 2 0	
0	Bishop's Stortford - -	21,620	4	10	14	23	8	31	45	50 15 0	
1*a*	Buntingford - - -	6,467	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	Attend National School.
1*b*	Royston - - - -	19,713	21	9	30	15	9	24	54	47 6 9	
2	Hitchin - - - -	27,656	13	18	31	8	16	24	55	28 0 0	
3	Hertford - - - -	16,009	8	9	17	10	7	17	34	26 13 0	
4*a*	Hatfield - - - -	6,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
34*b*	Welwyn - - - -	2,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
35	St. Albans - - - -	21,079	8	9	17	5	4	9	26	26 15 0	
36	Watford - - - -	27,172	13	13	26	14	12	26	52	56 14 0	
37	Hemel Hempstead - -	14,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National and Board Schools.
38	Berkhampstead - -	14,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	8. BUCKINGHAM.										
39	Amersham - - -	18,511	8	8	16	11	13	24	40	59 14 0	
40	Eton - - - - -	24,928	8	4	12	6	5	11	23	20 12 0	
41	Wycombe - - - -	38,366	11	13	24	17	7	24	48	50 13 4	In a separate School at Bledlow.
42	Aylesbury - - -	24,617	19	2	21	8	5	13	34	60 13 4	
43	Winslow - - - -	9,082	7	4	11	9	4	13	24	21 4 0	
44	Newport Pagnell - -	25,867	9	7	16	18	16	34	50	44 13 9	
45	Buckingham - - -	13,636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	9. OXFORD.										
46	Henley - - - -	18,916	13	24	37	13	20	33	70	93 17 0	
47	Thame - - - -	15,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children attend National School.
48	Headington - - -	21,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent out to School.
49	Oxford † - - - -	21,016	49	58	107	19	17	36	143	116 5 3	In a separate School at Cowley.
50	Bicester - - - -	15,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
51	Woodstock - - -	14,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Payment.
52	Witney - - - -	22,905	7	11	18	10	9	19	37	64 13 4	
53	Chipping Norton - -	17,938	14	11	25	9	4	13	38	28 0 0	
54	Banbury - - - -	31,208	..	..	..	14	17	31	31	114 9 4	Boys go out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£	*s.*	*d.*	
	10. NORTHAMPTON.												
155	Brackley - - - -	13,512	10	6	16	12	2	14	30	17	19	8	
156	Towcester - - - -	12,987	10	4	14	7	6	13	27	21	12	0	
157	Potterspury - - -	11,711	6	4	10	3	5	8	18	18	8	0	
158	Hardingstone - - -	10,659	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	17	8	0	
159	Northampton - - -	50,743	30	20	50	23	20	43	93	78	0	0	In a separate Bu ing.
160	Daventry - - - -	19,452	10	6	16	9	2	11	27	22	0	2	
161	Brixworth - - - -	13,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children now s out to School.
162	Wellingborough - -	28,998	6	9	15	12	3	15	30	41	4	2	
163	Kettering - - - -	20,113	18	7	25	9	7	16	41	20	0	0	
164	Thrapston - - - -	14,349	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment.
165	Oundle - - - -	14,619	7	5	12	15	8	23	35	28	0	0	
166	Peterborough - - -	37,219	17	14	31	16	7	23	54	60	12	0	
	11. HUNTINGDON.												
167	Huntingdon - - -	20,711	10	2	12	19	10	29	41	48	0	0	In a detached Bu ing.
168	St. Ives - - - -	18,824	5	3	8	9	4	13	21	27	4	0	In a detached Bu ing.
169	St. Neot's - - - -	18,511	12	8	20	26	8	34	54	40	0	0	
	12. BEDFORD.												
170	Bedford - - - -	41,662	17	13	30	32	15	47	77	140	15	0	
171	Biggleswade - - -	27,887	11	9	20	5	3	8	28	26	15	0	
172	Ampthill - - - -	17,526	10	5	15	5	3	8	23	26	1	4	
173	Woburn - - - -	11,529	4	5	9	7	4	11	20	25	5	0	
174	Leighton Buzzard - -	18,667	16	7	23	14	8	22	45	28	0	0	
175	Luton - - - - -	34,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Natio School.
	13. CAMBRIDGE.												
176	Caxton and Arrington -	11,661	16	9	25	15	4	19	44	81	6	8	In a detached Bu ing.
177	Chesterton - - -	27,948	17	14	31	27	10	37	68	93	0	0	
178	Cambridge - - -	30,078	14	18	32	29	5	34	66	59	9	0	
179	Linton - - - -	13,768	9	9	18	15	2	17	35	25	19	10	
180	Newmarket - - -	29,498	19	15	34	20	10	30	64	53	6	8	
181	Ely - - - - -	22,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent to tional School.
182	North Witchford - -	15,585	15	9	24	6	7	13	37	43	7	0	
183	Whittlesey * - - -	7,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Natio School.
184	Wisbeach - - -	34,209	16	16	32	28	12	40	72	106	16		

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION–COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
V. EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14. ESSEX.												
West Ham - - - -	99,142	80	91	171	56	60	116	287	304	18	0	In a separate building.
Epping - - - -	20,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School & Chelmsford Workhouse School.
Ongar - - - - -	11,523	5	7	12	4	7	11	23	26	12	0	
Romford - - - -	30,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	9	10	Children now attend Board Schools.
Orsett - - - -	13,172	..	..	..	7	1	8	8	18	0	0	Orphans, &c. boarded out.
Billericay - - - -	17,862	6	1	7	1	7	8	15	22	4	0	
Chelmsford - - -	33,772	10	20	30	12	9	21	51	61	16	1	
Rochford - - - -	20,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	10	Children now attend Board Schools.
Maldon - - - -	23,732	14	6	20	26	13	39	59	73	0	0	This sum paid for an Industrial Teacher.
Tendring - - - -	28,713	7	6	13	7	2	9	22	40	10	0	
Colchester - - - -	26,343	15	13	28	19	9	28	56	20	18	0	
Lexden and Winstree -	24,110	14	12	26	13	8	21	47	52	10	0	
Witham - - - -	15,864	9	5	14	12	5	17	31	78	14	0	
Halstead - - - -	18,453	7	6	13	14	5	19	32	37	10	0	School now closed.
Braintree - - - -	17,143	6	14	20	26	11	37	57	56	18	3	
Dunmow - - - -	19,699	15	16	31	20	14	34	65	97	14	0	
Saffron Walden - - -	19,541	12	11	23	14	13	27	50	47	12	5	
15. SUFFOLK.												
Risbridge - - - -	18,417	5	7	12	24	9	33	45	32	5	4	
Sudbury - - - -	31,793	9	10	19	14	7	21	40	44	11	8	
Cosford - - - -	17,094	8	7	15	13	6	19	34	47	13	0	
Thingoe - - - -	17,614	4	5	9	13	4	17	26	45	18	10	
Bury St. Edmund's † -	14,928	3	7	10	8	3	11	21	9	2	6	
Mildenhall - - -	9,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent out to School.
Stow - - - - -	20,997	13	5	18	13	10	23	41	24	0	0	
Hartismere - - -	16,742	8	8	16	10	8	18	34	129	8	0	In School at Wortham.
Hoxne - - - -	14,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment.
Bosmere and Claydon -	15,770	8	7	15	7	5	12	27	20	0	0	
Samford - - - -	12,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent out to School.
Ipswich - - - -	42,839	36	21	57	20	20	40	97	131	12	6	In school at St. John's Workhouse.
Woodbridge - - -	22,464	7	4	11	6	4	10	21	26	0	0	
Plomesgate - - -	20,718	12	19	31	9	10	19	50	32	5	0	
Blything - - - -	26,424	10	16	26	10	8	18	44	36	18	0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*												
	15. SUFFOLK—*continued.*												
217	Wangford - - - -	14,037	8	3	11	4	4	8	19	10	0	0	
218	Mutford and Lothingland†	31,364	19	11	30	14	9	23	53	32	0	0	
	16. NORFOLK.												
219	Yarmouth * - - -	35,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	10	0	This sum paid dustrial Te
220	Flegg, East and West † -	9,382	5	6	11	3	5	8	19	19	12	0	
221	Smallburgh - - -	14,407	11	5	16	6	5	11	27	29	16	0	
222	Erpingham - - -	19,841	17	10	27	16	4	20	47	54	9	0	
223	Aylsham - - - -	18,115	15	12	27	11	4	15	42	46	4	0	
224	St. Faith's - - - -	10,901	9	16	25	4	3	7	32	22	4	0	
225	Norwich - - - -	80,386	14	27	41	40	10	50	91	146	7	0	Partly in se Schools and in Worl School.
226	Forehoe † - - - -	12,308	8	11	19	15	7	22	41	42	11	0	In separate ings.
227	Henstead - - - -	10,726	11	3	14	6	4	10	24	21	12	0	
228	Blofield - - - -	11,325	7	3	10	8	5	13	23	28	8	0	
229	Loddon and Clavering -	13,670	21	10	31	13	6	19	50	49	7	0	
230	Depwade - - - -	24,272	9	11	20	12	13	25	45	46	16	0	
231	Guiltcross - - - -	11,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children nov out to Scho
232	Wayland - - - -	11,094	1	4	5	..	3	3	8	19	0	0	
233	Mitford and Launditch -	27,567	15	12	27	21	16	37	64	53	0	0	
234	Walsingham - - -	20,051	9	10	19	15	6	21	40	23	4	0	
235	Docking - - - -	17,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children nov out to Scho
236	Freebridge Lynn - -	13,439	3	4	7	4	6	10	17	18	2	0	
237	King's Lynn - - -	17,132	10	12	22	7	13	20	42	67	11	0	
238	Downham - - - -	20,585	8	9	17	8	6	14	31	24	0	10	
239	Swaffham - - - -	13,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No payment.
240	Thetford - - - -	18,104	3	7	10	19	15	34	44	28	9	0	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
	17. WILTS.												
241	Highworth and Swindon -	25,679	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	4	Children sent tional School sum paid Industrial T
242	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	12,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children se National Sch
243	Malmesbury - - -	14,711	4	4	8	5	3	8	16	18	14	0	
244	Chippenham - - -	21,834	13	19	32	8	13	21	53	67	4	8	
245	Calne - - - - -	8,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	8	Children sent tional School sum paid Industrial T

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
17. WILTS—*continued.*										
Marlborough	9,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent out to School.
Devizes	21,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
Melksham	18,417	14	16	30	20	12	32	62	61 13 4	
Bradford	10,646	6	13	19	9	4	13	32	61 6 8	In a separate Building.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	11,526	2	10	12	4	8	12	24	25 7 6	
Warminster	15,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to National School.
Pewsey	11,917	4	4	8	8	2	10	18	15 5 0	
Amesbury	7,953	5	4	9	13	2	15	24	56 0 0	
Alderbury	25,534	10	18	28	11	10	21	49	60 13 4	In a separate Building.
Wilton	10,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Tisbury	9,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Mere	8,105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
18. DORSET.										
Shaftesbury	13,137	15	11	26	13	5	18	44	48 0 0	
Sturminster	10,861	3	5	8	8	3	11	19	27 0 0	
Blandford	14,634	6	5	11	9	5	14	25	26 18 0	
Wimborne and Cranborne	17,323	8	6	14	13	3	16	30	20 12 0	
Poole	14,734	13	7	20	5	1	6	26	26 5 0	
Wareham and Purbeck	17,226	12	12	24	5	5	10	34	20 0 0	
Weymouth	31,216	7	6	13	8	9	17	30	37 6 6	
Dorchester	18,447	5	9	14	15	6	21	35	33 17 8	
Cerne	7,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Sherborne	13,982	6	4	10	8	5	13	23	22 1 10	
Beaminster	13,111	3	3	6	6	4	10	16	23 17 0	
Bridport	16,732	6	8	14	10	1	11	25	20 0 0	
19. DEVON.										
Axminster	20,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent to Board School.
Honiton	22,291	11	2	13	13	2	15	28	29 2 0	
St. Thomas	49,308	9	7	16	10	9	19	35	76 15 4	
Exeter	34,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent out to School.
Newton Abbot	68,203	21	14	35	19	11	30	65	63 6 11	
Totnes	35,557	19	21	40	31	12	43	83	89 0 0	
Kingsbridge	19,706	15	3	18	13	3	16	34	45 6 8	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and School-mistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIO
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£	s.	d.	
	19. DEVON—*continued.*												
276	Plympton St. Mary - -	22,190	17	8	25	7	8	15	40	20	0	0	
277	Plymouth † - - -	68,758	20	35	55	26	24	50	105	132	13	4	
278	East Stonehouse * - -	14,585	6	4	10	9	3	12	22	25	17	3	
279	Stoke Damerel ‖ - -	49,449	23	9	32	30	31	61	93	108	1	0	
280	Tavistock - - - -	31,240	14	9	23	9	5	14	37	47	5	10	
281	Okehampton - - -	19,249	9	3	12	12	4	16	28	31	18	0	
282	Crediton - - - -	19,406	18	6	24	5	3	8	32	20	0	0	
283	Tiverton - - - -	29,726	13	13	26	8	5	13	39	24	14	6	
284	South Molton - - -	18,975	10	8	18	11	6	17	35	44	6	8	
285	Barnstaple - - - -	37,406	13	14	27	14	8	22	49	81	7	0	The Boys Sch in a separate I ing.
286	Torrington - - -	16,334	8	5	13	17	7	24	37	29	6	0	
287	Bideford - - - -	19,362	3	3	6	5	4	9	15	15	0	0	
288	Holsworthy - - -	9,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nati School.
	20. CORNWALL.												
289	Stratton - - - -	7,844	10	3	13	6	2	8	21	20	0	0	
290	Camelford - - - -	8,417	6	4	10	5	2	7	17	15	1	0	
291	Launceston - - -	17,142	14	4	18	10	3	13	31	16	0	0	The School is separate Buil
292	St. Germans - - -	17,999	7	2	9	12	5	17	26	18	17	0	
293	Liskeard - - - -	34,192	21	9	30	21	15	36	66	71	6	8	
294	Bodmin - - - -	19,776	16	15	31	7	4	11	42	52	9	4	
295	St. Columb - - -	16,799	13	6	19	17	4	21	40	46	4	0	
296	St. Austell - - - -	31,194	22	18	40	24	16	40	80	55	4	0	
297	Truro - - - - -	41,722	9	13	22	11	19	30	52	50	7	9	
298	Falmouth - - - -	25,098	7	7	14	15	6	21	35	51	14	0	
299	Helston - - - -	28,420	16	3	19	20	5	25	44	20	0	0	
300	Redruth - - - -	53,503	17	18	35	26	13	39	74	72	15	0	
301	Penzance - - - -	54,160	8	7	15	7	5	12	27	32	12	0	
	21. SOMERSET.												
303	Williton - - - -	19,807	13	13	26	19	10	29	55	65	0	0	
304	Dulverton - - - -	5,794	8	3	11	4	4	8	19	19	0	0	
305	Wellington - - -	20,777	11	10	21	12	5	17	38	70	18	8	
306	Taunton - - - -	35,522	11	4	15	6	3	9	24	27	14	0	
307	Bridgwater - -	34,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children now to School.
308	Langport - - -	17,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.					
UTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£	*s.*	*d.*	
21. SOMERSET—*continued.*												
Chard	26,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment.
Yeovil	28,852	12	8	20	3	2	5	25	31	0	11	
Wincanton	21,059	12	15	27	28	13	41	68	62	9	0	
Frome	24,267	20	20	40	9	21	30	70	61	11	0	The Schools are in a separate Building.
Shepton Mallet	16,003	5	10	15	21	15	36	51	48	0	0	
Wells	22,308	6	15	21	13	9	22	43	54	8	8	
Axbridge	39,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			School discontinued.
Clutton	23,725	8	4	12	12	8	20	32	27	10	0	
Bath	69,591	58	24	82	43	12	55	137	184	19	11	
Keynsham	22,892	10	7	17	12	8	20	37	51	12	8	
Bedminster	53,872	15	10	25	50	16	66	91	134	7	4	
WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22. GLOUCESTER.												
Bristol†	62,662	38	40	78	24	24	48	126	240	8	5	In a separate School.
Barton Regis	128,084	101	60	161	51	23	74	235	244	2	0	In a separate Building.
Chipping Sodbury	18,656	9	..	9	8	2	10	19	23	10	0	
Thornbury	17,320	16	8	24	12	3	15	39	20	0	0	
Dursley	13,077	..	..	..	7	3	10	10	16	0	0	Boys and Girls.
Westbury-on-Severn	22,655	18	17	35	24	12	36	71	74	3	6	
Newent	12,014	2	11	13	4	5	9	22	21	8	0	
Gloucester	41,641	..	..	..	28	6	34	34	18	18	0	Boys go to National School.
Wheatenhurst	7,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
Stroud	39,357	15	21	36	24	17	41	77	94	16	1	
Tetbury	6,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
Cirencester	21,364	9	3	12	8	6	14	26	16	13	4	
Northleach	10,584	18	3	21	11	7	18	39	30	10	3	
Stow-on-the-Wold	9,621	2	4	6	5	1	6	12	18	8	0	
Winchcomb	10,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sent out to School.
Cheltenham	53,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
Tewkesbury	14,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
23. HEREFORD.												
Ledbury	13,102	7	7	14	4	6	10	24	12	0	0	
Ross	16,604	10	7	17	18	12	30	47	28	15	1	
Hereford	33,018	42	35	77	17	15	32	109	205	12	0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVAT
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	23. HEREFORD—*continued.*										
339	Dore	9,556	11	7	18	13	5	18	36	26 16 0	
340	Weobley	9,031	10	7	17	5	4	9	26	36 18 0	
341	Bromyard	11,934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children go tional Scho
342	Leominster	15,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
343	Kington	12,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	24. SALOP.										
344	Ludlow	18,078	16	8	24	9	5	14	38	19 18 0	
345	Clun	10,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children no out to Scho
346	Church Stretton	6,343	7	3	10	5	2	7	17	35 0 0	
347	Cleobury Mortimer	8,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South-east shire D School.
348	Bridgnorth	15,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
349	Shiffnal	12,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
350	Madeley	30,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
351 352	Atcham	45,565	27	23	50	30	12	42	92	104 6 0	In a separate
353	Oswestry	26,848	19	13	32	10	7	17	49	41 6 8	
354	Ellesmere	14,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children no out to Scho
355	Wem	10,879	4	4	8	2	3	5	13	32 16 0	
356	Whitchurch	11,424	11	4	15	10	5	15	30	35 8 0	
357	Drayton	14,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Na School.
358	Wellington	25,184	11	12	23	11	13	24	47	58 0 0	In a separate at Waters
359	Newport	15,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children se South-east shire I School.
	25. STAFFORD.										
360	Stafford	26,768	17	8	25	20	6	26	51	70 12 0	
361	Stone	24,686	3	6	9	8	4	12	21	19 12 0	
362	Newcastle-under-Lyme	30,225	10	15	25	17	6	23	48	32 0 0	
363	Wolstanton and Burslem	68,932	11	17	28	21	12	33	61	93 7 8	
364	Stoke-upon-Trent *	89,262	67	55	122	39	33	72	194	211 2 8	In a separate ing.
365	Leek	28,093	8	11	19	10	5	15	34	22 8 0	
366	Cheadle	21,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	Children sent School. Th paid for an trial Traine
367	Uttoxeter	14,325	5	6	11	3	3	6	17	20 0 0	
368	Burton-on-Trent	52,628	19	10	29	29	10	39	68	90 2 0	
369	Tamworth	16,809	19	3	22	22	3	25	47	24 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION–COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
EST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
25. STAFFORD—*continued.*										
Lichfield	32,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent to National Schools.
Cannock	23,705	4	5		3	4	7	16	27 0 0	
Seisdon	16,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South East Shropshire District School.
Wolverhampton	119,623	26	46	72	21	35	56	128	250 5 11	
Walsall	71,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Walsall and West Bromwich District School.
West Bromwich	106,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Dudley	134,125	42	30	72	69	11	80	152	90 0 0	
26. WORCESTER.										
Stourbridge	73,386	18	21	39	39	21	60	99	52 8 0	
Kidderminster	34,948	21	22	43	32	13	45	88	24 0 0	
Tenbury	7,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Martley	16,308	10	14	24	3	6	9	33	23 10 8	
Worcester	32,416	19	11	30	12	17	29	59	62 11 0	
Upton-on-Severn	23,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Evesham	15,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent out to School.
Pershore	14,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Droitwich	22,443	9	13	22	6	7	13	35	29 2 6	
Bromsgrove	29,003	21	8	29	17	2	19	48	23 8 0	
King's Norton	66,803	15	20	35	19	5	24	59	63 0 0	
27. WARWICK.										
Birmingham ‖	231,015	72	90	162	54	47	101	263	452 1 9	Children in a separate Building.
Aston	146,818	36	29	65	52	23	75	140	138 2 8	
Meriden	10,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent out to School.
Atherstone	11,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
Nuneaton	12,432	3	2	5	..	3	3	8	19 9 5	
Foleshill	17,250	6	4	10	9	4	13	23	19 10 3	
Coventry †	40,113	13	16	29	22	14	36	65	72 6 6	
Rugby	25,048	8	6	14	5	5	10	24	20 16 0	
Solihull	15,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
Warwick	48,840	..	..	..	37	13	50	50	54 19 0	Boys sent out to School.
Stratford-on-Avon	22,373	8	11	19	9	4	13	32	29 9 0	
Alcester	18,172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Shipston-on-Stour	19,677	6	6	12	18	5	23	35	31 4 0	
Southam	10,524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879. £	s.	d.	OBSERVA
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
	28. LEICESTER.									£	s.	d.	
401	Lutterworth - - -	14,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
402	Market Harborough - -	16,081	10	6	16	8	7	15	31	29	0	0	
403	Billesdon - - - -	7,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children se School.
404	Blaby - - - -	14,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children School at L
405	Hinckley - - - -	16,148	12	5	17	8	3	11	28	16	0	0	
406	Market Bosworth - -	13,746	6	4	10	6	6	12	22	20	3	3	
407	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	31,532	4	8	12	3	7	10	22	28	0	0	
408	Loughborough - - -	24,316	7	14	21	3	10	13	34	31	11	0	
409	Barrow-on-Soar - -	21,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children National
410	Leicester - - - -	95,220	90	40	130	54	28	82	212	264	3	4	In a separat ing.
411	Melton Mowbray - -	19,926	15	5	20	15	8	23	43	43	0	0	
	29. RUTLAND.												
412	Oakham - - - -	11,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children se School.
413	Uppingham - - -	12,243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	30. LINCOLN.												
414	Stamford - - - -	17,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children s National
415	Bourn - - - - -	19,981	9	5	14	9	6	15	29	22	16	0	
416	Spalding - - - -	23,184	10	12	22	12	7	19	41	59	7	0	
417	Holbeach - - - -	19,351	1	3	4	8	4	12	16	36	6	0	
418	Boston - - - -	38,836	15	9	24	30	8	38	62	71	7	2	
419	Sleaford - - - -	25,834	..	..	..	19	4	23	23	20	16	0	Boys atte tional Sc
420	Grantham - - - -	30,606	..	..	..	11	3	14	14	20	8	0	
421	Lincoln - - - -	52,266	24	12	36	17	6	23	59	57	0	0	
422	Horncastle - - -	23,764	..	..	..	15	6	21	21	16	0	0	Boys and G
423	Spilsby - - - -	29,246	7	9	16	10	4	14	30	42	12	0	
424	Louth - - - - -	34,808	6	8	14	9	6	15	29	21	0	0	
425	Caistor - - - -	48,885	5	7	12	4	8	12	24	49	6	0	
426	Glanford Brigg - - -	36,239	8	12	20	8	7	15	35	22	8	10	
427	Gainsborough - - -	27,230	23	24	47	8	6	14	61	47	0	0	
	31. NOTTINGHAM.												
428	East Retford - - -	23,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children National
429	Worksop - - -	25,347	9	10	19	4	4	8	27	37	4	0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	*s.*	*d.*	
NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*												
31. NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*												
Mansfield	35,833	11	9	20	16	2	18	38	22	12	0	
Basford	84,561	19	18	37	26	8	34	71	84	19	6	
Radford	33,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Board School.
Nottingham	86,621	16	34	50	26	12	38	88	172	3	7	
Southwell	21,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..			No repayment.
Newark	29,616	6	5	11	4	2	6	17	20	0	0	In a separate Building.
Bingham	14,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children go to Board School.
32. DERBY.												
Shardlow	33,925	10	11	21	4	6	10	31	22	4	0	
Derby	62,333	17	34	51	37	23	60	111	145	9	3	In a separate building.
Belper	52,864	16	..	16	15	8	23	39	29	18	0	
Ashbourne	20,556	10	6	16	2	2	4	20	16	0	0	
Chesterfield	77,406	11	26	37	34	19	53	90	70	12	0	
Bakewell	29,612	4	4	8	11	4	15	23	42	14	1	
Chapel-en-le-Frith	15,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
Glossop	20,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Sent out to School.
Hayfield	11,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33. CHESTER.												
Stockport	97,709	24	15	39	27	6	33	72	68	10	0	
Macclesfield	59,339	15	20	35	20	10	30	65	92	3	0	
Altrincham	49,913	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayment.
Runcorn	30,534	7	20	27	15	13	28	55	68	10	0	
Northwich	37,310	6	4	10	8	4	12	22	31	11	0	
Congleton	36,281	18	18	36	12	8	20	56	44	18	0	
Nantwich	53,767	16	8	24	5	6	11	35	35	18	8	
Tarvin	71,615	4	2	6	7	5	12	18	38	8	0	
Chester †		18	26	44	33	20	53	97	49	7	7	
Hawarden		6	4	10	5	5	10	20	25	5	0	
Wirrall	23,419	8	7	15	11	6	17	32	32	12	0	
Birkenhead	79,464	45	46	91	38	43	81	172	324	5	2	In a separate School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	34. LANCASTER.												
455	Liverpool ‖ - - -	238,411	308	143	451	89	101	190	641	899	5	7	In the Indu Schools at Kir
456*a*	West Derby - - -	257,083	..	..	..	63	4	67	67	28	0	0	
456*b*	Toxteth Park * - - -	85,842	33	22	55	27	19	46	101	132	16	0	
457	Prescot - - - -	92,551	40	30	70	53	23	76	146	144	15	4	
458	Ormskirk - - - -	59,310	9	13	22	5	5	10	32	60	10	0	
459	Wigan - - - -	111,874	..	..	..	32	6	38	38	37	8	11	Boys sent ou School. .
460	Warrington - - -	54,394	33	39	72	64	14	78	150	131	15	4	
461	Leigh - - - - -	41,924	14	11	25	11	4	15	40	37	2	3	
462	Bolton - - - -	158,408	54	24	78	62	13	75	153	100	8	4	
463	Bury - - - - -	109,155	26	6	32	23	6	29	61	6	15	3	
464	Barton-upon-Irwell - -	51,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			In the Swinto dustrial Schc
465	Chorlton - - - -	211,384	63	62	125	70	28	98	223	278	1	8	
466	Salford - - - -	128,890	72	74	146	63	41	104	250	147	4	3	
467*a*	Manchester * - - -	173,988	310	264	574	245	177	422	996	766	16	2	In the Swinto dustrial Schc
467*b*	Prestwich - - - -	77,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
468	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	130,626	28	9	37	27	5	32	69	24	0	0	
469	Oldham - - - -	126,982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No certificate.
470	Rochdale - - - -	109,858	36	9	45	29	7	36	81	20	0	0	
471	Haslingden - - -	79,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nat School.
472	Burnley - - - -	87,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
473	Clitheroe - - - -	21,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
474	Blackburn - - - -	143,810	40	12	52	40	11	51	103	86	0	0	
475	Chorley - - - -	43,004	22	6	28	8	5	13	41	28	0	0	
476	Preston - - - -	115,846	26	26	52	64	16	80	132	204	0	0	
477	Fylde - - - - -	30,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nati School.
478	Garstang - - - -	12,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Sent out to Scl
479	Lancaster - - - -	32,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nati School.
480	Lunesdale - - - -	6,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nati School.
481	Ulverstone - - -	36,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children now out to Schoo
481*a*	Barrow-in-Furness - -	18,774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Board S
	IX. YORK.												
	35. WEST RIDING.												
482	Sedbergh - - - -	4,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nat School.
483	Settle - - - -	15,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
		Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
35. WEST RIDING—*continued.*										
Skipton	32,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No certificate.
Pateley Bridge	8,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Board School.
Ripon	15,967	2	3	5	5	5	10	15	18 5 0	In a separate Building.
Great Ouseburn	11,697	7	3	10	7	3	10	20	19 12 0	
Knaresborough	19,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Wetherby	14,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Wharfedale	39,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Keighley	52,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Todmorden	32,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
Saddleworth *	19,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Huddersfield	140,151	..	..	..	40	10	50	50	24 0 0	In a separate Building.
Halifax	153,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
North Bierley	111,883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to Clayton National School.
Bradford	145,830	29	28	57	50	12	62	119	69 0 0	
Hunslet	46,274	6	15	21	11	17	28	49	55 4 0	In a separate Building.
Holbeck	21,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Bramley	44,441	6	6	12	5	4	9	21	8 0 10	
Leeds	162,421	66	81	147	49	32	81	228	356 5 0	In a separate Building.
Dewsbury	124,286	12	31	43	22	9	31	74	57 10 0	In a separate Building.
Wakefield	68,786	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
Pontefract	34,498	8	5	13	6	7	13	26	16 0 0	
Hemsworth	8,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Barnsley	57,212	27	15	42	45	5	50	92	50 16 0	
Penistone	15,678	4	4	8	6	2	8	16	19 4 0	
Wortley	29,307	10	4	14	13	6	19	33	21 7 0	
Ecclesall Bierlow	87,432	23	15	38	22	16	38	76	57 0 0	
Sheffield	162,271	61	41	102	43	28	71	173	120 14 0	In a separate Building.
Rotherham	57,396	17	10	27	11	6	17	44	22 16 5	
Doncaster	45,205	12	14	26	10	6	16	42	53 6 0	
Thorne	17,011	11	12	23	4	15	19	42	35 15 0	
Goole	17,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children attend Board School.
Selby	16,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Tadcaster	21,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879. £	s.	d.	OBSERVAT
	IX. YORK—*continued.*												
	36. EAST RIDING.									£	s.	d.	
515	York	64,738	23	36	59	30	26	56	115	68	19	0	
516	Pocklington	15,964	6	4	10	11	3	14	24	30	10	0	
517	Howden	14,227	7	4	11	6	3	9	20	16	0	0	
518	Beverley	21,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
519	Sculcoates	68,142	50	23	73	48	27	75	148	65	0	0	
520	Kingston-on-Hull ‖	68,316	33	39	72	33	32	65	137	135	8	1	
521	Patrington	9,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
522	Skirlaugh	9,778	11	6	17	3	6	9	26	12	0	0	
523	Driffield	19,265	4	6	10	4	5	9	19	9	7	0	
524	Bridlington	15,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
	37. NORTH RIDING.												
525	Scarborough	36,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend School.
526	Malton	22,882	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No repayme
527	Easingwold	10,026	5	..	5	3	2	5	10	7	10	0	
528	Thirsk	12,167	7	3	10	12	4	16	26	20	4	0	
529*a*	Helmsley	6,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
529*b*	Kirkby Moorside	5,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
530	Pickering	12,737	5	8	13	3	3	6	19	19	16	7	
531	Whitby	25,804	13	4	17	15	4	19	36	30	4	0	
532	Guisborough	27,078	11	18	29	16	9	25	54	23	17	9	
532*a*	Middlesbrough	60,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend School.
533	Stokesley	11,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	0	Attend School. T paid for a trial Teac
534	Northallerton	11,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
535	Bedale	8,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
536	Leyburn	8,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
537	Aysgarth	5,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
538	Reeth	5,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Go out to S
539	Richmond	13,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
	38. DURHAM.												
540	Darlington	40,812	24	16	40	18	10	28	68	40	0	0	
541*a*	Stockton	35,794	43	38	81	44	15	59	140	82	0	0	In a separa ing.
541*b*	Sedgefield	14,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend I School.
542	Hartlepool	39,970	19	11	30	15	11	26	56	40	0	0	
543	Auckland	69,159	14	24	38	22	17	39	77	14	19	11	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION–COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879. £ s. d.	OBSERVATIONS.
NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
38. DURHAM—*continued.*										
Teesdale	20,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Weardale	19,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Lanchester	40,521	6	8	14	7	10	17	31	4 8 11	
Durham	51,457	10	12	22	8	5	13	35	68 0 0	
Easington	33,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Houghton-le-Spring	26,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sent out to School.
Chester-le-Street	33,300	7	..	7	17	..	17	24	22 8 0	
Sunderland	112,643	58	41	99	32	34	66	165	117 15 4	In a separate Building.
South Shields	74,949	13	21	34	59	15	74	108	36 0 0	In a separate Building.
Gateshead	80,271	32	27	59	20	35	55	114	100 9 6	
NORTHUMBERLAND.										
Newcastle-on-Tyne	131,198	69	100	169	84	36	120	289	276 0 0	In a separate Building.
Tynemouth	94,588	45	37	82	38	28	66	148	90 1 0	In a separate Building.
Castle Ward	16,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
Hexham	32,543	10	9	19	8	6	14	33	42 8 0	In a separate Building.
Haltwhistle	6,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
Bellingham	7,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
Morpeth	31,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Alnwick	19,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Belford	5,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Berwick-on-Tweed	21,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Glendale	12,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Rothbury	7,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
40. CUMBERLAND.										
Alston-with-Garrigill*	5,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Schools in the Town.
Penrith	23,737	7	7	14	5	4	9	23	5 0 0	
Brampton	10,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Board School.
Longtown	8,268	7	4	11	3	4	7	18	31 18 0	
Carlisle	46,627	..	..	..	29	15	44	44	24 0 0	Boys attend National Schools in the Town.
Wigton	22,691	..	..	..	13	3	16	16	18 12 0	Ditto.
Cockermouth	46,545	22	23	45	21	6	27	72	52 1 0	
Whitehaven	47,572	26	23	49	19	28	47	96	82 4 0	
Bootle	8,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to National School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVAT
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	41. WESTMORELAND.												
574	East Ward	16,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend School.
575	West Ward	8,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N School.
576	Kendal	39,945	28	23	51	..	..	..	51	71	6	8	Boys and gi
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.												
	42. MONMOUTH.												
577	Chepstow	18,341	13	10	23	8	7	15	38	28	0	0	
578	Monmouth	31,598	14	16	30	11	18	29	59	15	0	0	
579	Abergavenny	22,862	15	9	24	12	6	18	42	22	8	0	
580	Bedwellty	51,763	30	8	38	18	13	31	69	68	6	8	
581	Pontypool	33,892	10	13	23	8	13	21	44	32	0	0	
582	Newport	61,252	41	71	112	30	62	92	204	265	10	8	In a separat at Caerleo
	43. SOUTH WALES.												
	(A.) GLAMORGAN.												
583	Cardiff	76,701	57	40	97	57	30	87	184	305	8	0	In a separat at Ely.
584	Pontypridd	51,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Sent out to
585	Merthyr Tydfil	104,239	33	14	47	23	22	45	92	153	6	8	In a separat at Aberda
586	Bridgend and Cowbridge	31,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0	0	Children no tage Hom
587	Neath	50,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	0	Ditto.
587*a*	Pontardawe	17,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Work Children Parish Sc
588	Swansea	64,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	0	Children no tage Hom
589	Gower	9,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend N Schools a maen.
	(B.) CARMARTHEN.												
590	Llanelly	34,732	9	9	18	6	8	14	32	40	16	0	
591	Llandovery	14,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Brit
592	Llandilo-fawr	16,976	6	5	11	2	3	5	16	19	4	0	
593	Carmarthen	35,627	18	4	22	9	..	9	31	21	12	0	
	(C.) PEMBROKE.												
594	Narberth	20,332	10	4	14	9	3	12	26	20	8	0	
595	Pembroke	28,956	6	16	22	12	9	21	43	23	12	0	
596	Haverfordwest	34,480	5	15	20	18	11	29	49	40	13	4	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS, UNION–COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879. Boys. Under 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Above 10 Years of Age.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Under 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Above 10 Years of Age.	Girls. Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.	OBSERVATIONS.
MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*										
43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*									£ *s.* *d.*	
(D.) CARDIGAN.										
Cardigan - - - -	17,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	18,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Lampeter - - - -	9,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Aberayron - - - -	13,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Aberystwith - - -	27,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No repayment.
Tregaron - - - -	10,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse. Children attend neighbouring Schools.
(E.) BRECKNOCK.										
Builth - - - -	8,264	15	4	19	7	3	10	29	40 12 8	No Workhouse.
Brecknock - - - -	17,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children now sent out to School.
Crickhowell - - -	20,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
Hay - - - - -	10,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
(F.) RADNOR.										
Knighton - - - -	10,323	6	12	18	6	8	14	32	22 0 2	
Rhayader - - - -	6,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse. Children sent out to School.
44. NORTH WALES.										
(A.) MONTGOMERY.										
Machynlleth - - -	13,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children attend Board School.
Newtown and Llanidloes -	24,554	18	5	23	6	5	11	34	22 8 0	
Forden - - - -	18,858	6	9	15	6	1	7	22	18 11 0	
Llanfyllin - - - -	21,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children attend Board School.
(B.) FLINT.										
Holywell - - - -	43,517	20	10	30	20	11	31	61	48 0 0	
(C.) DENBIGH.										
Wrexham - - - -	48,837	18	9	27	21	10	31	58	73 17 8	
Ruthin - - - -	15,399	10	5	15	10	3	13	28	35 6 9	
St. Asaph - - - -	27,878	15	8	23	12	6	18	41	43 5 0	
Llanrwst - - - -	13,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1879.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1879.			OBSERVATIO
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*												
	44. NORTH WALES—*cont.*												
	(D.) MERIONETH.												
619	Corwen	16,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Children sen to School.
620	Bala	6,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
621	Dolgelly	14,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
622	Festiniog	24,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Ditto.
	(E.) CARNARVON.												
623	Pwllheli	20,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Nat School.
624	Carnarvon	39,137	6	2	8	12	5	17	25	18	8	0	
625	Bangor	36,561	16	3	19	7	9	16	35	24	15	0	
626	Conway	14,700	5	13	18	7	..	7	25	28	10	0	
	(F.) ANGLESEY.												
627a	Anglesey	16,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
627b	Holyhead	18,863	8	12	20	6	3	9	29	16	0	0	
	TOTAL	..	7,518	6,470	13,988	7,785	4,738	12,523	26,511	29,173	15	9	
	DISTRICT SCHOOLS.												
	Central London	..	278	372	650	214	332	546	1,196	1,154	17	5	
	South Metropolitan	..	483	457	940	327	361	688	1,628	1,212	13	3	
	North Surrey	..	175	250	425	82	217	299	724	940	13	9	
	Farnham and Hartley Wintney.	..	20	56	76	26	37	63	139	120	9	6	
	South-east Shropshire	..	49	55	104	30	43	73	177	176	15	5	
	Reading and Wokingham	..	62	47	109	24	57	81	190	263	15	8	
	West London	..	389	111	500	209	114	323	823	541	1	2	
	Forest Gate	..	143	162	305	99	143	242	547	668	10	0	
	Walsall and West Bromwich.	..	52	59	111	57	33	90	201	332	2	3	
	Brentwood	..	221	98	319	137	96	233	552	521	19	3	
	Kensington and Chelsea	..	102	88	190	81	61	142	332	190	18	6	
	TOTAL	..	1,974	1,755	3,729	1,286	1,494	2,780	6,509	6,123	16	2	
	Metropolitan Asylum District.	..	..	211	211	..	..	..	211	1,043	6	8	In Training “Exmout
	TOTAL in Union Workhouse Schools and District Schools	..	9,492	8,436	17,928	9,071	6,232	15,303	33,231	36,340	18	7	

No. 79.

SCHOOLS CERTIFIED for the RECEPTION of CHILDREN under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43. during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Eighth Report of L. G. B., page* 335.)

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.
Hants and Isle of Wight School and Home for the Blind.	Park Lane, Southsea -	Southampton -	19 February 1879.
Saint Joseph's Orphanage	Theatre Street, Preston	Lancaster - -	22 March 1879.
The Orphan Homes -	Ryelands Road, Leominster.	Hereford - -	5 June 1879.
The Home of Faith -	Kilkhampton - -	Cornwall - -	10 July 1879.
For the Educational, Industrial, and Physical Training of Blind Boys and Girls.	Manchester Road, Broomhill, Sheffield.	York, W.R. - -	12 November 1879.
Saint Vincent's Orphanage	Berrington Street, Hereford.	Hereford - -	15 December 1879.
Convalescent Home for Roman Catholic Boys.	No. 1, Victoria Terrace, Southend.	Essex - - -	18 December 1879.

No. 80.—RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at LADY-DAY 1879 at the METROPOLITAN INFIRMARIES and ASYLUMS.

INFIRMARY OR ASYLUM. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*) 1.	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year. 2.	PROVISIONS.								
		Flour and Bread. 3.	Meat, including Bacon, Preserved Meat, and Extract of Meat. 4.	Vegetables. 5.	Grocery and Cheesemongery, including Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c. 6.	Milk. 7.	Beer. 8.	Wine and Spirits. 9.	Other Provisions. 10.	TOTAL. 11.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden -	733,159	3,385	7,846	1,239	4,402	697	2,029	421	335	20,354
2. Do. Caterham -	717,103	3,674	8,134	1,174	3,297	1,382	1,915	233	1,023	20,832
3. St. Saviour's - - -	345,435	1,495	4,545	595	1,763	969	369	577	249	10,562
4. Lambeth - - - -	216,489	801	3,902	235	1,293	848	338	354	750	8,521
5. Whitechapel - - -	208,338	993	2,480	274	778	1,046	46	192	289	6,098
6. City of London - - -	206,945	653	3,421	230	1,116	290	581	168	250	6,709
7. St. George's - - -	204,091	977	3,449	218	1,595	1,282	6	6	8	7,541
8. Poplar and Stepney District Asylum - - -	172,050	670	3,387	208	905	905	371	262	290	7,000
9. Islington - - - -	167,500	615	2,789	194	799	454	129	198	49	5,227
10. Central London District Asylum, Highgate - -	159,969	679	3,173	201	1,190	1,050	325	425	345	7,388
11. Shoreditch - - - -	158,791	637	2,539	178	801	505	175	623	127	5,585
12. Metropolitan District Asylum, 1878 at Clapton, 1879 at Darenth - -	129,797	740	1,521	151	659	619	196	117	504	4,507
13. Hackney - - - -	122,995	486	2,370	139	827	818	12	125	99	4,879
14. Wandsworth and Clapham	122,857	577	2,042	181	586	352	144	73	230	4,185
15. Kensington - - - -	112,265	414	1,528	171	624	608	44	365	111	3,865
16. St. George-in-the-East -	104,824	435	1,469	118	462	366	98	221	53	3,222
17. Chelsea - - - -	91,952	432	1,422	101	715	701	176	191	121	3,859
18. Central London District Asylum, Cleveland Street	87,532	362	1,894	155	574	441	179	56	195	3,856
19. Greenwich - - - -	68,844	309	1,424	67	437	377	37	127	191	2,969
20. Camberwell - - - -	67,961	273	1,366	76	417	414	53	277	18	2,894
21. Woolwich - - - -	58,399	240	1,120	65	414	401	32	61	22	2,356
22. Metropolitan Dist^t Small-pox Hospital, Deptford -	55,109	307	1,199	65	534	613	120	422	227	3,487
23. St. Olave's - - - -	54,813	295	1,025	56	346	375	109	314	136	2,656
24. Metropolitan Dist^t Fever Hospital, Homerton -	44,811	174	690	36	454	625	33	329	567	2,908
25. Do. Stockwell -	29,899	102	419	31	423	336	18	437	15	1,781
26. Metropolitan Dist^t Small-pox Hospital, Fulham -	28,742	150	684	54	248	298	75	277	160	1,916
27. Do. Hampstead	27,806	156	668	89	262	210	125	126	107	1,743
28. Do. Homerton -	10,995	57	261	17	154	140	34	33	73	769
29. Do. Stockwell -	10,192	42	182	14	80	89	14	20	69	510

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s*. are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s*. or above are entered as a £.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at Lady-day 1879 at the Metropolitan Infirmaries and Asylums—*continued.*

INFIRMARY OR ASYLUM. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	NECESSARIES.						CLOTHING.				
	Warming. 12.	Cleansing. 13.	Lighting. 14.	Water. 15.	Other Necessaries. 16.	TOTAL. 17.	Boots and Shoes. 18.	Linen. 19.	Woollen and Flannel. 20.	Other Clothing. 21.	TOTAL. 22.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden	1,938	841	534		535	3,848	*	*	*	*	4,574
2. Do. Caterham	1,510	1,317	857		2,029	5,713	*	*	*	*	4,725
3. St. Saviour's	1,141	310	548	–	57	2,056	212	–	76	434	722
4. Lambeth	351	322	734	116	546	2,069	136	183	399	167	885
5. Whitechapel	683	224	510	118	49	1,584	112	73	46	252	483
6. City of London	979	176	386	30	40	1,610	111	298			408
7. St. George's	657	782	594	199	342	2,574	138	176	210	235	759
8. Poplar and Stepney District Asylum	735	262	420	234	297	1,948	94	136	112	64	405
9. Islington	495	127	202	52	16	890	52	51	134	17	254
10. Central London District Asylum, Highgate	1,118	261	410	239	62	2,090	*	*	*	*	300
11. Shoreditch	458	270	535	–	22	1,285	*	*	*	*	434
12. Metropolitan District Asylum, 1878 at Clapton, 1879 at Darenth	736	252	429	128	118	1,663	–	902			902
13. Hackney	323	54	220	76	34	708	63	100	136	9	308
14. Wandsworth and Clapham	610	169	291	–	32	1,102	89	48	46	36	219
15. Kensington	547	203	353	256	21	1,380	68	102	165	395	730
16. St. George-in-the-East	312	80	330	130	174	1,026	95	43	24	145	307
17. Chelsea	497	257	201	59	8	1,022	50	79	73	153	355
18. Central London District Asylum, Cleveland Street	475	93	310	96	26	1,000	*	*	*	*	300
19. Greenwich	639	83	358	–	35	1,115	*	*	*	*	152
20. Camberwell	402	99	197	28	18	743	29	14	14	11	6
21. Woolwich	473	89	199	79	41	882	14	33	24	6	78
22. Metropolitan Dist^{t} Small-pox Hospital, Deptford	401	27	204	133	39	804	*	*	*	*	714
23. St. Olave's	464	127	309	–	10	910	41	15	211	39	306
24. Metropolitan Dist^{t} Fever Hospital, Homerton	814	204	426	223	26	1,693	*	*	*	*	226
25. Do. Stockwell	612	94	100	84	–	890	*	*	*	*	82
26. Metropolitan Dist^{t} Small-pox Hospital, Fulham	545	131	296	100	21	1,093	*	*	*	*	422
27. Do. Hampstead	483	134	333	140	59	1,149	*	*	*	*	278
28. Do. Homerton	250	94	348	112	25	829	–	36	–	–	36
29. Do. Stockwell	240	105	169	45	–	559	–	25			25

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £.

* The asterisk denotes that the separate items cannot be given.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at Lady-day 1879 at the Metropolitan Infirmar and Asylums—*continued.*

INFIRMARY OR ASYLUM. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	OTHER CHARGES.											
	Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances. 23.	Funerals. 24.	Salaries, Wages, Superannuations, Gratuities, and Fees to Officers. 25.	Rations of Officers and Servants. 26.	Officers' Uniform. 27.	Incidental Expenses, as Travelling, Stamps, Stationery, Legal, &c. 28.	Furniture and Property, and Repairs to ditto. 29.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance. 30.	Building and Repairs to ditto. 31.	Interest on Loans and Repayment of Principal. 32.	Other Expenditure not included in any of the foregoing. 33.	TOTAL. 34.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden	296	123	5,349	3,434	505	704	2,527	376	3,612	8,490	–	25,416
2. Do. Caterham	181	134	5,201	3,571	369	664	3,043	867	3,197	9,140	–	26,367
3. St. Saviour's	970	203	2,279	1,161	62	14	967	1,849	813	806	68	9,192
4. Lambeth	709	302	3,105	2,053	40	22	1,781[a]	22	475	4,648	186	13,343
5. Whitechapel	260[b]	224	2,437	1,025	54	123	1,011[c]	555	1,313[c]	152	–	7,154
6. City of London	273	272	3,923	2,048	81	434	543	908	666	–	–	9,147
7. St. George's	378	236	3,205	2,345[d]	88	62	2,273	236	296	5,819[e]	–	14,938
8. Poplar and Stepney District Asylum	232	298	3,691	2,243	8	149	817	676	1,521	4,305	176	14,115
9. Islington	139	328	*See* Note "f."		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Central London District Asylum, Highgate	618	121	3,568	2,534	239	307	524	268	1,587	5,276	4	15,046
11. Shoreditch	386	224	2,375	1,404	66	434	949	81	524	1,336	–	7,779
12. Metropolitan District Asylum, 1878 at Clapton, 1879 at Darenth	91	23	2,253	2,083	106	353	451	1,452	687	3,713	–	11,212
13. Hackney	285	201	1,650	757	57	59	462	237	113	–	39	3,862
14. Wandsworth and Clapham	163[g]	174	2,146	1,065	48	102	348	364[g]	764	2,450	–	7,624
15. Kensington	263	214	2,277[h]	1,203	127	83	2,206[h]	–	2,054[h]	2,839	–	11,266
16. St. George-in-the-East	114	91	2,162	1,347	128	111	422	28	138	1,484	–	6,025
17. Chelsea	568	265	2,127	1,526	14	200	627	187	1,536	1,544	131	8,725
18. Central London District Asylum, Cleveland Street	309	83	1,789	1,104	112	224	256	854	314	1,596	–	6,641
19. Greenwich	221	161	1,829	1,024	34	23	308	448	875	2,681	–	7,604
20. Camberwell	90	189	1,588	789	36	7	146	23	88	1,354	13	4,323
21. Woolwich	239	91	1,472	989	10	21	246	367	143	1,367	–	4,945
22. Metropolitan Distt Small-pox Hospital, Deptford	265	241	2,137	1,818	95	287	329	432	2,133	3,508	–	11,245
23. St. Olave's	429	55	1,397	785	44	46	3,089	387[i]	90	2,151	4	8,477
24. Metropolitan Distt Fever Hospital, Homerton	186	107	2,806	2,178	183	272	487	365	1,107	4,288[k]	–	11,979
25. Do. Stockwell	57	140	2,202	1,525	113	102	143	327	1,272	4,365[l]	–	10,516
26. Metropolitan Distt Small-pox Hospital, Fulham	126	122	2,177	1,223	62	132	107	340	676	3,333	–	8,298
27. Do. Hampstead	152	196	2,567	1,860	152	225	266	337	1,442	2,083	–	9,280
28. Do. Homerton	57	49	1,766	1,089	25	151	160	242	2,361	– [m]	–	5,900
29. Do. Stockwell	33	60	1,753	1,137	208	59	212	320	3,378	– [n]	–	7,160

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £.

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[a] Including part of the furniture for the new Infirmary about to be opened.

[b] Estimated proportion in respect of the Infirmary of the total for all In and Out-door Poor.

[c] Includg some expenses of adaptg the buildg to an Infirmy.

[d] Including 64*l.* paid to officers in lieu of beer.

[e] Estimatd proportion of the total for Infirmy and Workh.

[f] No separate account is kept of the expenditure for the Infirmary except as regards "In-maintenance."

[g] Estimated proportion in respect of the Infirmary.

[h] Increase on former years on account of 66 beds ad accommodation.

[i] Of this, 180*l.* is the estimated proportion, in respect Infirmary site, of rent paid for certain land and premi

[k] Including the amount for Homerton Small-pox Ho

[l] Including the amount for Stockwell Small-pox Ho

[m] Included in the amount for Homerton Fever Hosp

[n] Included in the amount for Stockwell Fever Hosp

INFIRMARY OR ASYLUM. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per head.*)	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year.	PROVISIONS. Total.	PROVISIONS. Cost per Head.	NECESSARIES. Total.	NECESSARIES. Cost per Head.	CLOTHING. Total.	CLOTHING. Cost per Head.	OTHER CHARGES. Total, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.	OTHER CHARGES. Cost per Head.	GRAND TOTAL, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.	COST per Head per Annum, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Metropolitan Dist^t Small-pox Hospital, Stockwell	10,192	510	18 5 3	559	20 0 4	25	17 10	7,160	256 8 4	8,254	295 11 11
2. Do. do. Homerton	10,995	769	25 10 6	829	27 10 4	36	1 3 10	5,900	195 17 2	7,534	250 2 1
3. Do. do. Hampstead	27,806	1,743	22 17 7	1,149	15 1 7	278	3 12 11	7,197	94 9 5	10,367	136 1 8
4. Do. do. Fulham -	28,742	1,946	24 14 3	1,093	13 17 7	422	5 7 2	4,965	63 1 0	8,426	107 0 0
5. Metropolitan District Fever Hospital, Stockwell -	29,899	1,781	21 14 10	890	10 17 3	82	1 0 0	5,881	71 15 10	8,634	105 8 0
6. Do. do. Homerton -	44,811	2,908	23 13 8	1,693	13 15 9	226	1 16 9	7,691	62 12 10	12,518	101 19 3
7. Metropolitan Dist^t Small-pox Hospital, Deptford -	55,109	3,487	23 1 10	804	5 6 6	714	4 14 6	7,737	51 4 10	12,742	84 7 10
8. St. Olave's - - - - - -	54,813	2,656	17 13 8	910	6 1 2	306	2 0 9	6,326	42 2 5	10,198	67 18 2
9. Chelsea - - - - - - -	91,952	3,859	15 6 4	1,022	4 1 1	355	1 8 2	7,181	28 10 1	12,417	49 5 9
10. Greenwich - - - - - -	68,844	2,969	15 14 9	1,115	5 18 2	152	16 1	4,923	26 2 0	9,159	48 11 2
11. Kensington - - - - - -	112,265	3,865	12 11 3	1,380	4 9 8	730	2 7 5	8,427	27 7 11	14,402	46 16 5
12. Central London District Asylum, Highgate -	159,969	7,388	16 17 1	2,090	4 15 4	300	13 8	9,770	22 5 10	19,548	44 12 0
13. Woolwich - - - - - -	58,399	2,356	14 14 6	882	5 10 3	78	9 9	3,578	22 7 3	6,894	43 1 9
14. Central London District Asylum, Cleveland Street	87,532	3,856	16 1 7	1,000	4 3 4	300	1 5 0	5,045	21 0 8	10,201	42 10 8
15. Metropolitan Dist^t Asylum, Clapton and Darenth	129,797	4,507	12 13 5	1,663	4 13 6	902	2 10 8	7,499	21 1 9	14,571	40 19 4
16. Poplar and Stepney District Asylum - -	172,050	7,000	14 17 0	1,948	4 2 7	405	17 2	9,810	20 16 2	19,163	40 13 0
17. Camberwell - - - - - -	67,961	2,894	15 10 10	743	3 19 9	69	7 4	2,969	15 18 10	6,675	35 16 11
18. S. George's - - - - - -	204,091	7,541	13 9 8	2,574	4 12 0	759	1 7 1	9,119	16 6 2	19,993	35 15 1
19. Lambeth - - - - - -	216,489	8,521	14 7 3	2,069	3 9 9	885	1 9 9	8,695	14 13 2	20,170	34 0 1
20. Wandsworth and Clapham - - - -	122,857	4,185	12 8 8	1,102	3 5 5	219	13 0	5,174	15 7 5	10,680	31 14 7
21. St. George-in-the-East - - - -	104,824	3,222	11 4 4	1,026	3 11 5	307	1 1 4	4,541	15 16 2	9,096	31 13 5
22. Shoreditch - - - - - -	158,791	5,585	12 16 9	1,285	2 19 0	434	19 11	6,443	14 16 2	13,747	31 11 11
23. City of London - - - - -	206,945	6,709	11 16 7	1,610	2 16 9	408	14 4	9,147	16 2 7	17,874	13 10 6
24. Hackney - - - - - -	122,995	4,879	14 9 6	708	2 2 0	308	18 3	3,862	11 9 2	9,756	28 19 0
25. Whitechapel - - - - - -	208,338	6,098	10 13 8	1,584	2 15 6	483	16 11	7,002	12 5 4	15,167	26 11 5
26. Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham - -	717,103	20,832	10 12 0	5,713	2 18 1	4,725	2 8 1	17,227	8 15 4	48,497	24 13 8
27. St. Saviour's - - - - - -	345,435	10,562	11 3 2	2,056	2 3 5	722	15 3	8,386	8 17 2	21,726	22 19 1
28. Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden - -	733,159	20,354	10 2 7	3,848	1 18 3	4,574	2 5 6	16,926	8 8 6	45,702	22 15 0
29. Islington - - - - - -	[167,500]	[5,227]	[11 7 9]	[890]	[1 18 9]	[254]	[11 0]	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Islington excluded)	4,352,163	152,982	—	43,345	—	19,204	—	208,581	—	424,111	—
or AVERAGE - - - -	—	—	12 16 7	—	3 12 8	—	1 12 2	—	17 9 10	—	35 11 4

No. 81.—RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at LADY-DAY 1879 at the METROPOLITAN SEPARATE and DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*) 1.	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year. 2.	PROVISIONS. Flour and Bread. 3.	Meat, including Bacon, Preserved Meat, and Extract of Meat. 4.	Vegetables. 5.	Grocery and Cheesemongery, including Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c. 6.	Milk. 7.	Beer. 8.	Wine and Spirits. 9.	Other Provisions. 10.	TOTAL. 11.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton - - -	596,136	2,918	3,416	352	1,847	1,362	11	107	114	10,127
2. Central London District -	429,531	2,392	5,423	780	1,549	1,441	13	52	269	11,919
3. West London District -	297,662	1,751	2,348	383	675	1,655	1	33	–	6,847
4. North Surrey District -	295,482	1,636	1,876	369	1,135	1,667	–	6	–	6,689
5. St. Pancras - - - -	213,441	932	1,714	349	601	577	1	4	10	4,188
6. Forest Gate District - -	207,951	1,239	1,654	187	590	907	9	33	12	4,631
7. Metropolitan Dist^t Training Ship "Exmouth" -	200,865	1,823	3,401	410	1,342	35	–	18	236	7,265
8. Brentwood District - -	196,721	1,117	952	140	386	709	2	27	13	3,346
9. Lambeth - - - - -	188,816	836	2,153	244	666	849	4	17	60	4,829
10. Holborn - - - - -	178,556	969	1,317	163	385	898	1	20	120	3,873
11. Strand - - - - - -	157,644	921	1,208	186	58	996	20	23	74	3,485
12. Bethnal Green - - -	147,247	783	1,183	237	478	394	6	18	29	3,129
13. St. Marylebone - - -	134,939	647	980	173	448	953	–	9	103	3,313
14. Mile End Old Town - -	125,801	528	906	126	252	494	2	24	19	2,351
15. St. George-in-the-East -	105,617	571	759	139	147	579	7	9	9	2,220
16. Islington - - - - -	105,542	501	767	97	132	422	1	–	3	1,923
17. Kensington and Chelsea Dist^t (Temporary School)	58,914[a] (Half-year.)	304	502	66	203	238	–	2	–	1,315
18. Westminster - - -	47,824	246	548	65	180	269	8	5	6	1,327
19. South Metropolitan District, Herne Bay - -	38,100	352	309	49	208	164	24	56	8	1,170

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s*. are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s*. or above are entered as a £.

[a] School opened at Michaelmas 1878.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE during the Year ended at Lady-day 1879 at the Metropolitan Separate and District Schools—*continued.*

SCHOOL. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	NECESSARIES.						CLOTHING.				
	Warming. 12.	Cleansing. 13.	Lighting. 14.	Water. 15.	Other Necessaries. 16.	TOTAL. 17.	Boots and Shoes. 18.	Linen. 19.	Woollen and Flannel. 20.	Other Clothing. 21.	TOTAL. 22.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District Sutton	1,286	572	652	247	192	2,949	813	524	923	352	2,630
2. Central London District	1,139	617	923	–	18	2,697	1,138	13	996	1,292	3,439
3. West London District	923	267	314	–	141	1,645	539	466	534	40	1,579
4. North Surrey District	1,139	583	558	232	–	2,512	939	1,013		–	1,952
5. St. Pancras	643	289	269	–	110	1,311	164	158	450	253	1,025
6. Forest Gate District	407	236	264	201	35	1,143	299	443	248	511	1,501
7. Metropolitan Dist^{t} Training Ship "Exmouth"	234	265	294	81	264	1,138	–	*	*	*	3,051
8. Brentwood District	377	207	146	52	82	864	*	*	*	*	1,443
9. Lambeth	227	182	172	80	12	673	188	321	628	120	1,257
10. Holborn	528	137	193	19	66	943	135	53	53	332	573
11. Strand	229	118	166	–	47	560	232	140	165	80	617
12. Bethnal Green	307	114	225	122	27	794	131	183	336	52	701
13. St. Marylebone	387	186	179	–	48	800	368	747			1,115
14. Mile End Old Town	288	57	118	109	93	665	151	167	129	104	551
15. St. George-in-the-East	251	200	173	20	20	664	127	57	215	219	618
16. Islington	196	129	121	47	3	496	160	131	190	36	517
17. Kensington and Chelsea Dist^{t} (Temporary School)	282	114	140	100	–	636[a]	311	89	717	302	1,419[a]
18. Westminster	151	37	44	57	54	343	140	325			465
19. South Metropolitan District, Herne Bay	139	84	69	55	2	349	66	80	112	63	321

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £.

* The asterisk denotes that the separate items cannot be given.

[a] Exceptional expenses incurred in cleansing and repairing and for furniture and supplies previous to opening this building as the temporary School of the District.

Return of Expenditure during the Year ended at Lady-day 1879 at the Metropolitan Sepa and District Schools—*continued.*

School. (*Arranged according to the number of Days Maintenance.*)	OTHER CHARGES.											
	Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances. 23.	Funerals. 24.	Salaries, Wages, Superannuations, Gratuities, and Fees to Officers. 25.	Rations of Officers and Servants. 26.	Officers' Uniform. 27.	Incidental Expenses, as Travelling, Stamps, Stationery, Legal, &c. 28.	Furniture and Property, and Repairs to ditto. 29.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance. 30.	Building and Repairs to ditto. 31.	Interest on Loans and Repayment of Principal. 32.	Other Expenditure not included in any of the foregoing. 33.	Total. 34.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	24	9	5,597	3,223	63	913	1,006	445	1,000	4,689[a]	46	17,015
2. Central London District	179	7	6,423	3,079	45	944	624	508	1,063	216	582	13,670
3. West London District	85	–	2,301	2,054	12	323	930	150	1,599	5,556	176	13,188[b]
4. North Surrey District	79	–	3,974	1,648	–	502	1,368	554	263	4,040[c]	854	13,282
5. St. Pancras	40	10	2,115	1,618	72	224	536	185	719	3,030	245	8,795
6. Forest Gate District	13	13	1,998	1,686	4	413	773	187	770	2,282	87	8,226
7. Metropolitan Dist^t Training Ship "Exmouth"	72	–	2,542	1,548	211	563	1,092	321	2,112	1,684	–	10,145
8. Brentwood District	–	4	1,729	989	–	694	624	147	137	444	142	4,910
9. Lambeth	12	–	1,528	1,174	69	24	479	14	437	133	–	3,870
10. Holborn	17	13	1,529	1,271	18	7	619	186	760	1,807	–	6,227
11. Strand	22	6	1,320	1,049	24	139	222	175	313	598	151	4,019
12. Bethnal Green	53	7	1,324	1,170	–	187	396	319	307	1,950	12	5,727
13. St. Marylebone	29	7	1,478	1,006	–	282	597	193	574	1,049	46	5,261
14. Mile End Old Town	42	2	777	624	3	7	270	9	567	695	–	2,996
15. St. George-in-the-East	46	1	1,430	1,005	24	81	254	117	273	123	–	3,354
16. Islington	26	1	865	648	31	73	384	57	155	501	99	2,840
17. Kensington and Chelsea Dist^t (Temporary School)	23	–	1,054	589	55	290	1,784[d]	755	1,541[d]	–	90	6,181[d]
18. Westminster	23	–	699	453	25	103	102	140	500	276	109	2,430
19. South Metropolitan District, Herne Bay	17	4	770	398	–	159	79	80	102	547	7	2,163

Note.—Fractions of a £ under 10*s.* are disregarded in the above entries; 10*s.* or above are entered as a £

[a] Of this, 1,163*l.* was paid on account of the severance of St. Mary, Newington, from the District.

[b] Beside this, there was paid during the year a sum of 1,572*l.*, costs of arbitration, in connexion with the co for the erection of the school.

[c] Including 656*l.* paid to Kingston Union, on leaving the District.

[d] Exceptional expenses were incurred in cleansing and repairing and for furniture and supplies previ opening this building as the temporary School of the District.

SCHOOL. (*Arranged according to the Total Cost per head.*)	Number of Days Maintenance during the Year.	PROVISIONS.		NECESSARIES.		CLOTHING.		OTHER CHARGES.		GRAND TOTAL, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.	TOTAL COST per Head per Annum, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.
		Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total.	Cost per Head.	Total, exclusive of Loans and of Interest.	Cost per Head.		
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Kensington and Chelsea District	58,914	1,315	8 2 11	636	3 18 9	1,419	8 15 9	6,181	38 5 10	9,551	59 3 5
2. Metropolitan Dist^t, Training Ship "Exmouth"	200,865	7,265	13 4 0	1,138	2 1 4	3,051	5 10 10	8,461	15 7 5	19,915	36 3 9
3. South Metropolitan Dist^t, Herne Bay	38,100	1,170	11 4 2	349	3 6 10	321	3 1 6	1,616	15 9 7	3,456	33 2 2
4. Westminster	47,824	1,327	10 2 6	343	2 12 4	465	3 10 11	2,154	16 8 9	4,289	32 14 8
5. Central London District	429,531	11,919	10 2 6	2,697	2 5 10	3,439	2 18 5	13,454	11 8 7	31,509	26 15 6
6. St. Marylebone	134,939	3,313	8 19 2	800	2 3 3	1,115	3 0 3	4,212	11 7 10	9,440	25 10 7
7. North Surrey District	295,482	6,689	8 5 3	2,512	3 2 0	1,952	2 8 2	9,242	11 8 3	20,395	25 3 10
8. St. George-in-the-East	105,617	2,220	7 13 5	664	2 5 10	618	2 2 8	3,231	11 3 3	6,733	23 5 4
9. Forest Gate District	207,951	4,631	8 2 6	1,143	2 0 1	1,501	2 12 8	5,944	10 8 7	13,219	23 4 0
10. West London District	297,662	6,847	8 7 11	1,645	2 0 4	1,579	1 18 8	7,632	9 7 2	17,703	21 14 1
11. St. Pancras	213,441	4,188	7 3 2	1,311	2 4 10	1,025	1 15 0	5,765	9 17 2	12,289	21 0 3
12. Bethnal Green	147,247	3,129	7 15 1	794	1 19 4	701	1 14 9	3,777	9 7 3	8,401	20 16 5
13. Lambeth	188,816	4,829	9 6 8	673	1 6 0	1,257	2 8 7	3,737	7 4 5	10,496	20 5 9
14. Holborn	178,556	3,873	7 18 4	943	1 18 6	573	1 3 5	4,420	9 0 8	9,809	20 0 11
15. Brentwood District	196,721	3,346	6 4 3	864	1 12 0	1,443	2 13 6	4,466	8 5 8	10,119	18 15 5
16. Strand	157,644	3,485	8 1 4	560	1 5 11	617	1 8 6	3,421	7 18 4	8,084	18 14 4
17. Islington	105,542	1,923	6 13 0	496	1 14 3	517	1 15 9	2,339	8 1 9	5,275	18 4 10
18. South Metropolitan District, Sutton	596,136	10,127	6 4 0	2,949	1 16 1	2,630	1 12 2	12,326	7 10 11	28,032	17 3 3
19. Mile End Old Town	125,801	2,351	6 16 5	665	1 18 7	551	1 11 11	2,301	6 13 6	5,868	17 0 6
TOTAL or	3,726,789	83,947	—	21,182	—	24,774	—	104,679	—	234,583	—
AVERAGE	—	—	8 4 5	—	2 1 5	—	2 8 6	—	10 5 0	—	22 19 5

APPENDIX F.

Expenditure authorised by the Board for purchasing Land and for erecting, altering, or enlarging Workhouses, &c. in accordance with Plans approved by the Board.

Ditto District Schools and Asylums.

Sale of Property of Unions, Parishes, and District Schools, and Appropriation of Produce.

Deeds Approved, Sealed, and Registered.

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No. 82.

WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &c.—EXPENDITURE authorised to be incurred by Guardians in the purchase or erection of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto in accordance with Plans approved by the Local Government Board, and in the purchase of Land for Sites or other purposes, during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Report VIII., page* 350.)

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised.						For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.			By Letter.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Alcester	1,100	0	0	..			Enlargement of workhouse infirmary.
Alderbury	2,771	0	0	..			Completion of erection of workhouse.
Altrincham	71	0	0	..			Completion of enlargement of board room and erection of offices.
Axbridge	1,000	0	0	..			Purchase of premises.
Aylesbury	..			63	10	0	Erection of heating apparatus.
Banbury	..			290	0	0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Barnsley	466	10	0	..			Completion of erection of casual wards and enlargement of workhouse.
Barrow-in-Furness	..			250	0	0	Temporary casual wards.
Barton Regis	1,480	0	0	..			Erection of temporary hospital buildings at workhouse.
Bedminster	..			25	0	0	Alterations at male casual ward.
Berkhampstead	450	0	0	..			Purchase of premises.
Bingham	..			88	5	0	Alterations at casual wards.
Birkenhead	1,200	0	0	..			Erection of play shed and alterations and additions at school buildings.
Birmingham	9,350	0	0	..			Purchase of land.
Bradford (Yorks.)	14,000	0	0	..			Erection of imbecile wards.
Brighton	370	0	0	..			Erection of porter's lodge at school buildings.
Ditto	658	0	0	..			Supply of gas to school buildings.
Bristol	1,000	0	0	..			Additions to workhouse.
Burton-on-Trent	..			43	5	0	Labour sheds at workhouse.
Bury	250	0	0	..			Completion of infectious wards.
Cambridge	500	0	0	..			Completion of erection of casual and receiving wards.
Cardiff	27,000	0	0	..			Additions at workhouse for adults.
Ditto	800	0	0	..			Purchase of land.
Cheltenham	..			30	0	0	Additions at workhouse.
Chepstow	..			120	0	0	Water mains at workhouse.
Chesterfield	2,500	0	0	..			Purchase of land.
Ditto	10,000	0	0	..			Erection of school buildings.
Chorlton	15,000	0	0	..			Erection of school buildings.
Christchurch	12,500	0	0	..			Erection of workhouse.
City of London	1,780	0	0	..			Alterations and additions to laundry at Bow infirmary.
Carried forward	104,246	10	0	910	0	0	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward -	104,246 10 0	910 0 0	
Cookham - - -	..	198 8 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Croydon - - -	500 0 0	..	Completion of infectious wards.
Derby - - -	..	200 0 0	Erection of boiler house at workhouse.
Dewsbury - - -	..	69 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Dore - - - -	..	20 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Durham - - -	..	75 0 0	Alterations at casual wards.
East Ashford - -	..	85 0 0	Conversion of boys school-room at the workhouse into a chapel.
East Stonehouse - -	2,000 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Edmonton - - -	..	450 0 0	Alterations at schools at Enfield.
Ditto - - -	625 0 0	..	Ditto.
Ely - - - -	..	49 10 0	Extension of casual wards.
Epsom - - -	..	205 0 0	Erection of wood-chopping and stone-breaking sheds and mortuary at workhouse.
Eton - - - -	..	470 4 0	Erection of laundry at workhouse.
Exeter - - -	..	200 0 0	Additions to laundry at workhouse.
Fareham - - -	..	194 0 0	Additions to casual wards.
Forehoe - - -	..	165 0 0	Erection of casual wards.
Fylde - - -	..	185 0 0	Erection of additional wards at workhouse hospital.
Great Ouseburn - -	800 0 0	..	Erection of casual ward and other additions and alterations at workhouse.
Halifax - - -	2,200 0 0	..	Purchase of premises.
Haslingden - - -	..	250 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	106 11 10*	Ditto.
Henley - - -	..	310 2 6	Erection of casual wards.
Holborn - - -	20,137 0 0	..	Completion of Highgate infirmary.
Ditto - -	..	300 0 0	Erection of engineer's house at Highgate infirmary.
Ditto - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of boiler-house and construction of boilers at City Road workhouse.
Huddersfield - -	7,000 0 0	..	Erection of Union offices.
Ipswich - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	105 17 6	..	Purchase of land.
Kendal - - -	..	130 0 0	Alterations and additions to casual wards at Milnthorpe workhouse.
Kingston - - -	..	355 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Carried forward -	139,814 7 6	4,927 16 4	

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* The total cost, 471*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, was incurred without authority; 325*l.* was disallowed by the Auditor but remitted by the Local Government Board, and 40*l.* was defrayed out of the balance of loan of 1,000*l.* borrowed for fencing, &c. the workhouse premises.

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	139,814 7 6	4,927 16 4	
Kingston-upon-Hull	..	300 0 0	Enlargement of board-room.
Kington	..	400 0 0	Erection of casual wards.
Lanchester	6,000 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Leicester	..	250 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Leigh	..	200 0 0	Additions to workhouse infirmary.
Lewisham	..	140 0 0	Rebuilding oakum shed in labour yard.
Leyburn	..	460 0 0	Erection of casual wards.
Lincoln	11,325 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto	400 0 0	..	Furniture and fittings at workhouse.
Llanrwst	..	360 15 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Macclesfield	..	155 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Madeley	700 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Manchester	21,000 0 0	..	Completion of erection of infirmary at Crumpsall workhouse.
Ditto	..	300 0 0	Gas main at Crumpsall workhouse.
Ditto	..	265 0 0	Additional boiler at Swinton schools.
	..	250 0 0	Construction of chamber for boilers at Swinton schools.
Ditto	507 0 0	..	Works of water supply at Crumpsall workhouse.
Ditto	..	450 0 0	Alterations at Crumpsall workhouse.
Mansfield	..	130 0 0	Additions to porter's lodge and other alterations at workhouse.
Market Harborough	350 0 0	..	Erection of laundry and washhouse at workhouse.
Ditto	..	110 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Martley	1,300 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Meriden	..	48 10 0	Pigstyes at workhouse.
Merthyr Tydvil	..	60 0 0	Erection of oven at workhouse.
Mile End Old Town	1,200 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse laundry, and the provision of machinery.
Nantwich	3,500 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings at workhouse.
Neath	..	200 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Ditto	..	120 0 0	Water supply to cottage homes at Bryncoch.
Newmarket	..	118 6 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Newport (Monmouth)	..	120 10 0	Additions at workhouse.
Northampton	..	183 5 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Norwich	600 0 0	..	Purchase of premises.
Nuneaton	..	400 0 0	Erection of casual wards.
Oxford	..	225 0 0	Additions at workhouse.
Carried forward	186,696 7 6	10,174 2 4	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward	186,696 7 6	10,174 2 4	
Pontypool	3,500 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse for children.
Poplar	..	160 0 0	Erection of oakum-picking room.
Portsea Island	4,000 0 0	..	Erection of Union offices.
Ditto	..	301 0 0	Boundary wall at Union offices.
Rhayader	..	167 2 3	Towards furnishing new workhouse.
Rochdale	900 0 0	..	Alterations and additions to premises at Wardleworth and erection of boundary wall.
Ditto	4,500 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse at Dearnley.
Romney Marsh	..	42 9 0	Alterations at casual wards.
Romsey	120 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Saint George-in-the-East	613 0 0	..	Completion of additions to infirmary.
Saint George's	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of wall, &c. at Fulham Road workhouse and infirmary.
Saint John, Hampstead	250 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at infirmary.
Ditto	270 0 0	..	Completion of erection of casual wards.
Ditto	..	173 0 0	Preparing, &c. recreation ground for inmates of infirmary.
Saint Mary Abbott's, Kensington.	..	332 8 0	Additions at workhouse.
Ditto	..	79 10 0	Padded room for female lunatics at infirmary.
Ditto	..	69 6 0	Completion of casual wards (surveyor's charges).
Saint Mary, Islington	1,500 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at school buildings.
Ditto	..	350 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Saint Mary, Lambeth	500 0 0	..	Completion of receiving wards and other buildings at workhouse.
Ditto	..	120 0 0	Water-closets at the receiving wards of infirmary.
Ditto	..	200 0 0	Swimming bath at schools.
Ditto	10,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and probationary wards at schools.
Saint Marylebone	1,500 0 0	..	Completion of artesian well at workhouse.
Ditto	1,700 0 0	..	Completion of casual wards.
Ditto	3,000 0 0	..	Construction of artesian well at infirmary.
Ditto	4,750 0 0	..	Erection of laundry and swimming bath at schools.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.	670 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Saint Olaves	..	485 0 0	Additional boilers and additions at workhouse.
Saint Saviour's	..	389 0 0	Additional lavatory at Union infirmary.
Ditto	1,500 0 0	..	Alterations at Christchurch workhouse.
Salford	6,000 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards and additions and alterations at workhouse.
Ditto	900 0 0	..	Erection of additional buildings at Pendleton.
Ditto	60,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary.
Sevenoaks	900 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse infirmary.
Sheffield	6,500 0 0	..	Purchase of premises.
Carried forward	301,469 7 6	13,042 17 7	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	301,469 7 6	13,042 17 7	
Southampton	450 0 0	..	Purchase of leasehold interest in land and premises.
Stafford	..	125 0 0	Additions to casual wards.
Staines	2,000 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Stockport	..	75 0 0	Labour shed at workhouse.
Stockton	2,200 0 0	..	Erection of foul wards for males at workhouse.
Stoke-upon-Trent	..	500 0 0*	Reconstruction of drying closet and ironing room at workhouse.
Ditto	..	112 0 0	Boundary wall at workhouse burial ground.
Strand	..	120 0 0	Improvement of water supply at workhouse.
Swansea	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of additional buildings for children.
Thingoe	4,000 0 0	..	Erection of casual and receiving wards and additions at workhouse.
Uckfield	..	288 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Uxbridge	900 0 0	..	Water tank and other works at workhouse.
Ditto	1,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Walsall	800 0 0	..	Erection of receiving wards.
Wandsworth and Clapham	..	33 5 0	Completion of erection of lobby at workhouse.
Ditto	1,500 0 0	..	Erection of residence for medical officer of workhouse and infirmary.
Ditto	260 0 0	..	Erection of mortuary at workhouse.
Ditto	2,840 0 0	..	Erection of boiler house and engine house and other works at infirmary.
Warrington	1,710 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Wayland	..	24 15 0	Sinking well and alterations at hospital at workhouse.
West Ham	32,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto	3,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at infectious hospital.
Whitechapel	1,200 0 0	..	Alterations at washhouse and laundry at infirmary and the provision of machinery.
Whitehaven	2,500 0 0	..	Adaptation of premises for Union offices.
Windsor	1,300 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Wolverhampton	1,220 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	2,981 0 0	..	Erection of union offices.
Woodstock	..	28 10 0	Improvement of closet accommodation at workhouse.
Worcester	3,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary for males and additions at workhouse.
Wortley	575 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Wycombe	..	24 0 0	New wall at infirmary.
Totals	368,105 7 6	14,373 7 7	
	£382,478 15 1		
Amount expended in previous years, brought forward	£11,385,995 4 0½		
Total amount authorised to be expended	£11,768,473 19 1½		

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* In addition to the sum of 119*l.* 6*s.* to be received from the Norwich Union Fire Office.

No. 83.

District Asylums and District Schools.—Expenditure authorised to be incurred by Managers in the purchase or erection of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, in accordance with Plans approved by the Local Government Board, and in the purchase of Land for Sites or other purposes, during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Report VIII., page* 351.)

DISTRICTS.	Expenditure authorised.		For what particular purpose incurred.
	By Order.	By Letter.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Metropolitan Asylum District	30,150 0 0	..	Completion of erection of asylum at Darenth.
Ditto ditto -	400 0 0	..	Providing additional water tanks at the Stockwell Fever and Small-pox Asylums.
Ditto ditto -	6,322 0 0	..	Purchase of land at Darenth.
Ditto ditto -	6,000 0 0	..	Erection of additional pavilion at Stockwell Fever Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	5,250 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Fulham Small-pox Asylum.
Ditto ditto -	9,000 0 0	..	Furnishing asylum at Darenth.
Central London School District	1,200 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at gasworks at schools.
Ditto ditto -	15,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at schools.
Forest Gate School District -	..	397 0 0	Alterations at laundry at schools.
Ditto ditto -	..	400 0 0	Additions and alterations at schools.
South Metropolitan School District.	4,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at schools.
Ditto ditto -	4,500 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
West London School District -	*79 19 3	..	Additional accommodation for infants at schools.
Ditto ditto -	1,400 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Totals - - -	83,801 19 3	797 0 0	
	£84,598 19 3		
Amount brought from last Report, page 351 - -	£1,680,698 13 5		
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	£1,765,297 12 8		

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* Confirming this expenditure in addition to 475*l.* authorised by letter to be expended in the year 1877. See Seventh Annual Report (L. G. B.).

No. 84.

SALE OF UNION AND PARISH PROPERTY and APPROPRIATION OF PRODUCE, during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Report VIII., page* 354.)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1879.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe.	£100 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	91 18 8	Investment in Consols.
Atcham	Holy Cross and Saint Giles.	..	288 15 11	..	
	Meole-Brace	..	121 4 1		
	Saint Alkmond	..	257 12 3		
	Saint Chad	..	1,214 15 8		
	Saint Julian	..	298 18 7		
	Saint Mary	..	463 2 1		
			2,644 8 7*		
Aysgarth	Bishopdale	..	21 0 0	..	
Bala	....	..	178 0 0	173 10 0	Towards cost of mortuary and other works at workhouse.
Barrow-upon-Soar	Thurmaston South	£10 Vide Report VI. (L.G.B.)	..	9 15 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Basford	....	..	33 0 0	..	
Basingstoke	Bramley	..	65 0 0	58 5 10	Investment in Consols.
Bradford (Yorks)	....	£1,100 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	150 0 0 914 10 0	Payment of balance of workhouse loan. Towards cost of imbecile wards.
Brampton	....	..	303 0 0	..	
Burton-upon-Trent	Stapenhill	..	39 0 0	..	
Cambridge	....	..	5 0 0	..	
Cardiff	St. John, Cardiff	£1,600 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	1,640 0 0	Investment in Consols.
Carnarvon	St. Peter's, Newborough.	..	160 0 0	..	
City of London	St. Leonard, Eastcheap.	£430 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	430 0 0	Ditto.
Easington	Hutton Henry	£86 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	74 4 8	Investment in Consols.
Farnham	Frensham	..	205 0 0	50 0 0 140 1 6	Liquidation of debt to "Phipp's Charity." Investment in Consols.
Forehoe	Wicklewood	£50 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	50 6 6	Towards cost of repairing the highways of the parish during the next four years.
Guildford	West Clandon	..	100 0 0	94 15 0	Investment in Consols.
Carried forward			3,753 8 7	3,877 7 2	

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* This sale was completed during the year 1878, and the property sold belonged to the six parishes named, which formerly constituted the Shrewsbury Incorporation. The sale realised 8,000*l.*, and the amounts set forth in the Table opposite the several parishes are the proportions to which they were entitled in respect of the balance remaining after defraying the sale expenses and paying off various mortgages on the property sold.

Sale of Property and Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1879.		
			£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward		- - - -	3,753 8 7	3,877 7 2	
Hartismere	Mendlesham	£70 6*s.* 0*d.* Vide Report VI. (L.G.B.)	..	61 13 8	Investment in Consols.
Headington	St. Giles, Oxford	..	1,813 0 0	..	
Hitchin	Great Wymondley	£70 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	26 1 4	Ditto.
Holsworthy	Halwell	..	4 0 0	..	
Howden	Eastrington	..	46 0 0	40 14 10	Ditto.
Huddersfield	Lockwood	..	1,837 13 0	..	
Hunslet	Rothwell	..	103 0 5	..	
Huntingdon	Ramsey	£735 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	702 10 0	Ditto.
Ipswich	St. Mary-at-the Tower.	£215 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	203 5 0	Investment in Consols and application towards workhouse loans.
Kettering	Desborough	£150 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	150 0 0	Investment in Consols.
Ledbury	Ashperton	£71 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	67 1 4	Ditto.
Leek	Longnor	..	30 0 0	..	
Lichfield	Orgreave	..	35 0 0	33 0 0	Ditto.
Lincoln	Bracebridge	£150 Vide Report VII. (L.G.B.)	..	110 0 0	Towards cost of enlarging school buildings.
Ditto	Ingham	..	150 0 0	47 15 4	Cost of proceedings against the lord of the manor.
				102 4 8	Towards repayment of loans to school board.
Ludlow	....	£815 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	652 5 9	Payment of balance of workhouse loan.
				116 18 10	Towards cost of boundary wall at workhouse.
Martley	Bransford	..	15 0 0	11 17 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Newark	Besthorpe	..	70 0 0	20 0 0	Payment to overseers for cost of re-erection of blacksmith's shop, formerly standing on land sold.
				50 0 0	Investment in Consols.
Ditto	South Scarle	£12 10*s.* 0*d.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	12 10 0	Ditto.
Ormskirk	Skelmersdale	£466 Vide Report VI. (L.G.B.)	..	156 15 0	Towards cost of site of school buildings.
Pershore	Defford	..	200 0 0	185 17 10	Investment in Consols.
Carried forward		- - - -	8,057 2 0	6,627 17 9	

Sale of Property and Appropriation of Produce—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money.		Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sales completed during the Year 1879.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward - -	- - - -	8,057 2 0	6,627 17 9	
Risbridge - -	Withersfield - -	..	35 0 0	..	
Rochdale - - -	....	..	2,875 0 0	1,500 0 0	Payment of balance of workhouse loan.
				350 0 0	Ditto.
				262 10 0	Ditto.
Ditto - - -	Wardleworth -	..	1,000 0 0	..	
Rotherham - -	Greasbrough -	..	400 0 0	..	
Ruthin - - -	....	£244 10*s.* 8*d.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	244 10 8	To the credit of the Common Fund Account.
St. George's - -	....	£1,000 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	962 1 0	Towards cost of erecting a wall, iron railings, and entrance gates, and the construction of carriage ways in front of Fulham Road workhouse and infirmary.
Ditto - - -	St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.	..	300 4 0	186 1 2	Cost of levelling and fencing land.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Geo., Bloomsbury (United Parishes).	....	..	650 0 0	..	
Shaftesbury - -	East Orchard -	£75 Vide Report VII. (L.G.B.)	..	74 10 0	Investment in Consols.
Sheffield - - -	....	..	500 0 0	..	
Shipston-on-Stour -	Butlers Marston -	£5 10*s.* 0*d.* Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	5 10 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Southwell - -	Sutton-upon-Trent	£155 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	139 12 5	Investment in Consols.
Spilsby - - -	Skegness - -	..	762 0 0	..	
Stamford - -	Uffington	£211 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	211 0 0	Ditto.
Uckfield - - -	Uckfield - -	..	465 0 0	440 2 10	Ditto.
Wellingborough -	Irchester - -	£10 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	10 0 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank and application during the next 10 years towards general expenses of parish school.
Westminster - -	St. James, Westminster.	£14,500 Vide Report VIII. (L.G.B.)	..	14,191 6 8	Investment in Consols.
Winchcomb - -	Stanway -	..	40 0 0	..	
Wirrall - - -	Lower Bebington	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	Ditto.
		£	15,184 6 0	25,305 2 6	
	Amounts brought from last Report, page - - £		1,771,738 7 11	1,670,951 9 5	
	Totals - - - - £		1,786,922 13 11	1,696,256 11 11	

No. 85.

APPROPRIATION OF DISTRICT SCHOOL PROPERTY during the year 1879.

(In continuation of the Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board, Appendix No. 74.)

Name of School District.	Sale previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
		£ s. d.	
North Surrey - - -	£800 Vide Report VII. (L.G.B.)	400 0 0	In discharge of balance of loan.
		380 7 8	Investment in Consols.

No. 86.

LIST of DEEDS APPROVED, SEALED, and REGISTERED, or APPROVED and SEALED, by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, during the Years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

(In continuation of list in Eighth Annual Report, p. 355.)

——	1877.	1878.	1879.	TOTAL.
I.—CONVEYANCES, LEASES, AND DECLARATIONS.				
1. Sales of Union Property - - -	5	18	24	47
2. Ditto Parish ditto - - -	42*	65*	35	142
3. Purchases by Guardians - - -	32	31	15	78
4. Leases of Union Property - - -	3	2	2	7
5. Ditto Parish ditto - - -	7	2	4	13
6. Agreements and Leases to Guardians -	10	12	12	34
Conveyances and Leases—				
7. To Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District - -	1	3	1	5
8. By ditto - - -	–	–	–	–
9. To Managers of School Districts -	2	3	2	7
10. By ditto - - -	1	–	–	1
11. Conveyances to Parish Officers under the Vestries Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 57)	1	–	4	5
12. Leases and Agreements ditto -	1	3	2	6
13. Conveyances to Parish Officers under the Parochial Offices Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 125) - - - -	1	2	–	3
14. Leases and Agreements ditto -	6	14	13	33
15. Declarations of Appropriation under the Burial Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 81) - - - - -	1	2	1	4
16. Agreement for Burial of Paupers under 18 & 19 Vict. c. 79 - -	–	1	1	2
17. Grant of Parish Property under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 133. sec. 4., as addition to Churchyard - -	–	–	1	1
TOTALS - - -	113	158	117	388
II.—SECURITIES.				
1. Loans to Guardians - - - -	79	95	76	250
2. Ditto Managers of Metropolitan Asylum District - -	5	–	5	10
3. Ditto ditto School Districts -	2	7	10	19
4. Ditto ditto Sick Asylum Districts	–	2	–	2
TOTALS - - -	86	104	91	281
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEEDS APPROVED AND SEALED -	199	262	208	669

* These numbers include the conveyances of property sold under the Sale of Exhausted Parish Lands Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 62.).

APPENDIX G.

Vaccination.

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No. 87.

VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of Returns from 649 Unions of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators in England during the Year ended **29th September 1879.**

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Public Vaccinators.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons. Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.	Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
1. THE METROPOLIS.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) - -	22	58	36,601	1,006	37,607	682	86,134
2.*Surrey (part of) - - -	5	27	15,061	475	15,536	407	34,704
3.*Kent (part of) - - -	3	11	4,034	187	4,221	527	9,302
Totals - - -	30	96	55,696	1,668	57,364	1,616	130,140
2. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part of) - - -	11	71	7,393	379	7,772	72	13,460
3.*Kent (part of) - - -	26	116	14,134	395	14,529	410	22,732
4. Sussex - - - - -	23	97	9,190	504	9,694	22	14,407
5. Southampton - - -	26	93	10,764	747	11,511	23	17,819
6. Berkshire - - - -	12	49	5,063	162	5,225	12	7,808
Totals - - -	98	426	46,544	2,187	48,731	539	76,226
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) - -	6	48	5,723	219	5,942	58	11,247
7. Hertford - - - -	12	53	4,347	82	4,429	4	6,520
8. Buckingham - - - -	7	50	3,623	89	3,712	16	5,116
9. Oxford - - - - -	9	42	3,725	231	3,956	6	5,725
10. Northampton - - -	12	56	5,731	245	5,976	12	9,484
11. Huntingdon - - - -	3	17	1,161	22	1,183	90	1,633
12. Bedford - - - - -	6	30	3,270	44	3,314	5	4,943
13. Cambridge - - - -	9	53	4,051	170	4,221	47	6,023
Totals - - -	64	349	31,631	1,102	32,733	238	50,691
4. EASTERN.							
14. Essex - - - - -	17	116	11,413	416	11,829	254	17,632
15. Suffolk - - - - -	17	84	7,949	386	8,335	45	11,335
16. Norfolk - - - - -	22	105	8,682	327	9,009	11	13,303
Totals - - -	56	305	28,044	1,129	29,173	310	42,270
5. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts - - - - -	17	65	5,776	163	5,939	217	7,739
18. Dorset - - - - -	12	59	3,610	138	3,748	108	5,595
19. Devon - - - - -	20	162	12,386	541	12,927	28	18,322
20. Cornwall - - - -	13	74	6,572	298	6,870	99	9,575
21. Somerset - - - -	17	112	9,962	627	10,589	100	15,449
Totals - - -	79	472	38,306	1,767	40,073	552	56,680

VACCINATION.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Public Vaccinators.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons.			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
			Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
6. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester - - - -	17	56	9,111	333	9,444	109	16,849
23. Hereford - - - -	8	26	2,401	288	2,689	3	3,495
24. Salop - - - - -	15	64	5,737	197	5,934	9	8,194
25. Stafford - - - - -	17	86	22,794	616	23,410	21	39,354
26. Worcester - - - -	11	56	7,494	238	7,732	5	12,764
27. Warwick - - - -	14	60	14,780	485	15,265	131	26,596
Totals - - -	82	348	62,317	2,157	64,474	278	107,252
7. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester - - - - -	11	50	6,551	227	6,778	3	11,898
29. Rutland - - - - -	2	7	452	11	463	..	741
30. Lincoln - - - - -	14	112	9,264	546	9,810	6	15,024
31. Nottingham - - - -	9	60	9,504	323	9,827	5	15,258
32. Derby - - - - -	9	51	8,395	316	8,711	5	14,066
Totals - - -	45	280	34,166	1,423	35,589	19	56,987
8. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester - - - - -	12	55	12,084	327	12,411	14	20,947
34. Lancaster - - - -	30	171	64,377	1,588	65,965	291	128,113
Totals - - -	42	226	76,461	1,915	78,376	305	149,060
9. YORK.							
35. West Riding - - - -	35	198	40,093	1,998	42,091	251	78,440
36. East Riding - - - -	10	51	5,705	302	6,007	33	12,510
37. North Riding - - -	17	68	6,924	300	7,224	3	11,548
Totals - - -	62	317	52,722	2,600	55,322	287	102,498
10. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham - - - - -	15	72	19,681	518	20,199	1	34,286
39. Northumberland - - -	12	76	9,095	209	9,304	2	15,484
40. Cumberland - - - -	9	38	5,263	173	5,436	4	8,824
41. Westmorland - - - -	3	19	1,120	43	1,163	8	1,982
Totals - - -	39	205	35,159	943	36,102	15	60,576
11. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth - - - -	6	32	5,928	252	6,180	15	8,216
43. South Wales - - - -	27	105	22,801	1,179	23,980	73	29,846
44. North Wales - - - -	19	75	10,871	747	11,618	82	14,553
Totals - - -	52	212	39,600	2,178	41,778	170	52,615
Totals of Unions, England	649	3,236	500,646	19,069	519,715	4,329	884,995

No. 88.

VACCINATION.—NUMBER of PERSONS VACCINATED in ENGLAND by the Public Vaccinators from 1852 to 1872.

YEARS ended 29th September	Number of registered Births.	Number of Persons *successfully* vaccinated.	Rate per Cent. of the Number *successfully* vaccinated to the Number of Births.
1852 - - -	601,839	397,128	66·0
1853 - - -	601,223	366,593	61·0
1854 - - -	623,699	677,886	108·7
1855 - - -	623,181	448,519	72·0
1856 - -	640,840	422,281	65·9
1857 - - -	649,963	411,268	63·3
1858 - - -	654,914	455,004	69·5
1859 - - -	669,834	445,020	66·4
1860 - - -	689,060	485,927	70·5
1861 - - -	685,646	425,739	62·1
1862 - - -	702,181	437,693	62·3
1863 - - -	720,660	646,464	89·7
1864 - - -	739,236	529,479	71·6
1865 - - -	742,680	578,583	77·9
1866 - - -	743,859	454,885	61·0
1867 - - -	766,635	490,598	64·0
1868 - - -	771,905	513,042	66·5
1869 - - -	779,039	524,143	67·3
1870 - - -	785,775	472,881	60·0
1871 - - -	792,663	693,104	87·4
1872 - - -	810,291	669,320	82·6

NOTE.—Up to the year 1872, inclusive, there was no separation in the public returns of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated, therefore, as given in the above Table, includes the successful re-vaccinations performed by the public vaccinators.

No. 89.

VACCINATION. — NUMBER of SUCCESSFUL PRIMARY VACCINATIONS performed in ENGLAND by the Public Vaccinators from 1873 to 1879.

YEARS ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations.		Rate per Cent. of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations to Births.	
		At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.
1873	832,255	501,189	469,538	60·2	56·4
1874	845,286	493,285	470,256	58·4	55·6
1875	853,049	498,952	475,539	58·5	55·7
1876	881,518	506,587	486,031	57·5	55·1
1877	881,897	529,376	498,577	60·0	56·5
1878	892,823	513,575	494,028	57·5	55·3
1879	884,995	519,715	500,646	58·7	56·6

No. 90.

DIGEST of the VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS, with regard to CHILDREN whose BIRTHS were registered in the Year 1877.

The following return, which is the sixth annual return under the Vaccination Act, 1871, shows the continued successful working of that Act. Of 887,947* births returned to the Board by the several Vaccination Officers in England and Wales as registered during the year 1877, the number which at the time the return was made had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 766,824 (being 86·3 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died before they could be vaccinated was 79,497 (or 8·9 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining 41,626 children 926 (or 0·1 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of vaccination;† 118, (or ·013 per cent.) as having contracted small-pox before they could be vaccinated; 6,681 (or 0·75 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate, leaving 33,901 (or 3·8 per cent.) as "removed," "not to be traced," or otherwise unaccounted for. If from the 887,947 births returned by these officers deduction of the deaths without vaccination be first made, it appears that of the surviving 808,450 children, there were registered at the time of the return 94·85 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·13 per cent as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had small-pox; and 0·82 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; leaving 4·19 per cent. as at that time still unaccounted for as regards vaccination.

Of the 33,901 cases which this last per-centage represents, the very large majority were children who could not be found by the Vaccination Officers, usually because of the removal of the parents from the place of birth. In many districts the amount of removals without vaccination was unduly large, on account of delay on the part of the Vaccination Officer in instituting the inquiries which the Board's "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" direct. The remaining cases in the last column (with the exception of a certain number in which vaccination had really been performed successfully, but which could not be registered as vaccinated on account of the legal certificate of vaccination not having been received by the Vaccination Officer) were cases which at the time of the return were still unvaccinated in the union or district of birth. Local imperfections in administrative machinery were the main causes of this default, where it occurred. The number of cases in which non-vaccination was due to direct refusal on the part of parents to comply with the law when required to do so, constitutes as usual only a very small proportion of the cases entered in this column.

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* This number does not include 95 births registered in the late Presteign Union.

† The cases included under this heading are children who, being certified as having been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated, are no longer subject to the compulsory provisions of the law.

The results are still less complete in the metropolis than in the rest of the kingdom, and there is a slight falling off in the metropolitan returns for 1877 as compared with those for the previous year, the per-centage of cases unaccounted for having risen from 6·5 per cent. in 1876 to 7·1 per cent. in 1877. The per-centage in the rest of the kingdom, which was 4·0 in 1876, was 4·1 in 1877. Of the registered births of the six years 1872–7 the proportion not finally accounted for in regard to vaccination in each year respectively has been in the metropolis 8·8, 8·7, 8·8, 9·3, 6·5 and 7·1 per cent., while in the rest of the kingdom it has been only 4·5, 4·2, 4·1, 3·8, 4·0 and 4·1 per cent. In 1877 the proportion of cases unaccounted for, after deduction of the postponed cases, in the metropolis and in the rest of the kingdom, was 6·2 and 3.4 per cent. of births respectively.

RETURNS, 1877.

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Percentage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
ENGLAND & WALES -	887,947	766,824	926	118	79,497	6,681	33,901	4·5
Ditto excluding Metropolitan Unions.	759,912	659,354	532	57	68,593	5,372	26,004	4·1
METROPOLITAN UNIONS	128,035	107,470	394	61	10,904	1,309	7,897	7·1
COUNTIES.								
Bedford - - -	5,090	4,530	4	—	481	26	49	1·4
Berks - - -	7,539	6,718	8	—	536	92	185	3·6
Bucks - - -	5,130	4,532	7	—	480	33	78	2·1
Cambridge - - -	6,288	5,570	2	—	536	67	113	2·8
Chester - - -	20,563	18,265	13	12	1,787	88	398	2·3
Cornwall - - -	9,962	8,654	3	—	1,018	100	187	2·8
Cumberland - -	8,754	7,697	2	—	802	62	191	2·9
Derby - - -	14,203	12,404	10	—	1,337	54	398	3·1
Devon - - -	18,218	16,242	16	—	1,460	162	338	2·7
Dorset - - -	5,343	4,786	1	—	394	47	115	3·0
Durham - - -	36,209	30,633	16	4	3,635	239	1,677	5·2
Essex - - -	16,926	15,255	16	5	1,248	96	306	2·3
Gloucester - - -	16,634	14,508	7	1	1,423	142	553	4·1
Hereford - - -	3,389	2,976	2	—	255	29	127	4·6
Herts - - -	7,276	6,622	2	2	513	32	105	1·8
Hunts - - -	1,708	1,559	1	—	128	11	9	1·1
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	22,148	19,736	22	4	1,784	146	456	2·7
Lancaster - - -	128,887	112,087	87	22	11,936	576	4,179	3·6
Leicester - - -	11,854	9,597	8	—	1,378	66	805	7·3
Lincoln - - -	14,887	12,382	12	—	1,488	221	784	6·7
Middlesex (extra-metropolitan).	9,572	8,331	21	2	750	37	431	4·8
Monmouth - - -	9,061	8,042	4	—	792	26	197	2·4
Norfolk - - -	13,319	11,666	10	1	1,322	89	231	2·4
Northampton - -	9,362	8,067	8	—	927	81	279	3·8
Northumberland - -	16,314	14,192	11	—	1,497	198	416	3·7
Nottingham - -	15,445	13,051	15	—	1,624	75	680	4·8
Oxford - - -	5,750	5,023	4	—	474	28	221	4·3
Rutland - - -	812	712	—	—	62	2	36	4·6
Salop - - -	8,353	7,428	8	—	677	58	182	2·8
Somerset - - -	15,121	13,375	7	—	1,241	146	352	3·2
Southampton - -	17,281	15,431	18	1	1,233	185	413	3·5
Stafford - - -	33,884	29,449	13	1	3,141	94	1,186	3·7
Suffolk - - -	11,359	10,106	9	—	895	84	265	3·0
Surrey (extra-metropol.) -	13,084	11,579	24	1	910	121	449	4·3
Sussex - - -	13,927	12,157	22	—	1,094	216	438	4·6
Warwick - - -	26,348	22,537	25	—	2,327	96	1,363	5·5
Westmoreland - -	1,928	1,751	2	—	154	5	16	1·0
Wilts - - -	7,682	6,985	3	—	513	91	90	2·3
Worcester - - -	19,427	16,652	16	—	1,852	181	726	4·6
York, East Riding - -	12,603	10,548	14	—	1,244	96	701	6·3
York, North Riding -	12,234	10,612	10	—	1,132	119	361	3·9
York, West Riding -	80,134	66,502	31	1	7,983	620	4,997	7·0
WALES.								
Anglesey - - -	994	877	1	—	90	3	23	2·6
Brecknock - - -	1,855	1,602	1	—	189	8	55	3·3
Cardigan - - -	2,210	1,992	—	—	155	18	45	2·8
Carmarthen - -	4,337	3,947	3	—	350	6	31	0·8
Carnarvon - - -	3,851	3,379	4	—	395	37	36	1·8
Denbigh - - -	2,827	2,433	1	—	299	30	64	3·3
Flint - - -	2,911	2,587	2	—	253	19	50	2·3
Glamorgan - - -	19,197	16,936	6	—	1,631	171	453	3·2
Merioneth - - -	2,287	1,985	—	—	244	26	32	2·5
Montgomery - -	2,382	2,039	—	—	228	32	83	4·8
Pembroke - - -	2,539	2,177	—	—	245	80	37	4·6
Radnor - - -	514	446	—	—	51	5	12	3·3

UNIONS.

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Percentage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
METROPOLITAN UNIONS.								
Bethnal Green	5,211	4,337	4	7	537	12	314	6·2
Camberwell	5,552	4,625	34	2	483	39	369	7·3
Chelsea	2,753	2,350	12	—	243	6	142	5·4
Fulham	3,427	2,979	7	—	284	19	138	4·5
George, St., Hanover Sq.	4,111	3,311	64	—	371	141	224	8·9
George St., in the East	1,838	1,382	—	—	175	18	263	15·3
Giles and George, SS.	1,670	1,325	2	1	144	16	182	11·8
Greenwich	4,301	3,724	15	3	334	9	216	5·2
Hackney	5,559	4,836	17	6	454	29	217	4·4
Hampstead	1,009	824	8	—	74	43	60	10·2
Holborn	5,836	4,935	15	—	540	18	328	5·9
Islington	9,383	7,719	7	2	711	307	637	10·0
Kensington	4,648	4,021	20	4	361	4	238	5·2
Lambeth	8,887	7,362	37	4	802	30	652	7·6
Lewisham	2,007	1,809	5	—	151	9	33	2·1
London, City	1,393	1,181	4	1	122	13	72	6·1
Marylebone	4,989	3,936	11	2	553	42	445	9·7
Mile End Old Town	4,149	3,411	18	7	385	20	308	7·9
Olave, St.	5,469	4,828	12	—	405	41	183	4·1
Paddington	2,907	2,416	10	—	222	67	192	8·9
Pancras, St.	8,092	6,913	18	5	569	21	566	7·2
Poplar	5,833	5,111	26	8	487	16	185	3·4
Saviour, St.	7,574	6,289	5	—	676	105	499	7·9
Shoreditch	5,135	3,938	2	—	451	108	636	14·5
Stepney	2,159	1,792	11	6	224	11	115	5·8
Strand	979	799	1	—	95	7	77	8·5
Wandsworth & Clapham	6,156	5,410	17	2	498	35	194	3·7
Westminster	1,390	1,222	2	—	103	8	55	4·5
Whitechapel	2,785	2,247	5	1	266	71	195	9·5
Woolwich	2,833	2,438	5	—	184	44	162	7·3
BEDFORDSHIRE.								
Ampthill	561	496	2	—	61	1	1	
Bedford	1,302	1,186	—	—	109	3	4	
Biggleswade	934	848	—	—	76	1	9	
Leighton Buzzard	664	595	2	—	54	—	13	
Luton	1,302	1,103	—	—	157	21	21	
Woburn	327	302	—	—	24	—	1	
BERKS.								
Abingdon	689	630	—	—	49	2	8	
Bradfield	538	498	—	—	36	3	1	
Cookham	500	439	—	—	29	9	23	
Easthampstead	326	300	3	—	15	3	5	
Faringdon	434	387	1	—	35	2	9	
Hungerford	532	478	1	—	48	1	4	
Newbury	594	522	2	—	42	20	8	
Reading	1,465	1,301	—	—	121	22	21	
Wallingford	424	381	—	—	29	2	12	
Wantage	526	479	1	—	39	2	5	
Windsor	920	796	—	—	55	4	65	
Wokingham	591	507	—	—	38	22	24	

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
BUCKS.							
Amersham	603	538	2	—	55	1	7
Aylesbury	811	702	—	—	87	7	15
Buckingham	409	360	2	—	34	2	11
Eton	752	687	1	—	44	6	14
Newport Pagnell	835	747	2	—	79	3	4
Winslow	242	208	—	—	25	2	7
Wycombe	1,478	1,290	—	—	156	12	20
CAMBRIDGE.							
Cambridge	1,059	942	1	—	87	15	14
Caxton and Arrington	356	331	—	—	25	—	—
Chesterton	970	876	—	—	61	11	22
Ely	755	633	—	—	89	8	25
Linton	430	381	—	—	25	11	13
Newmarket	884	799	—	—	74	5	6
North Witchford	519	472	—	—	36	3	8
Whittlesey	210	190	—	—	15	2	3
Wisbeach	1,105	946	1	—	124	12	22
CHESHIRE.							
Altrincham	1,788	1,641	3	1	106	6	31
Birkenhead	3,557	3,156	3	10	298	4	86
Tarvin	362	338	—	—	16	1	7
Chester	1,551	1,405	—	—	139	2	5
Congleton	1,317	1,174	—	—	127	5	11
Macclesfield	2,109	1,891	—	—	175	22	21
Nantwich	2,097	1,777	—	—	195	19	106
Northwich	1,668	1,497	—	—	156	4	11
Runcorn	1,274	1,154	1	—	103	2	14
Stockport	4,016	3,476	6	1	419	16	98
Wirrall	824	756	—	—	53	7	8
CORNWALL.							
Austell, St.	1,035	921	2	—	92	11	9
Bodmin	566	486	—	—	56	1	23
Camelford	260	235	—	—	22	2	1
Columb Major, St.	529	474	—	—	52	1	2
Falmouth	712	632	—	—	56	10	14
Germans, St.	502	465	—	—	34	1	2
Helston	718	608	1	—	83	10	16
Launceston	522	470	—	—	44	4	4
Liskeard	889	798	—	—	65	10	16
Penzance	1,504	1,282	—	—	176	18	28
Redruth	1,469	1,233	—	—	187	14	35
Stratton	228	199	—	—	20	4	5
Truro	1,028	851	—	—	131	14	32
CUMBERLAND.							
Alston with Garrigill	161	146	—	—	11	2	2
Bootle	463	412	—	—	37	1	13
Brampton	275	243	—	—	26	4	2
Carlisle	1,751	1,564	—	—	158	4	25
Cockermouth	2,030	1,774	—	—	200	19	37
Longtown	229	204	1	—	18	3	3
Penrith	695	644	—	—	46	2	3
Whitehaven	2,444	2,081	1	—	245	21	96
Wigton	706	629	—	—	61	6	10

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
DERBY.							
Ashbourne	638	567	—	—	44	3	24
Bakewell	959	841	—	—	90	1	27
Belper	2,277	2,054	1	—	183	3	36
Chapel-en-le-Frith	607	536	—	—	44	10	17
Chesterfield	4,144	3,630	6	—	385	24	99
Derby	2,903	2,491	1	—	328	—	83
Glossop	714	598	1	—	86	3	26
Hayfield	433	358	—	—	52	7	16
Shardlow	1,528	1,329	1	—	125	3	70
DEVON.							
Axminster	587	517	—	—	53	2	15
Barnstaple	1,077	957	—	—	96	13	11
Bideford	539	504	—	—	29	3	3
Crediton	547	499	—	—	30	8	10
East Stonehouse	565	500	—	—	58	2	5
Exeter	1,095	908	1	—	133	21	32
Holsworthy	279	264	—	—	13	1	1
Honiton	662	587	—	—	60	3	12
Kingsbridge	607	559	1	—	41	—	6
Newton Abbott	2,049	1,853	4	—	136	21	35
Okehampton	573	519	—	—	42	7	5
Plymouth	2,239	1,877	4	—	263	26	69
Plympton St. Mary	697	616	1	—	53	17	10
South Molton	502	456	—	—	32	4	10
Stoke Damerel	1,470	1,303	—	—	114	10	43
Tavistock	849	788	—	—	50	1	10
Thomas, St.	1,434	1,302	—	—	96	10	26
Tiverton	797	704	3	—	62	5	23
Torrington	452	408	1	—	34	3	6
Totnes	1,198	1,121	1	—	65	5	6
DORSET.							
Beaminster	359	320	1	—	26	5	7
Blandford	378	336	—	—	28	4	10
Bridport	504	456	—	—	37	3	8
Cerne	200	176	—	—	20	4	—
Dorchester	498	461	—	—	31	1	5
Poole	604	543	—	—	34	—	27
Shaftesbury	385	331	—	—	31	13	10
Sherborne	344	320	—	—	23	—	1
Sturminster	309	267	—	—	39	1	2
Wareham and Purbeck	496	456	—	—	30	6	4
Weymouth	794	692	—	—	63	8	31
Wimborne and Cranborne	472	428	—	—	32	2	10
DURHAM.							
Auckland	3,806	3,228	3	2	394	7	172
Chester-le-Street	1,856	1,622	1	—	205	4	24
Darlington	1,924	1,644	2	1	168	6	103
Durham	2,823	2,377	5	1	327	21	92
Easington	1,878	1,543	—	—	169	16	150
Gateshead	4,454	3,605	2	—	439	16	392
Hartlepool	1,966	1,740	—	—	183	19	24
Houghton-le-Spring	1,491	1,295	—	—	164	1	31
Lanchester	2,419	2,132	1	—	215	11	60

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
DURHAM—*cont.*							
Sedgefield - - -	908	776	—	—	94	8	30
South Shields - - -	3,941	3,247	2	—	393	61	238
Stockton - - -	2,000	1,671	—	—	223	—	106
Sunderland - -	5,299	4,462	—	—	529	59	249
Teesdale - - -	691	525	—	—	49	12	5
Weardale - - -	753	661	—	—	83	8	1
ESSEX.							
Billericay - - -	475	415	—	—	33	4	23
Braintree - - -	531	470	1	—	54	—	6
Chelmsford - -	1,081	985	—	—	83	4	9
Colchester - -	912	803	1	—	72	13	23
Dunmow - - -	558	516	—	—	37	—	5
Epping - - -	644	571	1	—	53	5	14
Halstead - - -	513	462	—	—	41	5	5
Lexden and Winstree -	782	716	—	—	61	1	4
Maldon - - -	772	700	1	—	51	3	17
Ongar - - -	321	288	1	—	22	2	8
Orsett - - -	496	453	1	—	33	2	7
Rochford - - -	760	686	—	—	42	8	24
Romford - - -	1,232	1,114	1	—	90	1	26
Saffron Walden - -	589	530	2	—	43	8	6
Tendring - - -	932	856	—	2	60	5	9
West Ham - -	5,883	5,287	6	3	442	30	115
Witham - - -	445	403	1	—	31	5	5
GLOUCESTER.							
Barton Regis - -	5,482	4,841	3	1	455	6	176
Bristol - - -	2,085	1,749	1	—	205	37	93
Cheltenham - -	1,385	1,064	—	—	152	37	132
Chipping Sodbury -	521	462	—	—	47	4	8
Cirencester - -	622	555	—	—	48	6	13
Dursley - - -	336	307	—	—	23	3	3
Gloucester - -	1,484	1,282	1	—	144	8	49
Newent - - -	336	316	—	—	15	2	3
Northleach - -	305	273	—	—	25	4	3
Stow-on-the-Wold -	277	238	—	—	20	6	13
Stroud - - -	1,271	1,135	—	—	115	8	13
Tetbury - - -	190	163	1	—	23	1	2
Tewkesbury - -	390	351	—	—	33	1	5
Thornbury - -	567	516	1	—	39	7	4
Westbury-on-Severn -	872	779	—	—	51	11	31
Wheatenhurst - -	220	208	—	—	11	—	1
Winchcomb - -	291	269	—	—	17	1	4
HEREFORD.							
Bromyard - - -	322	287	—	—	25	2	8
Dore - - -	244	223	—	—	15	4	2
Hereford - - -	989	899	—	—	65	11	14
Kington - - -	343	310	—	—	24	—	9
Ledbury - - -	319	278	—	—	31	1	9
Leominster - -	411	367	2	—	30	—	12
Ross - - -	528	406	—	—	52	10	60
Weobley - - -	233	206	—	—	13	1	13

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
HERTS.							
Albans, St.	766	702	—	—	56	1	7
Barnet	875	797	—	—	52	1	25
Berkhampstead	509	448	—	—	49	6	6
Bishop's Stortford	711	633	—	1	64	5	8
Buntingford	177	163	—	—	9	4	1
Hatfield	204	180	—	—	18	1	5
Hemel Hempstead	460	420	—	—	32	1	7
Hertford	478	444	—	—	17	4	13
Hitchin	918	841	—	—	70	—	7
Royston	651	591	—	—	56	4	—
Ware	568	517	—	—	33	3	15
Watford	894	825	2	1	54	2	10
Welwyn	65	61	—	—	3	—	1
HUNTINGDON.							
Huntingdon	607	549	1	—	49	3	5
Ives, St.	572	521	—	—	43	4	4
Neots, St.	529	489	—	—	36	4	—
KENT (extra metropolitan.)							
Ashford, East	444	411	—	—	26	1	6
Ashford, West	586	518	—	—	45	4	19
Blean	633	581	—	—	45	—	7
Bridge	396	360	—	—	29	5	2
Bromley	1,429	1,209	2	—	145	15	58
Canterbury	559	482	1	—	55	—	21
Cranbrook	422	388	—	—	28	3	3
Dartford	1,532	1,364	—	—	126	12	30
Dover	1,105	972	3	—	98	9	23
Eastry	749	647	1	—	63	6	32
Elham	1,044	925	—	—	81	18	20
Faversham	847	752	1	—	81	3	10
Gravesend and Milton	706	640	1	—	55	2	8
Hollingbourn	481	436	—	—	33	1	11
Hoo	112	97	—	—	12	—	3
Maidstone	1,490	1,322	2	—	135	5	26
Malling	899	817	—	—	58	7	17
Medway	2,103	1,880	3	2	168	16	34
Milton	847	768	2	—	68	2	7
North Aylesford	892	805	1	2	70	—	14
Romney Marsh	195	184	—	—	11	—	—
Sevenoaks	793	725	1	—	44	4	19
Sheppey	590	528	—	—	40	4	18
Tenterden	332	297	—	—	28	1	6
Thanet, Isle of	1,403	1,242	2	—	123	15	21
Tonbridge	1,559	1,386	2	—	117	13	41
LANCASHIRE.							
Ashton-under-Lyne	5,732	5,023	6	1	538	39	125
Barrow-in-Furness	1,895	1,671	—	—	133	17	74
Barton-upon-Irwell	2,360	2,066	—	—	179	1	114
Blackburn	6,480	5,842	3	—	592	13	30
Bolton	7,283	6,589	2	—	561	2	129
Burnley	4,142	3,604	3	—	438	19	78
Bury	4,722	4,161	3	—	421	18	119

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*							
Chorley - - -	1,797	1,555	—	—	186	20	36
Chorlton - - -	9,364	7,912	6	—	882	4	560
Clitheroe - - -	736	663	1	—	61	—	11
Fylde, The - -	1,298	1,136	—	—	110	2	50
Garstang - - -	351	322	—	—	18	2	9
Haslingden - -	3,373	3,066	—	—	288	4	15
Lancaster - - -	1,256	1,089	—	1	131	11	24
Leigh - - -	2,071	1,831	2	—	184	4	50
Liverpool - - -	7,664	6,515	8	4	842	7	288
Lunesdale - - -	213	194	—	—	17	2	—
Manchester - -	6,546	5,501	3	3	695	54	290
Oldham - - -	6,084	5,104	5	4	625	36	310
Ormskirk - - -	2,663	2,367	3	—	213	8	72
Prescot - - -	4,780	4,042	—	—	481	53	204
Preston - - -	4,706	3,983	1	3	542	7	170
Prestwich - - -	3,991	3,499	2	—	314	19	157
Rochdale - - -	4,288	3,723	3	—	395	29	138
Salford - -	7,112	6,151	8	1	697	30	225
Todmorden - -	1,170	1,043	—	—	109	3	15
Toxteth Park - -	4,005	3,340	5	2	333	3	322
Ulverstone - -	1,592	1,405	1	2	119	27	38
Warrington - -	2,670	2,320	2	—	208	32	108
West Derby - -	12,495	10,941	19	1	1,113	86	335
Wigan - - -	6,048	5,429	1	—	511	24	83
LEICESTER.							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	1,401	1,189	—	—	146	6	60
Barrow-on Soar - -	973	771	—	—	101	8	93
Billesdon - - -	278	239	—	—	27	1	11
Blaby - - -	674	584	—	—	71	6	13
Hinckley - - -	671	591	—	—	79	—	1
Leicester - - -	4,749	3,509	7	—	647	37	549
Loughborough - -	1,012	876	—	—	123	3	10
Lutterworth - -	353	325	—	—	26	—	2
Market Bosworth - -	539	484	1	—	48	1	5
Market Harborough -	492	421	—	—	54	2	15
Melton Mowbray - -	712	608	—	—	56	2	46
LINCOLNSHIRE.							
Boston - - -	1,245	1,033	—	—	137	6	69
Bourn - - -	612	523	—	—	56	13	20
Caistor - - -	2,246	1,766	6	—	252	18	204
Gainsborough - -	932	744	1	—	89	18	80
Glanford Brigg - -	1,373	1,184	1	—	131	15	42
Grantham - -	1,052	915	1	—	104	11	21
Holbeach - - -	659	591	—	—	45	8	15
Horncastle - -	666	601	—	—	49	—	16
Lincoln - - -	2,117	1,574	1	—	237	92	213
Louth - - -	1,047	897	2	—	107	18	23
Sleaford - - -	795	718	—	—	71	—	6
Spalding - - -	751	660	—	—	72	4	15
Spilsby - - -	868	709	—	—	96	15	48
Stamford - - -	524	467	—	—	42	3	12

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
MIDDLESEX (extra metropolitan).							
Brentford	2,830	2,285	6	—	250	13	276
Edmonton	3,631	3,261	10	1	268	11	80
Hendon	1,565	1,412	3	1	105	4	40
Staines	718	621	1	—	67	7	22
Uxbridge	828	752	1	—	60	2	13
MONMOUTHSHIRE.							
Abergavenny	889	779	1	—	91	7	11
Bedwellty	2,312	2,003	—	—	210	—	99
Chepstow	615	558	—	—	46	2	9
Monmouth	1,093	977	1	—	94	3	18
Newport	2,714	2,434	2	—	228	12	38
Pontypool	1,438	1,291	—	—	123	2	22
NORFOLK.							
Aylsham	515	446	—	—	52	10	7
Blofield	325	295	—	—	28	—	2
Depwade	677	560	4	—	78	7	28
Docking	515	447	1	—	60	—	7
Downham	587	524	—	—	53	2	8
Erpingham	581	519	—	—	45	7	10
Faith, St.	324	294	—	—	26	1	3
Flegg, East and West	356	310	—	—	33	1	12
Forehoe	361	322	—	—	30	—	9
Freebridge Lynn	408	355	—	—	35	12	6
Guiltcross	289	248	—	—	32	2	7
Henstead	315	283	1	—	29	—	2
King's Lynn	518	454	—	—	48	5	11
Loddon and Clavering	390	352	—	—	28	3	7
Mitford and Launditch	861	777	—	—	74	3	7
Norwich	2,819	2,472	3	1	306	1	36
Swaffham	408	358	—	—	31	12	7
Thetford	552	496	—	—	43	—	13
Smallburgh	423	372	—	—	43	—	8
Walsingham	559	488	—	—	52	1	18
Wayland	334	281	1	—	41	7	4
Yarmouth, Great	1,202	1,013	—	—	155	15	19
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.							
Brackley	402	330	—	—	46	1	25
Brixworth	394	364	—	—	24	1	5
Daventry	549	488	—	—	43	4	14
Hardingstone	329	294	—	—	28	2	5
Kettering	881	776	—	—	84	2	19
Northampton	2,273	1,869	1	—	274	18	111
Oundle	457	412	3	—	34	—	8
Peterborough	1,461	1,318	1	—	126	—	16
Potterspury	359	314	—	—	34	4	7
Thrapston	553	502	3	—	41	—	7
Towcester	409	353	—	—	41	2	13
Wellingborough	1,295	1,047	—	—	152	47	49

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Alnwick	632	558	—	—	49	10	15
Belford	140	132	—	—	8	—	—
Bellingham	195	167	1	—	18	—	9
Berwick-on-Tweed	690	615	—	—	59	11	5
Castle Ward	722	642	—	—	69	—	11
Glendale	302	275	—	—	20	1	6
Haltwhistle	253	229	—	—	21	2	1
Hexham	1,190	1,031	—	—	93	8	58
Morpeth	1,671	1,481	4	—	149	9	28
Newcastle-on-Tyne	5,789	4,991	3	—	556	58	181
Rothbury	181	166	—	—	12	1	2
Tynemouth	4,549	3,905	3	—	443	98	100
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.							
Basford	4,747	4,059	7	—	528	16	137
Bingham	501	439	—	—	41	2	19
East Retford	735	656	—	—	59	2	18
Mansfield	1,768	1,502	1	—	186	24	55
Newark	997	891	1	—	81	3	21
Nottingham	3,498	2,770	4	—	400	22	302
Radford	1,500	1,233	—	—	180	4	83
Southwell	635	568	1	—	49	—	17
Worksop	1,064	933	1	—	100	2	28
OXFORDSHIRE.							
Banbury	969	745	2	—	106	13	103
Bicester	465	415	—	—	34	4	12
Chipping Norton	664	586	—	—	62	3	13
Headington	821	723	1	—	61	—	36
Henley	624	566	—	—	42	4	12
Oxford	665	585	—	—	53	2	25
Thame	430	402	—	—	23	—	5
Witney	701	645	—	—	52	—	4
Woodstock	411	356	1	—	41	2	11
RUTLAND.							
Oakham	320	287	—	—	28	2	3
Uppingham	492	425	—	—	34	—	33
SALOP.							
Atcham	1,356	1,194	—	—	127	13	22
Bridgnorth	443	393	—	—	30	2	18
Church Stretton	169	151	—	—	14	1	3
Cleobury Mortimer	242	212	—	—	20	4	6
Clun	312	264	—	—	19	5	24
Drayton	456	406	1	—	41	—	8
Ellesmere	365	338	—	—	24	1	2
Ludlow	571	487	3	—	47	11	23
Madeley	1,080	953	2	—	83	9	33
Newport	483	432	1	—	37	7	6
Oswestry	859	761	1	—	84	2	11
Shifnal	412	378	—	—	25	—	9
Wellingon	997	909	—	—	79	2	7
Wem	252	237	—	—	12	1	2
Whitchurch	356	313	—	—	35	—	8

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
SOMERSET.							
Axbridge - - -	1,147	1,032	1	—	91	8	15
Bath - - -	1,818	1,491	—	—	195	16	116
Bedminster - -	2,463	2,106	2	—	261	53	41
Bridgwater - -	1,058	936	—	—	75	14	33
Chard - - -	862	776	—	—	69	7	10
Clutton - - -	794	739	—	—	50	2	3
Dulverton - -	159	151	—	—	6	1	1
Frome - - -	791	705	—	—	66	2	18
Keynsham - -	849	769	—	—	71	—	9
Langport - - -	475	415	1	—	30	6	23
Shepton Mallet - -	440	400	1	—	30	7	2
Taunton - - -	964	867	2	—	69	9	17
Wellington - -	546	510	—	—	28	2	6
Wells - - -	651	579	—	—	54	7	11
Williton - - -	597	556	—	—	26	6	9
Wincanton - -	640	578	—	—	46	1	15
Yeovil - - -	867	765	—	—	74	5	23
SOUTHAMPTON.							
Alresford - - -	239	223	1	—	11	2	2
Alton - - -	492	429	1	1	37	3	21
Alverstoke - -	726	668	—	—	54	2	2
Andover - - -	478	437	—	—	30	3	8
Basingstoke - -	568	498	—	—	35	13	22
Catherington - -	68	54	—	—	10	—	4
Christchurch - -	749	670	1	—	39	19	20
Droxford - - -	363	335	—	—	19	2	7
Fareham - - -	531	482	—	—	29	4	16
Fordingbridge - -	190	182	—	—	8	—	—
Hartley Wintney - -	567	510	2	—	31	6	18
Havant - - -	257	239	1	—	13	1	3
Hursley - - -	80	77	—	—	3	—	—
Kingsclere - -	259	234	—	—	21	1	3
Lymington - -	350	320	—	—	14	11	5
New Forest - -	384	348	—	—	23	4	9
Petersfield - -	312	281	—	—	25	1	5
Portsea Island - -	4,111	3,697	7	—	329	16	62
Ringwood - - -	151	142	—	—	7	1	1
Romsey - - -	322	291	—	—	18	1	12
Southampton - -	1,697	1,488	—	—	134	12	63
South Stoneham - -	1,195	1,019	—	—	97	24	55
Stockbridge - -	190	177	1	—	11	—	1
Whitchurch - -	173	138	1	—	20	3	11
Wight, Isle of - -	2,036	1,788	3	—	148	47	50
Winchester, New - -	793	704	—	—	67	9	13
STAFFORDSHIRE.							
Wolstanton and Burslem -	3,305	2,918	—	—	361	5	21
Burton-on-Trent - -	2,666	2,170	—	—	237	19	240
Cannock - - -	1,519	1,290	—	—	162	10	57
Cheadle - - -	787	692	—	—	72	4	19
Leek - - -	1,161	1,022	—	1	100	5	33
Lichfield - - -	1,322	1,184	1	—	93	8	36
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	1,354	1,128	—	—	107	—	119
Seisdon - - -	529	480	—	—	39	—	10
Stafford - - -	1,043	880	2	—	100	3	58
Stoke-upon-Trent - -	4,349	3,760	1	—	435	9	144

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*							
Stone	904	800	1	—	88	—	15
Tamworth	701	630	—	—	48	4	19
Uttoxeter	405	371	1	—	22	—	11
Walsall	3,600	3,026	2	—	389	13	170
West Bromwich	5,057	4,462	3	—	454	7	131
Wolverhampton	5,182	4,636	2	—	434	7	103
SUFFOLK.							
Blything	771	677	—	—	65	9	20
Bosmere and Claydon	517	448	1	—	47	3	18
Bury St. Edmunds	490	426	—	—	53	3	8
Cosford	488	431	3	—	45	—	9
Hartismere	531	485	—	—	36	1	9
Hoxne	390	346	—	—	31	3	10
Ipswich	1,633	1,425	2	—	147	26	33
Mildenhall	283	261	—	—	16	—	6
Mutford and Lothingland	1,314	1,142	2	—	104	6	60
Plomesgate	636	585	—	—	37	5	9
Risbridge	591	545	—	—	42	—	4
Samford	380	342	1	—	30	—	7
Stow	694	624	—	—	57	5	8
Sudbury	999	903	—	—	76	4	16
Thingoe	511	459	—	—	37	2	13
Wangford	462	394	—	—	35	7	26
Woodbridge	669	613	—	—	37	10	9
SURREY (extra-metropolitan).							
Chertsey	800	698	3	—	46	19	34
Croydon	3,255	2,789	6	—	257	33	170
Dorking	468	425	—	—	36	—	7
Epsom	1,012	884	—	—	69	23	36
Farnham	1,532	1,330	2	—	107	2	91
Godstone	403	371	—	—	22	3	7
Guildford	1,108	1,015	—	—	66	8	19
Hambledon	501	465	1	—	32	—	3
Kingston	2,213	1,964	3	1	157	30	58
Reigate	867	804	5	—	43	2	13
Richmond	925	834	4	—	75	1	11
SUSSEX.							
Battle	415	385	—	—	24	4	2
Brighton	2,807	2,480	3	—	269	18	37
Chailey	292	265	—	—	24	2	1
Chichester	242	203	1	—	14	17	7
Cuckfield	693	623	—	—	41	9	20
Eastbourne	684	582	4	—	55	19	24
East Grinstead	588	531	—	—	39	6	12
East Preston	681	600	—	—	61	3	17
Hailsham	452	400	—	—	36	5	11
Hastings	1,315	1,004	1	—	125	46	139
Horsham	644	563	2	—	53	11	15
Lewes	308	269	—	—	17	15	7

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
SUSSEX—*cont.*							
Midhurst - - -	439	405	—	—	30	2	2
Newhaven - -	211	166	8	—	20	—	17
Petworth - - -	295	282	—	—	8	2	3
Rye - - -	359	324	2	—	23	—	10
Steyning - - -	1,164	952	—	—	110	37	65
Thakeham - -	283	259	1	—	16	1	6
Ticehurst - - -	540	479	—	—	38	5	18
Uckfield - - -	661	608	—	—	42	4	7
Westbourne - -	227	207	—	—	13	—	7
West Firle - -	59	53	—	—	5	—	1
West Hampnett - -	568	517	—	—	31	10	10
WARWICKSHIRE.							
Alcester - - -	590	525	—	—	42	16	7
Aston - - -	8,430	7,176	1	—	735	15	503
Atherstone - -	491	436	1	—	44	2	8
Birmingham - -	10,026	8,365	18	—	931	21	691
Coventry - - -	1,556	1,368	—	—	139	11	38
Foleshill - - -	712	623	—	—	66	2	21
Meriden - - -	290	269	—	—	19	1	1
Nuneaton - - -	486	420	—	—	49	10	7
Rugby - - -	770	677	1	—	76	1	15
Solihull - - -	519	456	1	—	44	4	14
Southam - - -	335	308	—	—	19	3	5
Stratford-on-Avon -	715	640	—	—	37	1	37
Warwick - - -	1,428	1,274	3	—	126	9	16
WESTMORELAND.							
East Ward - -	462	398	1	—	53	2	8
Kendal - - -	1,247	1,152	1	—	83	3	8
West Ward - -	219	201	—	—	18	—	—
WILTSHIRE.							
Alderbury - -	746	687	—	—	49	3	7
Amesbury - -	226	206	—	—	15	—	5
Bradford - - -	354	325	—	—	24	2	3
Calne - - -	253	232	—	—	14	4	3
Chippenham - -	664	598	1	—	42	19	4
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	373	334	—	—	22	12	5
Devizes - - -	596	546	—	—	38	6	6
Highworth and Swindon -	1,286	1,153	—	—	98	20	15
Malmesbury - -	459	410	—	—	32	13	4
Marlborough - -	275	253	—	—	22	—	—
Melksham - -	573	525	—	—	38	4	6
Mere - - -	240	228	—	—	12	—	—
Pewsey - - -	357	322	—	—	23	—	12
Tisbury - - -	252	219	—	—	21	4	8
Warminster - -	358	333	—	—	16	2	7
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	374	351	2	—	19	1	1
Wilton - - -	296	263	—	—	28	1	4

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
WORCESTERSHIRE.							
Bromsgrove	1,076	953	—	—	105	6	12
Droitwich	778	693	—	—	63	3	19
Dudley	6,424	5,400	3	—	702	28	291
Evesham	502	437	2	—	47	3	13
Kidderminster	1,334	1,225	—	—	93	5	11
King's Norton	2,865	2,327	8	—	256	110	164
Martley	449	413	—	—	23	2	11
Pershore	346	309	—	—	33	1	3
Shipston-on-Stour	548	486	—	—	46	3	13
Stourbridge	3,294	2,881	2	—	330	3	78
Tenbury	222	195	—	—	15	4	8
Upton-on-Severn	562	518	—	—	31	7	6
Worcester	1,027	815	1	—	108	6	97
YORKSHIRE.							
East Riding.							
Beverley	773	645	1	—	79	11	37
Bridlington	524	437	1	—	52	5	29
Driffield	715	612	—	—	79	9	15
Howden	408	361	—	—	37	2	8
Kingston-upon-Hull	3,002	2,584	6	—	315	8	89
Patrington	285	240	—	—	40	1	4
Pocklington	482	408	—	—	53	10	11
Sculcoates	3,645	3,083	6	—	363	20	173
Skirlaugh	333	303	—	—	23	3	4
York	2,436	1,875	—	—	203	27	331
YORKSHIRE.							
North Riding.							
Aysgarth	190	157	—	—	27	1	5
Bedale	249	221	—	—	25	1	2
Easingwold	289	261	—	—	27	—	1
Guisborough	2,009	1,713	—	—	183	11	102
Helmsley Blackmoor	190	176	—	—	13	—	1
Kirkby Moorside	159	136	—	—	17	1	5
Leyburn	250	222	—	—	26	1	1
Malton	753	632	1	—	67	12	41
Middlesbrough	3,691	3,229	5	—	340	18	99
Northallerton	379	339	—	—	29	5	6
Pickering	469	376	—	—	58	14	21
Reeth	161	144	—	—	12	4	1
Richmond	443	400	—	—	33	2	8
Scarborough	1,274	1,078	4	—	131	25	36
Stokesley	411	373	—	—	33	3	2
Thirsk	432	384	—	—	27	7	14
Whitby	885	771	—	—	84	14	16
YORKSHIRE.							
West Riding.							
Barnsley	3,373	2,846	1	—	310	27	189
Bramley	2,114	1,859	—	—	198	5	52
Bradford	6,794	5,529	2	1	724	10	528
Bierley, North	4,735	4,009	—	—	483	49	194
Dewsbury	5,815	4,048	3	—	733	86	945
Doncaster	1,763	1,507	4	—	209	4	39

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
YORKSHIRE—							
West Riding—*cont.*							
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	3,934	3,385	7	—	325	27	190
Goole - - -	701	618	1	—	64	2	16
Halifax - - -	5,861	5,074	1	—	547	82	157
Hemsworth - -	345	298	—	—	33	1	13
Holbeck - - -	964	844	—	—	100	3	17
Huddersfield - -	5,226	4,707	1	—	461	16	41
Hunslet - - -	2,463	2,109	—	—	266	4	84
Keighley - - -	2,109	680	1	—	285	54	1,089
Knaresborough - -	592	484	3	—	74	6	25
Leeds - - -	7,244	6,443	—	—	688	10	103
Ouseburn, Great - -	363	330	1	—	27	—	5
Pateley Bridge - -	275	254	—	—	20	—	1
Penistone - - -	642	576	—	—	48	4	14
Pontefract - -	2,121	1,775	1	—	194	24	127
Ripon - - -	504	441	—	—	46	11	6
Rotherham - -	3,125	2,698	—	—	247	12	168
Saddleworth - -	736	619	—	—	83	2	32
Sedbergh - - -	131	112	—	—	15	2	2
Selby - - -	527	468	—	—	51	4	4
Settle - - -	484	434	—	—	37	4	9
Sheffield - - -	7,488	6,221	4	—	732	38	493
Skipton - - -	1,218	953	—	—	153	59	53
Tadcaster - - -	815	697	—	—	77	3	38
Thorne - - -	548	466	—	—	68	1	13
Wakefield - - -	3,647	3,143	—	—	333	2	169
Wetherby - - -	421	295	—	—	47	29	50
Wharfedale - -	1,617	1,336	1	—	172	27	81
Wortley - - -	1,439	1,244	—	—	133	12	50
ANGLESEY.							
Anglesey - - -	412	360	1	—	45	—	6
Holyhead - - -	582	517	—	—	45	3	17
BRECKNOCK.							
Brecknock - -	525	472	—	—	48	2	3
Builth - - -	253	227	1	—	22	1	2
Crickhowell - -	758	624	—	—	83	1	50
Hay - - -	319	279	—	—	36	4	—
CARDIGAN.							
Aberaeron - -	352	313	—	—	26	1	12
Aberystwith - -	767	680	—	—	54	8	25
Cardigan - - -	485	445	—	—	38	—	2
Lampeter - - -	296	277	—	—	15	1	3
Tregaron - - -	310	277	—	—	22	8	3
CARMARTHEN.							
Carmarthen - -	1,053	963	—	—	82	2	6
Llanelly - - -	1,704	1,553	3	—	128	1	19
Llandilo Fawr - -	580	527	—	—	48	1	4
Llandovery - -	455	395	—	—	57	2	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	545	509	—	—	35	—	1

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
CARNARVON.							
Bangor and Beaumaris -	1,146	1,032	1	—	104	5	4
Carnarvon - -	1,542	1,314	3	—	190	19	16
Conway - - -	511	447	—	—	50	3	11
Pwllheli - - -	652	586	—	—	51	10	5
DENBIGH.							
Llanrwst - - -	404	342	—	—	47	11	4
Ruthin - - -	380	347	—	—	33	—	—
Wrexham - - -	2,043	1,744	1	—	219	19	60
FLINT.							
Asaph, St. - -	796	718	—	—	74	2	2
Hawarden - -	556	506	2	—	41	1	6
Holywell - - -	1,559	1,363	—	—	138	16	42
GLAMORGAN.							
Bridgend and Cowbridge -	1,398	1,284	—	—	98	4	12
Cardiff - - -	3,504	3,036	—	—	303	68	97
Gower - - -	407	360	—	—	36	6	5
Merthyr Tydfil - -	3,888	3,514	1	—	306	20	47
Neath - - -	2,019	1,814	—	—	149	20	36
Pontardawe - -	853	770	—	—	67	6	10
Pontypridd - -	3,589	3,046	4	—	392	19	128
Swansea - - -	3,539	3,112	1	—	280	28	118
MERIONETH.							
Bala - - -	155	140	—	—	8	4	3
Corwen - - -	589	507	—	—	63	5	14
Dolgelly - - -	519	457	—	—	54	4	4
Festiniog - - -	1,024	881	—	—	119	13	11
MONTGOMERY.							
Llanfyllin - - -	560	487	—	—	66	3	4
Machynlleth - -	392	342	—	—	33	8	9
Forden - - -	542	489	—	—	38	9	6
Newtown and Llanidloes -	888	721	—	—	91	12	64
PEMBROKE.							
Haverfordwest - -	999	872	—	—	92	19	16
Narberth - - -	599	508	—	—	55	23	13
Pembroke - - -	941	797	—	—	98	38	8
RADNOR.							
*Knighton - - -	305	260	—	—	36	3	6
Rhayader - - -	209	186	—	—	15	2	6

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* The Presteigne Union was dissolved in 1877, and added to the Knighton and Kington Unions. No return relating to children born in Presteigne during that year has been received. The number of births registered was 95.

No. 91.

LIST (alphabetically arranged) of 348 UNIONS inspected during the Year 1879, with reference to the PROCEEDINGS under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and an ACCOUNT of the AWARDS made to the respective PUBLIC VACCINATORS out of Moneys voted by Parliament for that Purpose.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.						Total Sum awarded in the Union.			Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.			Maximum.						
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Aberaeron - - -	2	2	..	12	1	0	12	8	0	24	9	0	Dr. Airy.
Aberystwith - -	4	3	1	9	9	0	13	17	0	46	17	4	Do.
Alcester - - -	5	2	..	5	14	0	13	1	0	18	15	0	Mr. Power.
Alderbury - - -	5	3	..	4	5	0	25	16	0	40	6	0	Dr. Blaxall.
Amersham - - -	6	3	..	4	10	0	18	14	0	29	12	0	„ Thorne.
Amesbury - - -	2	1	..		..			..		5	18	0	„ Blaxall.
Anglesey - - -	3	..	1		..			..		10	8	0	„ Parsons.
Asaph, St. - - -	5	1	1	6	9	4	7	6	0	13	15	4	Do.
Ashford, East - -	7	6	..	2	0	0	7	7	0	33	16	0	„ Stevens.
Ashford, West - -	3	3	..	6	19	0	19	12	0	36	12	0	Do.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	12	5	..	12	10	0	41	19	0	150	12	0	„ Beard.
Aston - - - -	7	6	1	1	19	4	112	0	0	379	9	4	Mr. Power.
Atcham - - -	7	3	1	3	18	0	36	0	0	51	1	0	Dr. Blaxall.
Atherstone - - -	2	2	..	14	3	0	21	19	0	36	2	0	Mr. Power.
Auckland - - -	9	7	..	11	15	0	38	9	0	143	12	0	Do.
Aylesbury - - -	7	7	..	2	11	0	10	11	0	49	19	0	Dr. Thorne.
Aysgarth - - -	2	..	..		..			..			..		Mr. Power.
Bala - - - -	1	1	..		..			..		11	1	0	Dr. Parsons.
Banbury - - -	7	6	..	1	7	0	13	5	0	43	13	0	„ Thorne.
Bangor and Beaumaris	5	..	..		..			..			..		„ Parsons.
Barnsley - - -	5	1	..		..			..		16	16	0	„ Beard.
Barton-upon-Irwell -	6	3	..	4	7	0	37	18	0	58	12	0	Do.
Battle - - -	6	3	..	5	19	0	12	17	0	30	5	0	„ Stevens.
Beaminster - - -	5	2	1	1	8	0	7	10	0	11	0	0	„ Blaxall.
Bedale - - -	3	3	..	2	19	0	9	19	0	16	18	0	Mr. Power.
Bethnal Green - -	2	2	..	69	15	0	189	2	0	258	17	0	Dr. Stevens.
Bicester - - -	7	4	..	0	13	0	11	4	0	21	1	0	„ Thorne.
Billericay - - -	5	3	1	2	10	0	9	9	4	24	1	4	„ Airy.
Birmingham - -	1	1	..		..			..		265	11	0	„ Stevens.
Blandford - - -	4	3	..	3	14	0	9	14	0	20	17	0	„ Blaxall.
Blean - - - -	4	2	1	3	0	0	12	1	0	19	8	0	„ Stevens.
Bolton - - -	8	7	..	2	19	0	83	2	0	286	9	0	„ Beard.
Bootle - - - -	3	2	..	3	19	0	19	10	0	23	9	0	Mr. Power.
Brackley - - -	5	4	..	3	9	0	4	15	0	16	13	0	Dr. Thorne.
Bradford (Wilts) -	3	..	..		..			..			..		„ Blaxall.
Bradford (W. York) -	4	3	..	45	14	0	59	13	0	155	19	0	„ Beard.
Braintree - - -	4	4	..	4	12	0	18	1	0	43	13	0	„ Airy.
Bramley - - -	5	2	..	20	12	0	20	15	0	41	7	0	„ Beard.
Brecknock - - -	3	2	..	10	12	0	20	5	0	30	17	0	„ Airy.
Brentford - - -	8	5	..	8	16	0	20	6	0	77	5	0	„ Thorne.
Bridge - - -	5	5	..	3	13	0	7	16	0	29	13	0	„ Stevens.
Bridgend & Cowbridge	4	..	..		..			..			..		„ Airy.
Bridgnorth - - -	3	3	..	3	6	0	15	16	0	27	8	0	„ Blaxall.
Bridport - - -	4	1	1	5	14	0	10	10	8	16	4	8	Do.
Brighton - - -	2	2	..	62	10	0	80	2	0	142	12	0	„ Stevens.
Bristol - - -	1	1	..		..			..		51	17	0	Do.
Brixworth - - -	6	5	..	1	2	0	5	12	0	17	11	0	„ Thorne.
Bromley - - -	5	4	..	2	14	0	19	19	0	44	18	0	„ Stevens.
Buckingham - -	4	2	..	6	11	0	8	19	0	15	10	0	„ Thorne.
Builth - - -	1	1	..		..			..		20	8	0	„ Airy.
Burnley - - -	7	6	..	1	6	0	32	2	0	82	7	0	„ Beard.
Burton-on-Trent -	8	3	1	2	12	8	29	0	0	62	12	8	Mr. Power.
Bury - - - -	6	3	..	23	12	0	36	7	0	85	14	0	Dr. Beard.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Calne	1	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Blaxall.
Camberwell	5	5	..	2 16 0	70 12 0	216 2 0	„ Stevens.
Cambridge	1	..	..	..	..	..	„ Airy.
Cannock	4	4	..	1 17 0	48 9 0	70 9 0	Mr. Power.
Canterbury	1	1	..	..	..	27 18 0	Dr. Stevens.
Cardiff	6	5	..	2 4 0	55 12 0	155 17 0	„ Airy.
Cardigan	3	3	..	12 18 0	13 12 0	39 11 0	Do.
Carmarthen	8	3	..	10 10 0	16 8 0	40 10 0	Do.
Carnarvon	5	..	1	..	..	13 3 4	„ Parsons.
Caxton and Arrington	4	4	..	3 12 0	10 6 0	31 2 0	„ Airy.
Cerne	4	1	..	..	..	1 1 0	„ Blaxall.
Chailey	4	2	..	0 16 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	„ Stevens.
Chard	7	1	..	..	..	16 0 0	„ Blaxall.
Cheadle	5	3	..	8 8 0	14 11 0	31 12 0	Mr. Power.
Chelmsford	10	6	..	2 14 0	11 15 0	39 6 0	Dr. Airy.
Chelsea	2	2	..	22 15 0	79 8 0	102 3 0	„ Stevens.
Chester-le-Street	2	2	..	52 17 0	82 16 0	135 13 0	Mr. Power.
Chesterton	7	5	..	7 13 0	12 5 0	49 3 0	Dr. Airy.
Chippenham	7	2	1	3 15 0	15 17 0	23 10 0	„ Blaxall.
Chipping Norton	4	2	..	5 9 0	9 1 0	14 10 0	„ Thorne.
Chorley	5	4	..	7 19 0	34 9 0	81 13 0	„ Beard.
Church Stretton	4	2	..	3 14 0	4 6 0	8 0 0	„ Blaxall.
Cleobury Mortimer	2	1	..	..	..	6 4 0	Do.
Clitheroe	5	..	..	..	..	..	„ Beard.
Clun	4	2	..	6 8 0	6 8 0	12 16 0	„ Blaxall.
Colchester	1	1	..	..	..	40 19 0	„ Airy.
Conway	2	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Corwen	3	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Cranbrook	6	3	2	1 1 4	6 11 0	17 3 4	„ Stevens.
Crickhowell	2	1	1	12 17 0	21 8 0	34 5 0	„ Airy.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	3	1	..	..	..	7 5 0	„ Blaxall.
Cuckfield	6	5	..	2 10 0	9 6 0	36 13 0	„ Stevens.
Darlington	5	2	..	6 13 0	63 9 0	70 2 0	Mr. Power.
Dartford	5	5	..	13 3 0	25 16 0	93 2 0	Dr. Stevens.
Daventry	6	4	..	1 8 0	12 5 0	27 11 0	„ Thorne.
Devizes	6	3	..	2 14 0	15 17 0	27 15 0	„ Blaxall.
Dewsbury	11	5	..	7 17 0	21 17 0	70 12 0	„ Beard.
Dolgelly	5	2	..	7 19 0	10 8 0	18 7 0	„ Parsons.
Doncaster	7	3	..	3 1 0	31 6 0	41 17 0	„ Beard.
Dorchester	6	2	..	5 15 0	6 6 0	12 1 0	„ Blaxall.
Dover	4	1	..	..	..	25 14 0	„ Stevens.
Drayton	5	1	1	1 16 8	4 18 0	6 14 8	„ Blaxall.
Dulverton	3	2	..	1 0 0	1 14 0	2 14 0	Do.
Dunmow	6	3	..	7 16 0	11 6 0	28 12 0	„ Airy.
Durham	5	2	..	26 5 0	39 16 0	66 1 0	Mr. Power.
Easington	5	4	..	22 16 0	42 5 0	116 7 0	Do.
Easingwold	4	3	..	4 8 0	6 1 0	16 0 0	Do.
Eastbourne	4	4	..	1 16 0	30 11 0	38 15 0	Dr. Stevens.
East Grinstead	6	2	..	4 15 0	8 1 0	12 16 0	Do.
East Preston	3	2	..	11 5 0	15 12 0	26 17 0	Do.
Eastry	7	6	..	1 17 0	10 3 0	40 1 0	Do.
Ecclesall Bierlow	3	1	..	..	..	70 12 0	„ Beard.
Elham	5	2	..	5 0 0	6 14 0	11 14 0	„ Stevens.
Ellesmere	7	1	1	1 16 0	2 13 0	4 9 0	„ Blaxall.
Ely	7	3	..	0 3 0	9 0 0	17 17 0	„ Airy.
Epping	10	7	..	1 5 0	9 9 0	33 12 0	Do.
Eton	8	4	..	3 12 0	8 18 0	25 7 0	„ Thorne.
Exeter	1	1	..	..	..	39 13 0	„ Stevens.
Faversham	4	4	..	2 9 0	34 9 0	59 10 0	Do.
Festiniog	4	..	..	..	..	..	„ Parsons.
Foleshill	5	1	1	3 16 8	16 2 0	19 18 8	Mr. Power.
Forden	4	1	..	..	..	8 14 0	Dr. Parsons.
Fylde, The	5	4	..	9 19 0	25 2 0	65 6 0	„ Beard.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.						Total Sum awarded in the Union.			Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.			Maximum.						
				£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Garstang	3	2	..	9	19	0	12	10	0	22	9	0	Dr. Beard.
Gateshead	5	1	..		..			..		24	17	0	Mr. Power.
George, St., East	1	1	..		..			..		79	17	0	Dr. Stevens.
Goole	5	2	..	2	19	0	7	4	0	10	3	0	„ Beard.
Gower	2	1	..		..			..		11	0	0	„ Airy.
Gravesend and Milton	1	1	..		..			..		28	18	0	„ Stevens.
Guisborough	4	1	..		..			..		25	14	0	Mr. Power.
Hackney	4	4	..	13	7	0	66	18	0	152	11	0	Dr. Stevens.
Hailsham	7	4	..	3	1	0	5	1	0	15	17	0	Do.
Halifax	9	5	..	12	16	0	112	0	0	178	13	0	„ Beard.
Halstead	5	4	..	4	10	0	13	9	0	32	13	0	„ Airy.
Hardingstone	3	2	..	7	5	0	9	3	0	16	8	0	„ Thorne.
Hartlepool	3	3	..	3	4	0	55	10	0	98	12	0	Mr. Power.
Haslingden	5	4	..	11	8	0	40	16	0	102	2	0	Dr. Beard.
Hastings	2	1	1	2	1	4	51	12	0	53	13	4	„ Stevens.
Haverfordwest	4	..	..		..			..			..		„ Airy.
Hawarden	3	2	..	17	12	0	20	8	0	38	0	0	„ Parsons.
Hay	3	2	..	4	0	0	10	4	0	14	4	0	„ Airy.
Headington	2	2	..	10	8	0	39	3	0	49	11	0	„ Thorne.
Helmsley Blackmoor	2	2	..	5	4	0	8	7	0	13	11	0	Mr. Power.
Hemsworth	4	2	..	2	1	0	7	7	0	9	8	0	Dr. Beard.
Henley	6	3	..	4	15	0	8	7	0	18	12	0	„ Thorne.
Highworth & Swindon	4	..	..		..			..			..		„ Blaxall.
Holbeck	1	..	..		..			..			..		„ Beard.
Hollingbourn	6	4	..	2	14	0	9	2	0	23	6	0	„ Stevens.
Holyhead	3	..	..		..			..			..		„ Parsons.
Holywell	5	2	1	3	12	0	40	6	0	74	15	0	Do.
Hoo	1	1	..		..			..		5	3	0	„ Stevens.
Horsham	6	6	..	2	18	0	19	17	0	44	15	0	Do.
Houghton-le-Spring	3	3	..	19	12	0	23	18	0	64	16	0	Mr. Power.
Howden	4	4	..	4	11	0	9	18	0	28	17	0	Dr. Beard.
Huddersfield	16	9	..	4	0	0	31	6	0	151	2	0	Do.
Hunslet	3	3	..	2	3	0	53	13	0	63	13	0	Do.
Huntingdon	5	4	..	5	19	0	9	15	0	28	14	0	„ Airy.
Islington	4	4	..	35	5	0	70	15	0	221	6	0	„ Stevens.
Ives, St.	5	3	1	1	12	0	11	0	0	24	18	8	„ Airy.
Keighley	4	1	..		..			..		4	13	0	„ Beard.
Kendal	8	7	..	3	17	0	14	13	0	59	14	0	Mr. Power.
Kettering	4	3	..	11	4	0	33	18	0	65	9	0	Dr. Thorne.
Kirkby Moorside	1	1	..		..			..		8	13	0	Mr. Power.
Knaresborough	3	2	..	7	15	0	12	19	0	20	14	0	Dr. Beard.
Knighton	5	1	..		..			..		6	12	0	„ Airy.
Lambeth	5	4	..	20	4	0	96	4	0	251	3	0	„ Stevens.
Lampeter	2	1	..		..			..		12	13	0	„ Airy.
Lancaster	5	1	..		..			..		9	2	0	„ Beard.
Lanchester	4	3	1	6	14	0	58	10	0	109	3	4	Mr. Power.
Langport	6	..	..		..			..			..		Dr. Blaxall.
Leeds	7	7	..	2	3	0	55	13	0	167	11	0	„ Stevens.
Leek	5	3	..	7	8	0	33	18	0	55	5	0	Mr. Power.
Leigh	3	1	..		..			..		40	12	0	Dr. Beard.
Lewes	1	1	..		..			..		12	8	0	„ Stevens.
Lewisham	5	5	..	7	6	0	21	3	0	71	2	0	Do.
Lexden and Winstree	10	3	..	3	11	0	9	3	0	18	2	0	„ Airy.
Leyburn	6	2	..	1	17	0	3	5	0	5	2	0	Mr. Power.
Lichfield	6	3	1	2	14	0	24	10	0	49	11	0	Do.
Linton	3	..	..		..			..			..		Dr. Airy.
Liverpool	3	2	..	81	18	0	102	8	0	184	6	0	„ Stevens.
Llandilo Fawr	4	2	1	1	2	0	21	14	0	39	8	0	„ Airy.
Llandovery	2	..	..		..			..			..		Do.
Llanelly	3	2	..	25	15	0	79	9	0	105	4	0	Do.
Llanfyllin	5	1	..		..			..		4	0	0	Parsons.
Llanwrst	2	..	..		..			..			..		Do.
London, City	2	..	..		..			..			..		„ Stevens.
Ludlow	5	..	1		..			..		3	4	8	„ Blaxall.
Lunesdale	5	3	..	1	4	0	6	7	0	8	19	0	„ Beard.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Machynlleth	5	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Parsons.
Madeley	4	1	..	..	..	33 18 0	,, Blaxall.
Maidstone	5	3	..	8 11 0	62 6 0	84 2 0	,, Stevens.
Maldon	7	4	..	6 5 0	12 6 0	35 9 0	,, Airy.
Malling	4	4	..	11 17 0	19 10 0	60 15 0	,, Stevens.
Malmesbury	4	1	..	..	..	6 17 0	,, Blaxall.
Malton	6	3	..	5 8 0	6 0 0	17 5 0	Mr. Power.
Manchester	3	3	..	47 7 0	62 18 0	170 9 0	Dr. Stevens.
Marlborough	2	1	..	..	..	4 7 0	,, Blaxall.
Marylebone	1	1	..	..	..	154 14 0	,, Stevens.
Medway	3	3	..	31 10 0	46 1 0	115 14 0	Do.
Melksham	2	2	..	11 17 0	19 7 0	31 4 0	,, Blaxall.
Mere	2	..	1	..	..	5 7 4	Do.
Meriden	4	4	..	1 15 0	10 18 0	19 15 0	Mr. Power.
Merthyr Tydvil	9	8	..	5 0 0	63 4 0	265 0 0	Dr. Airy.
Middlesbrough	4	3	..	9 17 0	123 4 0	176 10 0	Mr. Power.
Midhurst	5	2	..	4 16 0	12 17 0	17 13 0	Dr. Stevens.
Mile End Old Town	2	1	..	..	..	89 0 0	Do.
Milton	2	1	..	..	..	19 0 0	Do.
Narberth	4	..	..	..	..	..	,, Airy.
Neath	7	1	1	6 12 8	21 6 0	27 18 8	Do.
Neots, St.	6	5	..	0 13 0	16 11 0	35 2 0	Do.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	3	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	..	26 8 0	51 13 0	140 16 0	,, Stevens.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	3	1	..	..	..	41 0 0	Mr. Power.
Newhaven	5	3	..	0 14 0	10 17 0	14 7 0	Dr. Stevens.
Newmarket	8	4	1	4 4 8	12 18 0	46 2 8	,, Airy.
Newport (Salop)	4	..	..	..	..	..	,, Blaxall.
Newport Pagnell	10	4	..	1 11 0	18 3 0	33 13 0	,, Thorne.
Newtown & Llanidloes	4	..	..	..	..	..	,, Parsons.
Northallerton	4	1	..	..	..	1 8 0	Mr. Power.
Northampton	4	1	..	..	..	14 7 0	Dr. Thorne.
North Aylesford	2	2	..	24 4 0	28 9 0	52 13 0	,, Stevens.
North Bierley	12	4	..	5 2 0	27 10 0	59 17 0	,, Beard.
North Witchford	4	3	..	6 3 0	15 18 0	30 17 0	,, Airy.
Nuneaton	2	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Power.
Oakham	3	2	..	4 0 0	12 9 0	16 9 0	Dr. Thorne.
Oldham	6	4	..	11 10 0	44 11 0	103 19 0	,, Beard.
Ongar	6	2	..	4 4 0	5 14 0	9 18 0	,, Airy.
Ormskirk	7	6	..	6 6 0	41 12 0	94 9 0	,, Beard.
Orsett	6	2	..	2 18 0	12 7 0	15 5 0	,, Airy.
Oswestry	5	..	1	..	..	5 10 8	,, Blaxall.
Oundle	4	4	..	4 17 0	10 3 0	29 7 0	,, Thorne.
Ouseburn, Great	6	5	..	1 13 0	7 19 0	20 5 0	,, Beard.
Oxford	1	1	..	..	..	33 11 0	,, Thorne.
Paddington	2	2	..	36 1 0	43 0 0	79 1 0	,, Stevens.
Pancras, St.	1	1	..	..	..	293 1 0	Do.
Pateley Bridge	3	1	..	..	..	2 15 0	,, Beard.
Pembroke	6	5	..	7 0 0	23 16 0	65 8 0	,, Airy.
Penistone	3	3	..	8 5 0	17 16 0	38 2 0	,, Beard.
Peterborough	7	3	1	1 19 0	55 19 0	71 11 0	,, Thorne.
Petworth	4	3	..	3 2 0	8 12 0	18 4 0	,, Stevens.
Pewsey	4	3	..	6 18 0	10 11 0	25 18 0	,, Blaxall.
Pickering	3	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Power.
Pocklington	6	3	..	2 18 0	5 12 0	12 14 0	Dr. Beard.
Pontardawe	2	2	..	34 9 0	35 2 0	69 11 0	,, Airy.
Pontefract	7	7	..	3 2 0	30 3 0	86 9 0	,, Beard.
Pontypridd	8	4	..	17 15 0	55 1 0	113 1 0	,, Airy.
Poole	4	2	1	4 0 0	8 14 0	21 2 0	,, Blaxall.
Potterspury	4	..	..	..	..	..	,, Thorne.
Prescot	8	4	..	32 15 0	71 13 0	216 13 0	,, Beard.
Preston	5	2	..	17 11 0	49 17 0	67 8 0	Do.
Prestwich	6	2	1	13 6 0	87 2 0	159 14 0	Do.
Pwllheli	5	2	..	7 9 0	9 3 0	16 12 0	,, Parsons.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Reeth	2	1	..	..	..	7 13 0	Mr. Power.
Rhayader	2	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Airy.
Richmond (N. York)	5	4	..	2 0 0	6 9 0	17 12 0	Mr. Power.
Ripon	4	2	..	3 4 0	5 1 0	8 5 0	Dr. Beard.
Rochdale	6	5	..	3 0 0	88 17 0	139 12 0	Do.
Rochford	5	1	..	..	..	10 7 0	„ Airy.
Romford	7	2	2	1 6 0	32 1 0	59 11 8	Do.
Romney Marsh	3	3	..	2 0 0	5 19 0	10 18 0	„ Stevens.
Rotherham	8	4	..	3 7 0	59 11 0	114 17 0	„ Beard.
Rugby	8	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. Power.
Ruthin	3	..	..	..	..	..	Dr. Parsons.
Rye	3	2	..	3 3 0	14 8 0	17 11 0	„ Stevens.
Saddleworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	„ Beard.
Saffron Walden	7	4	..	1 19 0	16 16 0	37 12 0	„ Airy.
Saviour, St.	5	5	..	30 6 0	76 2 0	279 13 0	„ Stevens.
Scarborough	5	3	..	3 14 0	33 14 0	45 10 0	Mr. Power.
Sedbergh	2	1	..	..	..	3 5 0	Dr. Beard.
Sedgefield	4	1	..	..	..	11 6 0	Mr. Power.
Seisdon	4	4	..	4 8 0	10 6 0	32 12 0	Do.
Selby	5	4	..	0 18 0	22 12 0	28 4 0	Dr. Beard.
Settle	7	3	..	0 8 0	11 0 0	14 17 0	Do.
Sevenoaks	6	3	..	3 6 0	8 2 0	18 11 0	„ Stevens.
Shaftesbury	3	1	..	..	..	6 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Sheffield	6	5	..	11 14 0	55 19 0	172 3 0	„ Stevens.
Sheppey	2	2	..	5 0 0	28 8 0	33 8 0	Do.
Shepton Mallet	6	1	..	..	..	14 4 0	„ Blaxall.
Sherborne	3	1	1	6 8 0	7 7 4	13 15 4	Do.
Shifnal	4	2	..	3 13 0	6 14 0	10 7 0	Do.
Skipton	8	4	..	1 12 0	10 9 0	22 7 0	„ Beard.
Solihull	4	3	..	7 4 0	9 17 0	25 3 0	Mr. Power.
Southam	4	3	..	4 7 0	9 17 0	21 8 0	Do.
South Shields	3	2	..	51 14 0	78 17 0	130 11 0	Do.
Stafford	4	4	..	5 4 0	25 5 0	58 17 0	Do.
Steyning	5	4	..	6 10 0	23 2 0	48 16 0	Dr. Stevens.
Stockton	3	2	..	5 16 0	52 19 0	58 15 0	Mr. Power.
Stokesley	4	1	..	..	..	9 12 0	Do.
Stoke-upon-Trent	5	3	..	9 4 0	37 0 0	81 4 0	Do.
Stone	4	2	..	9 6 0	16 4 0	25 10 0	Do.
Stratford-on-Avon	7	2	..	3 15 0	15 6 0	19 1 0	Do.
Sturminster	4	2	..	4 18 0	8 13 0	13 11 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Sunderland	5	4	..	27 4 0	81 12 0	224 12 0	Mr. Power.
Swansea	3	3	..	32 10 0	130 11 0	271 3 0	Dr. Airy.
Tadcaster	4	..	..	..	..	..	„ Beard.
Tamworth	3	2	..	9 16 0	20 13 0	30 9 0	Mr. Power.
Taunton	8	5	..	5 16 0	23 3 0	53 19 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Teesdale	7	2	..	3 5 0	15 7 0	18 12 0	Mr. Power.
Tendring	10	1	..	..	..	4 2 0	Dr. Airy.
Tenterden	6	2	..	4 4 0	7 15 0	11 19 0	„ Stevens.
Thakeham	2	2	..	9 19 0	11 12 0	21 11 0	Do.
Thame	6	5	..	0 9 0	10 0 0	28 19 0	„ Thorne.
Thanet, Isle of	4	1	..	..	..	12 9 0	„ Stevens.
Thirsk	6	4	..	2 1 0	4 8 0	11 0 0	Mr. Power.
Thorne	6	2	..	2 9 0	3 7 0	5 16 0	Dr. Beard.
Thrapston	5	4	..	2 9 0	13 18 0	30 15 0	„ Thorne.
Ticehurst	8	5	..	1 1 0	10 12 0	28 4 0	„ Stevens.
Tisbury	3	2	1	5 1 0	5 5 4	15 10 4	„ Blaxall.
Todmorden	2	2	..	14 9 0	17 6 0	31 15 0	„ Beard.
Tonbridge	6	6	..	6 2 0	23 10 0	86 5 0	„ Stevens.
Towcester	4	2	..	6 16 0	12 10 0	19 6 0	„ Thorne.
Tregaron	2	..	..	..	..	..	„ Airy.
Uckfield	6	6	..	1 13 0	12 12 0	54 11 0	„ Stevens.
Ulverstone	7	3	..	3 0 0	31 2 0	42 0 0	Mr. Power.
Uttoxeter	5	1	1	3 8 8	5 8 0	8 16 8	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wakefield	6	4	..	7 2 0	60 3 0	124 9 0	Dr. Beard.
Walsall	4	3	..	18 0 0	94 12 0	150 18 0	Mr. Power.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	8	4	..	29 4 0	110 12 0	244 14 0	Dr. Stevens.
Wareham and Purbeck.	7	1	..	..	..	5 19 0	„ Blaxall.
Warminster	5	2	..	2 17 0	9 16 0	12 13 0	Do.
Warrington	3	2	..	33 9 0	101 6 0	134 15 0	„ Beard.
Warwick	3	1	..	..	..	16 12 0	Mr. Power.
Weardale	5	4	..	3 8 0	20 11 0	47 14 0	Do.
Wellingborough	4	3	..	8 16 0	21 5 0	39 14 0	Dr. Thorne.
Wellington (Salop)	3	2	..	20 8 0	39 18 0	60 6 0	„ Blaxall.
Wellington (Somerset)	6	1	..	..	..	9 0 0	Do.
Wem	4	3	..	6 3 0	6 19 0	20 1 0	Do.
West Bromwich	5	3	..	15 13 0	57 1 0	108 6 0	Mr. Power.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	4	1	1	1 8 8	19 10 0	20 18 8	Dr. Blaxall.
West Derby	6	1	..	..	..	40 6 0	„ Beard.
West Firle	3	2	1	1 4 0	1 11 0	4 1 0	„ Stevens.
West Ham	9	3	..	23 8 0	87 0 0	167 9 0	„ Airy.
Wetherby	6	2	..	2 11 0	4 8 0	6 19 0	„ Beard.
Weymouth	6	3	..	4 7 0	19 12 0	31 5 0	„ Blaxall.
Wharfedale	3	2	..	16 10 0	18 11 0	35 1 0	„ Beard.
Whitby	4	1	1	2 4 8	10 18 0	13 2 8	Mr. Power.
Whitchurch (Salop)	4	3	..	1 14 0	12 9 0	22 0 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Whittlesey	2	2	..	6 19 0	7 16 0	14 15 0	„ Airy.
Wigan	8	4	..	17 4 0	50 19 0	159 3 0	„ Beard.
Williton	7	2	..	6 3 0	6 14 0	12 17 0	„ Blaxall.
Wilton	4	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Wimborne and Cranborne.	4	2	..	6 1 0	10 4 0	16 5 0	Do.
Wincanton	6	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Winslow	3	2	..	6 19 0	7 1 0	14 0 0	„ Thorne.
Wisbeach	14	7	1	1 16 0	13 15 0	51 1 8	„ Airy.
Witham	3	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Witney	4	3	..	13 16 0	16 2 0	45 8 0	„ Thorne.
Wolstanton and Burslem.	3	3	..	56 4 0	75 0 0	194 7 0	Mr. Power.
Wolverhampton	5	4	..	45 4 0	67 11 0	217 8 0	Do.
Woodstock	5	4	..	4 6 0	7 3 0	22 3 0	Dr. Thorne.
Woolwich	3	1	..	..	..	47 8 0	„ Stevens.
Wortley	3	1	..	..	..	16 19 0	„ Beard.
Wrexham	5	3	..	9 17 0	55 13 0	90 8 0	„ Parsons.
Wycombe	12	8	1	1 8 0	12 2 0	60 15 4	„ Thorne.
Yeovil	7	2	..	2 4 0	7 13 0	9 17 0	„ Blaxall.
Total	1,616	872	42	..	..	16,906 17 4	

No. 92.

STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT AND EDUCATIONAL VACCINATING STATIONS.

I.—STAFF AT END OF 1879.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

—	Name.	Vaccinating Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service and salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. Dr. R. Cory	*Surrey Chapel*	Tues., Thurs.; 1.
	2. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	*Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. Mr. E. S. Guest	*Manchester*	Monday; 2.
	2–6. Dr. E. Robinson	*Birmingham*	2. Monday 3. Tuesday 4. Wednesd. } 11. 5. Wednesday; 2. 6. Thursday; 11.
	7. Mr. Roger Parker	*Liverpool*	Thursday; 2.30.
	8. Mr. E. L. Webb	*Pimlico*	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. J. Hawthorn	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Wednesday; 3.
	10. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse	*Westminster*	Tuesday; 2.
	11–12. Mr. W. A. Sumner	*Marylebone*	Tuesday; 2. Wednesday; 10.
	13. Mr. C. T. Blackman	*Whitechapel*	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. F. Holmes	*Leeds*	Tuesday; 2.30.
	15. Dr. E. Lynes	Coventry	Tuesday; 12.
	16. Dr. H. Thomson	*Glasgow*	Monday; 12.
	17. Mr. C. H. Roper	*Exeter*	Thursday; 3.
	18. Mr. R. W. Dunn	*Strand*	Thursday; 11.
	19. Mr. M. Brownfield	Bromley, Middlesex.	Tuesday; 3.
	20. Mr. J. Broadbent	Ancoats	Wednesday; 2.
	21. Mr. W. Skinner	*Sheffield*	Tuesday; 3.
	22. Dr. A. C. Clarke	Salford	Thursday; 2.
	23. Mr. N. Miskin	Waterloo	Tuesday; 2.
	24. Mr. T. F. Morrish	Toxteth Park	Tuesday; 11.
	25. Dr. J. O. Affleck	*Edinburgh*	Wednes., Sat.; 1.
	26. Dr. R. Cory	*St. Thomas's Hospital.*	Wednes.; 11.30.
	27. Dr. D. C. McVail	*Glasgow West*	Monday; 1.
Teachers of Vaccination not supplying lymph.	Dr. W. Husband	*Edinburgh*	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Dr. R. D. Tannahill	*Glasgow*	Mon., Thurs.; 12.
	Mr. H. Lawrence	*Bristol*	Wednesday; 10.
	Mr. J. Gittins	*Horsleydown*	Monday; 2.

II.—SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF LYMPH SUPPLY IN 1879.

N.B.—The Stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations authorised by the Local Government Board.

—	Vaccinating Stations.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Charged Ivory Points.	Charged Tubes each estimated as equal to 10 Ivory Points.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary grant.	1. *Surrey Chapel* -	577	47	11,039	—
	2. *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	895	30	164*	809
	Total -	1,472	77	11,203	809
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Manchester* -	1,367	—	—	403
	2–6. *Birmingham* -	5,728	54	—	3,687
	7. *Bristol* - -	347†	—	—	—
	8. *Liverpool* -	1,650	7	—	949
	9. *Pimlico* - -	435	18	—	731
	10. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	736	—	—	1,036
	11. *Westminster* -	827	7	—	1,045
	12–13. *Marylebone* -	1,821	71	—	841
	14. *Whitechapel* -	1,695	27	—	414
	15. *Leeds* - -	1,162	—	—	243
	16. Coventry -	1,083	4	—	1,727
	17. *Glasgow* -	1,386	—	—	1,810
	18. *Exeter* - -	635	1	—	—
	19. *Strand* - -	493	16	—	—
	20. Bromley - -	1,409	8	—	548
	21. Ancoats - -	1,193	—	—	4,772
	22. *Sheffield* - -	1,112	—	—	898
	23. Salford - -	863	—	—	930
	24. Waterloo -	655	21	—	1,506
	25. Toxteth Park -	1,723	28	—	2,036
	26. *Edinburgh* -	1,130	7	—	160
	27. *St. Thomas's Hospital.*	602	7	—	610
	28. *Glasgow West* -	689	1	—	275
	Total -	28,741	277	—	24,621
	General Total -	30,213	354	11,203	25,430

* This number includes 41 charged glasses, each estimated as equal to four charged ivory points.

† To the end of July only.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF LYMPH, 1879.

Number of applications :

From Medical Practitioners in England and Wales -	8,390
" " " Scotland - - -	213
" the Army - - - - - -	446
" the Navy and from the Emigration Department -	78
" India and the Colonies - - - -	191
" Diplomatic and other Foreign Services - -	92
Total - -	9,410

Supplies sent out :—

Charged ivory points - - - - -	13,372
" squares of glasses - - - -	41
" capillary tubes - - - - -	25,006

Appendix H.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Page

No. 93. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Lady-day 1878, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - - 444

No. 94. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Lady-day 1878 - 445

No. 95. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1878, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - 446

No. 96. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1878 - 447

No. 97. The Net Amounts received from the Fund by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869-78 - - - - - 448

No. 98. The Net Amounts contributed to the Fund by Unions, Parishes, and Places in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at Lady-day 1869-78 - - - - 449

No. 99. The Aggregate Expenditure for the under-mentioned purposes charged upon the Fund in respect of the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1868 and each of the Parochial Years from 1869 to 1878 inclusive - - - 450

No. 93.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.—The Expenses incurred by the Guardians of the several Uni
Parishes in the Metropolis during the Half Year ended at Lady-day 1878, for the under-m
purposes, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Union or Parish.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Total.	14. Excess of Repayments from the Parliamentary Grant over Expenditure for Medicines.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green - -	3,104	339	—	2,084	608	—	222	227	2,531	—	3,680	13	12,808	43
Camberwell - -	1,438	311	10	2,220	653	—	213	194	2,384	640	2,553	56	10,672	—
Chelsea - - -	1,030	205	44	1,656	391	32	106	198	1,622	—	2,483	—	7,767	—
Fulham - - -	750	115	—	818	160	—	129	225	1,228	73	1,036	26	4,560	5
George's, St. - - -	2,252	107	105	3,143	724	288	161	134	2,078	116	6,174	11	15,293	—
George, St., in-the-East	1,018	378	16	1,844	811	—	70	99	2,029	97	3,047	—	9,409	—
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury - - - -	781	93	45	1,103	251	—	72	81	1,185	644	3,113	—	7,368	—
Greenwich - -	1,228	129	38	2,225	597	62	159	171	2,839	283	3,457	59	11,247	—
Hackney - - -	1,831	464	61	2,519	521	40	209	223	1,833	220	2,136	48	10,105	—
Hampstead - -	252	36	—	390	95	—	40	40	207	—	517	—	1,577	6
Holborn - - -	4,206	666	81	2,759	798	63	216	192	3,385	178	7,406	—	19,950	—
Islington - - -	2,253	641	—	1,707	523	—	358	304	2,436	182	3,766	130	12,300	74
Kensington - -	1,113	158	1	2,290	523	—	178	359	2,282	113	2,549	—	9,566	—
Lambeth - -	3,374	631	65	3,203	958	97	336	351	3,377	119	4,190	103	16,804	—
Lewisham - - -	265	45	4	882	191	—	66	99	985	47	598	16	3,198	—
London, City of - -	6,766	124	—	4,566	1,483	353	110	98	3,881	216	5,266	—	22,863	16
Marylebone, St. - -	2,528	294	38	2,438	622	—	228	277	3,490	194	7,180	24	17,313	—
Mile End Old Town -	1,045	623	20	705	226	—	154	155	1,621	156	1,762	—	6,467	—
Olave's, St. - -	1,820	319	62	2,037	725	196	210	192	2,641	265	3,443	61	11,971	—
Paddington - -	585	111	48	1,163	279	—	114	153	1,712	140	1,928	49	6,282	—
Pancras, St. - - -	3,630	704	210	3,716	1,129	—	315	316	4,054	136	7,730	1	21,941	—
Poplar - - -	1,341	244	—	3,266	761	—	224	246	2,500	—	2,808	—	11,390	27
Saviour's, St. - - -	3,451	259	220	2,776	540	319	274	309	7,280	177	6,084	—	21,689	—
Shoreditch - -	2,900	418	64	1,917	575	—	184	199	1,690	—	3,342	—	11,289	—
Stepney - - -	988	527	19	1,620	429	—	85	126	1,410	—	2,341	1	7,546	—
Strand - - -	742	48	73	1,444	626	68	38	38	804	—	2,041	—	5,922	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	1,367	122	—	2,284	597	—	218	270	2,802	275	2,119	72	10,126	24
Westminster - -	886	71	46	1,406	503	87	49	57	1,261	—	2,425	—	6,791	—
Whitechapel - -	1,965	237	50	2,251	508	43	116	132	2,033	424	2,945	—	10,704	—
Woolwich - - -	817	71	—	1,778	459	20	95	116	1,785	147	1,576	89	6,953	418
	55,726	8,490	1,320	62,210	17,266	1,668	4,949	5,581	69,365	4,842	99,695	759	331,871	613
Deduct excess of Repayments over Expenditure for the half year - - -	- -	- -	613	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	613	613
Totals - -	55,726	8,490	707	62,210	17,266	1,668	4,949	5,581	69,365	4,842	99,695	759	331,258	—

No. 94.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1878.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	318,260	4,376	12,765	—	8,389
Camberwell, St. Giles -	610,190	8,390	10,672	—	2,282
Chelsea, St. Luke - -	392,386	5,395	7,767	—	2,372
Fulham - - -	387,571	5,329	4,555	774	—
George's, St. - -	2,074,037	28,518	15,293	13,225	—
George, St., in-the-East	188,048	2,585	9,409	—	6,824
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	333,749	4,589	7,368	—	2,779
Greenwich - - -	483,643	6,650	11,247	—	4,597
Hackney - - -	751,869	10,338	10,105	233	—
Hampstead, St. John -	353,350	4,859	1,571	3,288	—
Holborn - - -	816,921	11,233	19,950	—	8,717
Islington, St. Mary -	1,209,567	16,632	12,226	4,406	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,344,937	18,493	9,566	8,927	—
Lambeth, St. Mary -	1,100,994	15,139	16,804	—	1,665
Lewisham - - -	496,824	6,831	3,198	3,633	—
London, City of - -	3,143,832	43,228	22,847	20,381	—
Marylebone, St. - -	1,318,479	18,129	17,313	816	—
Mile End Old Town -	306,947	4,220	6,467	—	2,247
Olave's, St. - - -	757,239	10,412	11,971	—	1,559
Paddington - - -	1,092,598	15,023	6,282	8,741	—
Pancras, St. - - -	1,316,568	18,103	21,941	—	3,838
Poplar - - -	582,384	8,008	11,363	—	3,355
Saviour's, St. - -	858,771	11,808	21,689	—	9,881
Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	503,715	6,926	11,289	—	4,363
Stepney - - -	294,888	4,055	7,546	—	3,491
Strand - - - -	625,618	8,602	5,922	2,680	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	947,600	13,030	10,102	2,928	—
Westminster - -	678,899	9,335	6,791	2,544	—
Whitechapel - -	350,245	4,816	10,704	—	5,888
Woolwich - - -	260,498	3,582	6,535	—	2,953
Lincoln's Inn - -	17,675	243	—	243	—
TOTALS - -	23,918,302	328,877	331,258	72,819	75,200

No. 95.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS of the several UN PARISHES in the METROPOLIS during the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1878, for the under-m purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNION OR PARISH.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green -	5,771	479	182	3,117	659	—	213	241	2,358	—	3,874	16
Camberwell -	3,260	496	203	3,073	692	—	230	220	2,344	88	2,489	54
Chelsea - -	2,497	273	245	2,190	419	32	128	205	1,583	—	2,529	1
Fulham - -	1,573	368	82	879	165	—	158	256	1,206	61	1,020	26
George's, St. -	5,137	212	688	5,136	1,062	384	207	171	1,870	122	5,632	9
George, St., in-the-East -	1,575	206	221	2,866	881	—	85	88	1,856	133	3,143	—
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury -	1,698	104	105	1,384	260	—	62	83	1,132	188	2,880	—
Greenwich -	3,817	510	226	3,240	651	62	193	177	3,098	270	3,249	67
Hackney - -	3,762	517	71	2,600	562	40	259	229	1,758	342	2,141	50
Hampstead -	638	59	12	418	100	—	79	80	194	—	484	—
Holborn - -	8,777	611	505	4,184	840	63	276	216	3,133	423	7,536	—
Islington - -	5,224	709	43	1,805	531	—	571	325	2,055	173	3,810	146
Kensington -	2,776	390	21	2,721	563	—	205	274	2,626	86	2,409	—
Lambeth - -	8,192	377	445	4,735	1,052	97	399	370	3,671	387	4,373	117
Lewisham - -	947	55	55	1,058	210	—	90	106	923	49	632	17
London, City of	3,620	99	192	5,894	1,558	353	66	253	3,249	241	5,286	—
Marylebone, St.	5,673	263	92	2,626	671	—	209	234	3,422	166	7,050	23
Mile End Old Town - -	2,055	415	255	1,603	274	—	168	183	1,884	57	1,997	—
Olave's, St. -	3,775	321	434	3,106	790	196	254	213	3,055	288	3,340	115
Paddington -	2,319	103	104	1,397	297	—	130	162	1,634	115	1,929	48
Pancras, St. -	7,154	715	664	5,364	1,231	—	360	433	4,043	120	7,557	—
Poplar - -	3,071	209	205	4,313	801	—	295	284	2,525	—	2,837	—
Saviour's, St. -	7,898	482	899	4,138	587	388	331	316	6,726	119	6,223	—
Shoreditch -	5,642	329	186	2,993	631	—	291	202	1,504	—	3,323	—
Stepney - -	2,162	333	162	2,213	464	—	100	142	1,481	—	2,282	1
Strand - -	1,814	37	96	1,551	669	68	70	60	750	—	2,132	—
Wandsworth & Clapham -	3,077	216	67	2,794	650	—	251	310	2,705	156	1,935	72
Westminster -	1,926	79	150	1,587	543	87	68	68	1,208	—	2,492	12
Whitechapel -	4,032	326	188	2,999	528	43	150	190	2,125	482	2,656	—
Woolwich -	2,497	30	243	2,364	487	40	128	125	1,904	243	1,417	131
Gray's Inn -	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS -	112,367	9,323	7,041	84,348	18,828	1,853	6,026	6,216	68,022	4,309	98,707	905

No. 96.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1878.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annual Rateable Value.	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	319,861	5,464	16,910	—	11,446
Camberwell, St. Giles -	648,557	11,080	13,149	—	2,069
Chelsea, St. Luke - -	407,374	6,959	10,102	—	3,143
Fulham - - -	408,440	6,978	5,794	1,184	—
George's, St. - -	2,089,116	35,689	20,680	15,009	—
George, St., in-the-East	190,622	3,256	11,054	—	7,798
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	332,474	5,680	7,896	—	2,216
Greenwich - - -	498,428	8,515	15,560	—	7,045
Hackney - - -	792,577	13,540	12,331	1,209	—
Hampstead, St. John -	363,130	6,203	2,064	4,139	—
Holborn - - -	833,134	14,233	26,564	—	12,331
Islington, St. Mary -	1,235,547	21,107	15,392	5,715	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,396,956	23,865	12,071	11,794	—
Lambeth, St. Mary -	1,139,306	19,463	24,215	—	4,752
Lewisham - - -	509,938	8,711	4,142	4,569	—
London, City of - -	3,255,515	55,615	20,811	34,804	—
Marylebone, St. - -	1,324,250	22,623	20,429	2,194	—
Mile End Old Town -	311,375	5,319	8,891	—	3,572
Olave's, St. - - -	763,811	13,048	15,887	—	2,839
Paddington - - -	1,104,910	18,876	8,238	10,638	—
Pancras, St. - - -	1,323,676	22,613	27,641	—	5,028
Poplar - - - -	587,268	10,032	14,540	—	4,508
Saviour's, St. - -	872,341	14,903	28,107	—	13,204
Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	517,897	8,847	15,101	—	6,254
Stepney - - -	298,519	5,099	9,340	—	4,241
Strand - - - -	632,511	10,805	7,247	3,558	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	986,324	16,850	12,233	4,617	—
Westminster - -	682,109	11,653	8,220	3,433	—
Whitechapel - - -	353,466	6,039	13,719	—	7,680
Woolwich - - -	262,169	4,479	9,609	—	5,130
Lincoln's Inn - -	17,675	302	—	302	—
Gray's Inn - - -	—	—	8	—	8
TOTALS - -	24,459,276	417,846	417,945	103,165	103,264

No. 97.

ETROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND. — NET AMOUNTS RECEIVED from the FUND by UNIONS and P in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at L 1869–78.

NAMES OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY.									
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green - -	4,819	10,856	11,168	16,359	20,051	20,625	17,618	19,545	22,279	17,954	20,416
Camberwell - -	639	—	—	—	172	230	1,910	3,161	3,221	4,916	4,243
Chelsea - - - -	760	2,279	1,601	1,261	1,708	2,016	2,285	4,928	4,929	5,686	5,215
Fulham - - -	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. George-in-the-East -	2,519	4,434	4,428	6,580	10,051	10,365	10,230	11,004	10,732	11,756	13,571
St. Giles and St. George -	—	199	1,889	2,182	4,387	4, 045	4,747	4,842	4,583	5,825	5,232
Greenwich - -	2,042	8,677	5,637	5,611	7,255	7,492	7,872	9,442	9,072	7,053	10,919
Hackney - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	413	—	3,400	—
Holborn - - -	—	6,955	7,473	16,887	20,542	17,901	19,592	18,366	20,947	16,081	19,738
Lambeth - - - -	1,232	5,608	4,830	4,665	4,069	2,022	4,101	6,252	4,947	1,188	4,899
St. Marylebone - -	—	—	—	1,654	725	—	277	50	—	20	—
Mile End Old Town -	997	2,232	4,178	5,200	4,169	4,147	4,182	3,349	3,891	4,594	5,119
St. Olaves - - -	917	2,619	2,100	2,982	4,442	3,253	3,670	2,352	1,101	1,553	3,478
St. Pancras - -	—	5 775	4,856	7,478	9,865	6,070	6,267	4,795	5,415	8,947	7,754
Poplar - - -	1,824	2,512	2,911	4,992	6,462	7,793	7,256	5,291	5,525	6,573	7,919
St. Saviour's - - -	3,253	11,353	9,680	14,381	19,031	17,714	17,936	18,808	19,829	16,150	21,524
Shoreditch -	1,044	8,402	6,579	15,991	11,784	10,764	11,106	9,132	9,444	10,856	8,767
Stepney - -	3,722	5,654	5,071	5,638	7,163	7,254	5,945	6,522	6,513	5,832	7,502
Strand - -	997	3,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitechapel -	4,598	6,847	5,680	8,796	10,175	10,048	10,817	8,591	9,699	10,789	12,439
Woolwich - - -	—	183	2,688	2,075	5,370	5,906	6,936	8,110	8,133	7,921	7,702
Gray's Inn - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	29,363	87,782	80,769	122,866	147,421	137,645	142,747	144,953	150,260	147,094	166,451

Note.—In the above Table the amounts received by Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1 een dealt with as paid to the Unions in which they are now comprised.

No. 98.

POLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—NET AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED to the FUND by UNIONS, PARISHES, and LACES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868, and each of the parochial Years ended at ADY-DAY 1869–78.

NAMES OF NS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEAR ENDED LADY-DAY.										TOTALS.
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
erwell	—	534	80	1,575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,189
m	657	1,995	451	—	1,105	909	1,091	1,714	1,116	2,433	1,946	13,417
e's, St.	5,783	16,310	22,235	23,205	30,195	27,879	28,016	29,087	25,017	25,247	32,517	265,491
St., and St. George	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	885
ney	1,601	1,790	1,278	2,373	1,964	1,652	908	—	1,110	—	1,779	14,455
pstead	794	3,124	3,118	4,412	5,364	5,764	5,988	6,715	6,757	6,157	7,290	55,483
orn	2,092	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,092
ton	3,619	5,107	6,467	7,891	9,295	8,855	8,637	9,313	6,656	9,711	9,175	84,726
ington	3,710	6,510	9,249	10,827	14,905	13,356	14,989	16,358	17,690	16,162	20,080	143,836
sham	918	2,308	2,636	5,900	7,965	7,938	8,084	8,043	8,568	7,518	7,506	67,384
on, City of	9,635	21,985	23,863	31,685	38,765	40,116	41,141	41,170	42,731	45,595	47,955	384,641
lebone, St.	187	2,012	1,305	—	—	242	—	—	4,085	—	2,029	9,860
ington	4,466	11,191	11,595	17,707	19,640	18,884	19,163	19,847	19,869	17,377	18,832	178,571
ras, St.	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296
d	—	—	360	2,427	2,481	536	1,346	2,336	3,044	3,000	4,993	20,523
dsworth & Clapham	1,859	3,210	4,427	5,444	5,959	7,081	5,984	5,644	6,757	6,835	6,682	59,882
tminster	837	2,391	1,120	4,872	6,128	4,545	4,796	4,800	5,324	5,542	5,794	46,149
lwich	2,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,136
Charterhouse	16	42	42	52	65	64	64	63	314	300	—	1,022
's Inn	105	277	289	359	445	446	461	449	434	*217	—	3,482
r Temple	166	435	435	538	654	655	661	645	591	*296	—	5,076
lle Temple	108	284	284	352	437	427	430	419	323	*162	—	3,226
oln's Inn	144	378	388	480	596	582	586	573	518	494	541	5,280
	40,014	79,883	89,622	120,099	145,963	139,931	142,345	147,176	150,904	147,046	167,119	1,370,102

te.—In the above Table the amounts paid by Unions and Parishes added to or formed into Unions since Michaelmas 1867 been dealt with as paid by the Unions in which they are now comprised.

hese amounts are for the half year ended Michaelmas 1876; the subsequent payments being included in the Holborn and of London Unions.

No. 99.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND. — AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE for the under-mentioned purposes upon the FUND in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1868 and each of the Paroch from 1869 to 1878 inclusive.

ITEMS.	Half Year ended Lady-day 1868.	PAROCHIAL YEARS ENDED LADY-DAY.									
		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PAUPERS:—											
Maintenance of the—											
In-door Poor -	—	—	—	80,760	168,515	174,810	178,451	179,256	176,959	185,616	192,489
Pauper Children -	34,474	91,079	86,381	97,727	100,186	109,273	117,799	112,638	112,671	117,394	133,083
Insane Poor -	39,052	154,491	162,149	194,912	195,166	194,551	202,833	188,899	184,438	132,344	159,008
Paupers suffering from Small-pox or Fevers -	—	—	—	5,302	25,692	8,508	6,324	6,564	5,217	11,675	17,620
School Fees for Out-door Pauper Children, under the Education Acts -	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	1,178	1,662	1,397	1,517
Vagrants.—Expenses under Houseless Poor Act - -	5,896	12,047	11,313	9,028	8,534	7,915	7,239	6,791	6,750	8,528	8,681
MEDICAL RELIEF:—											
Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances - -	2,751	8,103	7,286	8,121	9,535	7,880	6,958	7,914	8,188	8,257	8,760
PAID OFFICERS:—											
Salaries - - -	44,281	103,714	98,733	108,345	118,309	119,327	120,654	128,093	134,507	139,300	149,211
Rations - - -	—	—	—	16,654	23,000	23,486	25,252	27,347	29,454	32,409	34,302
Compensation for loss of office -	—	—	467	1,210	4,681	3,436	3,155	4,005	3,048	3,238	3,303
REGISTRATION FEES -	2,558	10,077	9,972	10,213	9,803	9,948	10,031	10,011	10,775	10,408	10,580
VACCINATION FEES AND EXPENSES -	1,045	5,372	4,965	8,604	15,678	9,582	9,061	9,430	9,723	11,347	13,277
TOTAL - -	130,057	384,883	381,266	540,876	679,099	668,716	687,855	682,126	683,392	661,913	731,831

APPENDIX I.

Paid Officers, &c.

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No. 100.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS in the sever UNIONS of ENGLAND and WALES (the Metropolitan District excluded) wh RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Yea ended the 31st December 1879.

Total Number of Paid Officers (sanctioned by the L.G. Board) in England and Wales (Metropolis excluded) in 1879.		Office.	Voluntary Resignations to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignations.	Dismissals.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1879.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1878.
624	UNION.	Clerk	2	2	–	4	5
94		Assistant Clerk	–	–	–	–	–
616		Treasurer	–	–	–	–	–
487	WORKHOUSE.	Chaplain	–	–	–	–	1
682		Medical Officer	–	1	–	1	3
651		Master of Workhouse	5	4	1	10	6
12		Superintendent of School	1	–	1	2	1
658		Matron of Workhouse	–	1	–	1	1
17		Matron of School	1	–	–	1	–
267		Schoolmaster	2	2	2	6	5
487		Schoolmistress	–	1	–	1	1
499		Porter	3	4	20	27	30
171		Nurse, Male	1	2	7	10	16
1,000		Nurse, Female	5	3	14	22	23
10		Dispenser	–	–	1	1	–
223		Industrial Trainer	2	1	6	9	–
99		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–	3
42		Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	–	–	–
3,338*	DISTRICT.	Medical Officer	3	3	5	11	9
24		Dispenser	–	–	–	–	–
1,387		Relieving Officer	8	2	6	16	9
55		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–	–
709		Collector of the Guardians	4	1	3	8	7
1,458		Vaccination Officer	–	5	1	6	7
114		Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–	–
1,723		Collector of Poor Rates	2	8	4	14	9
271†		Assistant Overseer	4	9	7	20	7
1,476		Other Officers & Assistants	1	–	5	6	1
17,194		Totals	44	49	83	176	144

* Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continu change taking place, this number rather represents so many *Offices* than individual Medic Officers.

† This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. Th number dismissed, &c. comprises also Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s.

No. 101.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS in the METROPOLIS only who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1879.

No. of Officers.		Office.	Voluntary Resignation to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignation.	Dismissal.	Total.
40	WORKHOUSE, INFIRMARY, ASYLUM, OR SCHOOL.	Clerk	–	–	–	–
83		Assistant Clerk	–	–	–	–
37		Treasurer	–	–	–	–
82		Chaplain	–	–	–	–
83		Medical Officer	–	–	–	–
31		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
84		Master, Steward, or Superintendent	1	1	–	2
82		Matron	–	–	–	–
45		Schoolmaster	1	2	–	3
52		Schoolmistress	–	–	–	–
93		Porter	–	–	1	1
24		Nurse, Male	–	–	6	6
793		Nurse, Female	1	2	17	20
162		Industrial Trainer	1	–	–	1
48		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–
46		Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	–	–
153	DISTRICT.	Medical Officer	–	–	–	–
47		Dispenser	–	–	–	–
36		Vaccination Officer	–	–	–	–
39		Analyst	–	–	–	–
138		Relieving Officer	–	1	–	1
33		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–
38		Collector to Guardians	–	–	–	–
12		Pay Clerk or Out Relief Distributor or Storekeeper	–	–	–	–
26		Vestry Clerk	–	–	1	1
51		Collector of Poor Rates	–	–	–	–
2,358		Totals	4	6	25	35
2,131		Totals during year ended 31st December 1878	3	8	18	29

No. 102.

1879.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS SUPERANNUATED - 76, namely:—

1 Chaplain.
1 Clerk to Guardians.
9 Medical Officers.
4 Masters.
9 Matrons.
2 Schoolmistresses.
3 Porters.
7 Nurses.
1 Superintendent of Labour.
1 Industrial Trainer.
3 Shoemakers.
2 Tailors.
1 Baker.
3 Cooks.
1 Engineer.
1 Laundress.
1 Superintendent of Casual Wards.
1 Superintendent of Imbecile Wards.
*21 Relieving Officers.
2 Registrars.
2 Collectors of Poor Rates.

* Of these 14 were Registrars of Births and Deaths, 8 Vaccination Officers, 4 Collectors of Guardians, 2 School Attendance Officers, and 7 Inquiry Officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Total Salaries and Emoluments of the 76 Officers, including a sum of 1,122*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, being the estimated value of the board and lodging of the workhouse officers - - - -	6,841	7	5
Amount of superannuation allowances granted - -	3,344	13	8

APPENDIX J.

Local Taxation Returns.

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No. 103.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the LOCAL TAXATION of ENGLAND during the Year 1877–78.

Sum raised by Taxation for Local purposes.

1. THE total raised during the year 1877–78 by Local Taxation was 29,519,984*l.* In addition to this sum, Treasury subventions, amounting to 2,030,552*l.*, were received, in easement of the Local Rates :—

—	TAXATION.		
	Local.	Imperial.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1. LEVIED BY RATES falling on rateable property - - -	24,352,437	2,023,163	26,375,600
2. LEVIED BY TOLLS, DUES, and RENTS falling on traffic - -	4,715,476	7,389	4,722,865
3. LEVIED BY DUTIES falling on consumable articles - -	452,071	—	452,071
TOTAL - -	29,519,984	2,030,552	31,550,536

Grants in aid.

2. As stated in previous Returns, the Treasury Grants in aid of Local Taxation exceed the sums entered in the accounts of the Local Authorities forwarded to this Board. This difference arises, for the most part, from the Government taking upon itself several charges in relief of Local Taxation that do not appear in the Annual Returns. The sum voted by Parliament for the financial year 1877–78 was, for England, 2,338,998*l.*

Loans and other sources of income.

3. The sums raised in respect of rates from loans and other sources of income were, respectively, 13,286,894*l.* and 4,983,949*l.* ; in respect of Tolls, Dues, and Rents the loans were 1,643,535*l.*, and the receipts from other sources 319,517*l.*

Rates.

4. A Summary of that branch of Local Taxation which is levied by Rates is given hereunder :—

TABLE I.—RATES.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities Returned.	Receipt.				TOTAL Expenditure.
			Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	TOTAL.	
			£	£	£	£	£
–Poor Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout - - -	1877–78	649 Unions. 14,920 Parishes.	7,502,229	547,351	* 971,494	9,021,074	8,531,849
–County and Police Rates - - -	1877–78	63	1,688,309	592,974	635,609	2,916,892	2,869,299
–Borough and Town Police Rates (*excluding* School Board Rates) - (*See* Table II.)	1877–78	235	1,454,668	381,411	1,145,736	2,981,815	2,786,126
–Highway Rates - -	1875–76	415 Boards. 6,065 Parishes.	1,616,884	—	60,847	1,677,731	1,722,575
–Metropolitan Local Management Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout - - -	1877–78	41	1,645,307	—	659,774	2,305,081	2,222,486
–Metropolitan Board of Works, *excluding* Coal and Wine Duties - (*See* Table II.)	1877	1	455,355	10,000	1,549,355	*2,014,710	2,077,749
–Metropolitan Police Rate - - - (*See* Table II.)	1877–78	1	525,626	431,728	143,154	1,100,508	1,050,503
–City of London Police Rate - - -	1877	1	59,089	—	28,239	87,328	91,533
–City of London Ward Rate - - -	1877		5,066	—	—	5,066	5,394
–Urban Sanitary Rate -	1877–78	938	7,639,414	12,906	10,307,967	17,960,287	17,221,478
–Rural Sanitary Rate -	1877–78	580	193,928	44,411	*160,373	398,712	361,992
–Port Sanitary Rate † -	1877–78	35	† [16,182]	321	208	16,711	6,303
–Lighting and Watching Rate - - -	1877–78	208	40,215	—	780	40,995	32,637
–Sewers Rate - -	1877–78	55	56,616	—	24,270	80,886	88,542
–Drainage and Embankment Rate - -	1877–78	161	212,699	—	122,198	334,897	304,242
–Burial Board Rate - (*See* Table II.)	1877–78	663	141,457	—	279,105	420,562	372,469
–School Board Rate - (*See* Table II.)	1876–77	1,660	1,104,144	2,061	2,180,413	3,286,618	3,174,105
–Church Rate - -	1877–78	160	11,431	—	1,321	12,752	12,554
TOTAL of RATES -		26,851	24,352,437	2,023,163	18,270,843	44,646,443	42,931,836

(1.)—The Poor Rate Return, as summarised above, contains an amount of 614,810*l*. raised upon loan during 1877–78; and the Rural Sanitary Rate, 150,718*l*.

Port Sanitary Authority.—The sum of 16,182*l*. is excluded from the total of "Rates" and of "Receipts," to avoid a plicate reckoning of that sum.

Tolls, Dues, and Rents.

5. The Returns of several of the authorities which appear in Table I. are also represented, so far as their revenues arise from Tolls, Dues, and Rents, in the subjoined statement :—

TABLE II.—TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities.	Receipt.				TOTA Expendi
			Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Rents.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	TOTAL.	
			£	£	£	£	£
19.—Corporation of London Tolls, Fees, & Rents	1877	*See* Table I.	263,305	7,389	364,041	634,735	667,
20.—Corporation of London (Blackfriars and Clerkenwell Improvement) - -	1877		1,643	—	22,061	23,704	23,
21.—Borough Tolls, Dues, and Rents - - (*See also* Table I.)	1877–78	"	535,491	—	—	535,491	535,
22.—Metropolitan Board of Works - - (*See also* Table I.)	1877	"	72,282	—	—	72,282	72,
23.—Urban Sanitary Authorities - - - (*See also* Table I.)	1877–78	"	271,226	—	—	271,226	271,
24.—Metropolitan Police - (*See also* Table I.)	1877–78	"	24,732	—	—	24,732	24,
25.—Turnpike Trusts -	1876	511	454,946	—	30,325	485,271	502,
26.—Market and Fair Tolls	1877–78	18	26,309	—	3,581	29,890	23,
27.—Bridge and Ferry Tolls	1877–78	37	55,096	—	2,975	58,071	55,
28.—Burial Board Fees - (*See also* Table I.)	1877–78	*See* Table I.	139,068	—	—	139,068	139,
29.—School Board Fees - (*See also* Table I.)	1876–77	"	217,951	—	—	217,951	217,
30.—Light Dues - -	1876–77	1	384,458	—	55,301	439,759	352,
31.—Pilotage Dues - -	1877	60*	387,291	—	2,516	389,807	389,
32.—Harbour Dues - -	1877–78	68	1,881,678	—	1,482,252	3,363,930	2,664,
TOTAL of TOLLS, DUES, and RENTS		695	4,715,476	7,389	1,963,052	6,685,917	5,939,

* Pilotage.—This is the total number of Ports shown separately in the Parliamentary Paper for England; 30 under the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, and 16 under the Trinity House of Kingston-on-Hull; the remain are classed as "other Ports."

Duties.

6. The only Local Taxes distinguished in the annual Returns as derived from duties on consumable articles are those levied by the City of London on coals, wine, and grain.

TABLE III.—DUTIES.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Year of the Return.	Number of Places.	Receipt.			TOTAL Expenditure.
			Duties.	All other Sources, including Loans.	TOTAL.	
33.—City of London :			£	£	£	£
Coal Duty, at 9*d*. -	1877	1	290,863	661	452,732	456,815†
City's Coal Duty, at 4*d*.			129,272			
Wine Duty - -			11,317			
City's Grain Duty -			20,619			
TOTAL of DUTIES -		1	452,073	661	452,732	456,815

† The expenditure includes the amount of "Drawback" allowed on Coal and Grain the aggregate was 66,368*l*.

7. The Loan Transactions of all the Local Authorities during the year are set out hereunder :—

Loan Transactions.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of LOCAL LOANS for the Year 1877–78.

SECURITY AND AUTHORITY.	Loans Raised during the Year.	Loans Paid off with Interest during the Year.	Loans Outstanding at the close of the Year.
I.—Rates chiefly—	£	£	£
Poor Law - - - -	614,810	356,538	4,260,767
County - - - - -	237,816	381,447	3,012,117
Borough - - - -	540,587	505,010	6,421,082
Highway - - - -	7,616	5,681	47,536
Metropolitan Local Management	347,111	263,080	2,247,995
Metropolitan Board of Works -	1,253,456	848,853	11,898,706
Urban Sanitary - - -	8,020,159	4,093,235	46,183,928
Rural Sanitary - - -	150,718	24,070	451,680
Sewers Commission - -	—	5,365	57,298
Drainage and Embankment Commission - - -	77,388	124,391	1,569,448
Burial Board - - - -	212,546	166,334	1,589,852
School Board - - - -	1,824,687	253,919	7,188,900
Church - - - - -	—	7,167	44,012
Totals of I. - - £	13,286,894	7,035,090	84,973,321
II.—Tolls, Dues, and Rents chiefly—			
City of London - - -	278,725	254,100	3,531,000
Turnpike Trustees - - -	—	146,342	1,283,017
Bridge and Ferry Commissions	—	8,037	222,374
Market and Fair Commissions -	400	5,364	93,854
Harbour Commissions - -	1,364,410	1,707,645	22,734,436
Totals of II. - - £	1,643,535	2,121,488	27,864,681
III.—Duties exclusively—			
City of London Coal and Grain Duties - - - -	—	106,080	1,845,000
GRAND TOTALS - - £	14,930,429	9,262,658	114,683,002

eneral Summary.

8. The General Summary for the year is subjoined :—

LOCAL TAXATION SUMMARY, 1877–78.

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Amount of Local Impost.	Other Sources, including Treasury Grants and ordinary Loans.	TOTAL Receipt.	TOTAL Expenditure.	Loans Outstanding at the Close of the respective Accounts.
	£	£	£	£	£
TABLE I.—RATES - - -	24,352,437	20,294,006	44,646,443	42,931,836	84,973,321
„ II.—TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS - - -	4,715,476	1,970,441	6,685,917	5,939,995	27,864,681
„ III.—DUTIES - - -	452,071	661	452,732	456,815	1,845,000
GRAND TOTAL - £	29,519,984	22,265,108	51,785,092	49,328,646	114,683,002

Supplementary Returns.

9. In continuance of the arrangement adopted in the last Annual Return of Local Taxation, breviates have been made of those Taxes, the statements of which come before Parliament under the provisions of other statutes than the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 51.

Reference Key.

10. The better to display the system employed in classifying the Returns annually published, the Board have caused a synopsis to be prepared in which an illustration is given of the method of referring rating districts to the Poor Law Unions where they are wholly or for the most part situated.

Valuation.

11. The Valuation, *i.e.*, the "Gross Estimated Rental" and the "Rateable Value," in force at Lady-day 1877, for each Union, concludes the volume for the year.

12. The County, the Municipal Borough, the Urban Sanitary, the Highway Board, the Burial Board, and the Lighting and Watching Authorities now render their accounts for the parochial year ended with Lady-day.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
16th July 1879.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

NOTE.—As to paragraphs 9, 10, and 11, *see* No. 299, Local Taxation Returns (England), Session 1879.

No. 104.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the COUNTY RATES of ENGLAND during the Year 1877–78.

THIS is the first Abstract of County Rates compiled, with respect to date, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877. The Returns have, in the majority of Counties, been made up by the Authorities for the Year ended with Lady-day 1878. The Local Government Board have, however, under the powers conferred upon them by the Statute, found it expedient to accept, on the present occasion, Returns for the following Counties made up to the dates stated, viz. :

ENGLAND :—				
Surrey - -	for year	ended with	28th February	1878.
Sussex, East - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Sussex, West - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Middlesex - -	„	„	30th March	„
Buckingham - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Suffolk, Western -	„	„	5th March	„
Lincoln, parts of Lindsey	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Nottingham - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Derby - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Lancaster - -	„	„	31st May	„
York, West Riding -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
WALES :—				
Flint - - -	„	„	Michaelmas	„
Denbigh - -	„	„	31st March	„

In consequence of the change of date, neither the Receipts nor the Expenditure of the Year, terminated mostly with Lady-day 1878 is properly comparable with the items tabulated for the year ended with Michaelmas 1877 ; therefore the figures hereunder are merely placed in *juxta position :*

——	Year ended with Michaelmas 1877.	Year ended generally with Lady-day 1878.
Valuation for :	£	£
County Rates - - - -	107,852,136	112,790,844
Police Rates - - - - -	*70,726,807	*73,676,341

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* The cause of the Police Assessment being so much less than that of the County Assessment is that the Metropolis, with its suburbs, and several of the large boroughs, which have no separate Court of Quarter Sessions, levy their own Police Rates.

—	Year ended with Michaelmas 1877.	Year ended generally with Lady-day 1878.
RECEIPT.		
Local Taxation:	£	£
County Rates - - - - -	1,156,685	1,121,304
Police Rates - - - - - -	550,960	567,005
Imperial Taxation:		
Grants for the Police - - - - -	381,208	384,850
Grants for Prosecutions and Prisoners -	182,165	190,112
Grants for County Lunatics - -	17,360	18,012
TOTAL of LOCAL and IMPERIAL TAXATION - - -	2,288,378	2,281,283
On account of Lunatic Asylums - -	8,883	7,751
On account of Prisoners - - - -	115,477	127,904
Loans effected during the Year - -	182,074	237,816
Other Receipts - - - - - -	247,336	262,138
TOTAL RECEIPT - £	2,842,148	2,916,892
EXPENDITURE.		
Police - - - - -	1,006,821	1,052,277
Prosecutions and Conveyance of Prisoners -	137,273	137,644
Prisons - - - - - -	481,875	440,454
Lunatic Asylums - - - - -	295,524	312,300
Salaries of County Officers - - -	165,670	185,559
Loans repaid with Interest - - -	397,778	381,447
All other Expenses - - - - -	338,642	359,618
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - - £	2,823,583	2,869,299

The average rate in the £. for County Rate was $2\frac{3}{8}$*d.*, and for County Police Rate $1\frac{6}{8}$*d.* The Loans outstanding against the County Authorities at the close of the Year amounted to 3,012,117*l.*

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
25th March 1879.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 105.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the MUNICIPAL BOROUGH RATES of ENGLAND during the Year 1877–78.

In the following Abstract the Municipal Borough Accounts have, for the most part, been rendered for the year ended with the 25th March 1878. The Local Government Board have, however, under the powers conferred on them by the Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, found it expedient to accept on the present occasion, returns from 48 Boroughs made up to another date than that of Lady-day. The deviation is marked (*) in the Abstract with reference to each place. The total number of Boroughs included in this Return is 235. Returns from Taunton and Crewe are now tabulated for the first time. The Summary for this year contains, with respect to those Municipal Boroughs, the following figures :—

——	Total Receipt.	Total Expenditure.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£
Taunton - - - - -	780	850	54,691
Crewe - - - - - -	1,153	1,557	63,020
TOTAL - - £	1,933	2,407	117,711

The items for the year ended with Lady-day 1878 not being properly comparable with those for the year ended with August 1877, the figures for the two years are merely placed in juxta-position hereunder :

SUMMARY TABLE.

——	Year ended 31st August 1877.	Year ended generally with Lady-day 1878.
	No.	No.
Boroughs represented in this Table - -	233	235
	£	£
RATEABLE VALUE - - - - -	28,807,228	29,928,189
RECEIPT.		
Local Taxation :		
Borough Rates - - - -	1,394,894	1,403,349
Other Rates - - - -	396,329	380,986
Tolls and Dues - - - -	193,168	185,002
Rents and Fines on Renewal of Leases -	356,180	350,489
Imperial Taxation :		
Grants for Police - - -	321,041	320,887
Grants for Prosecutions and Prisoners -	62,204	59,908
Grants for Borough Lunatics - -	418	616
TOTAL OF LOCAL AND IMPERIAL TAXATION - - -	2,724,234	2,701,237
Sale of Property - - - -	173,895	180,262
Loans effected during the year - - -	1,349,133	540,587
Other Receipts - - - -	413,445	424,887
TOTAL RECEIPT - - - £	4,660,707	3,846,973

—	Years ended 31st August 1877.	Year ended generally with Lady-day 1878.
EXPENDITURE:	£	£
Public Works	987,956	1,028,669
Police	733,595	727,556
Prosecutions	51,987	55,671
Prisons	134,304	112,064
Lunatics	18,971	18,527
School Boards	313,931	329,667
Loans and Interest	463,573	505,010
Salaries and Poundage	229,117	228,718
Paid to Sinking Fund	42,635	41,429
All other Purposes	1,447,514	603,973
TOTAL EXPENDITURE £	4,423,583	3,651,284

The Town Council of each Borough is also, except for the places named hereunder, the Urban Sanitary Authority:

58. Faversham.
64. Folkestone.
91. Lymington.
149. Oxford.
154. Banbury.
178. Cambridge.
244. Chippenham.
245. Calne.
260. Blandford Forum.
269. Lyme Regis.
291. Launceston.
350. Wenlock.
397. Stratford-on-Avon.
559. Morpeth.

The Loans outstanding against the Municipal Borough Authorities at the close of the year amounted to 6,421,082*l.*

The population of the 235 Boroughs, according to the Census of 1871, was 6,764,249 persons.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
24th April 1879.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

NOTE.—*Five recently incorporated Boroughs, namely, Birkenhead, Accrington, Over Darwen, Burslem, and Burton-on-Trent, have not yet made any return of their receipts and expenditure,* see *No.* 17, *H. of C. Paper,* 1878.

No. 106.

POPULATION and RATEABLE VALUE of the MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS in ENGLAND.

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value, 1877–78.
I. THE METROPOLIS.		£
1.* MIDDLESEX (part).		
City of London	—	—
2.* SURREY (part).		
No Borough	—	—
3.* KENT (part).		
No Borough	—	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN COS.		
2.* SURREY (part).		
Godalming	2,444	7,647
Guildford	9,106	40,592
Reigate	15,916	91,307
Kingston-on-Thames	15,263	80,174
3.* KENT (part).		
Gravesend	21,265	86,619
Rochester	18,352	53,368
Maidstone	26,196	106,251
Tenterden	3,669	18,895
Canterbury	20,962	74,275
Faversham	7,198	26,889
Margate	11,995	69,925
Deal	8,009	25,904
Sandwich	3,060	9,307
Dover	28,506	177,057
Folkestone	12,698	87,237
Hythe	3,383	15,647
4. SUSSEX.		
Rye	3,865	11,458
Hastings	29,291	224,807
Brighton	90,011	554,224
Arundel	2,956	9,169
Chichester	7,825	27,000
5. SOUTHAMPTON.		
Portsmouth	113,569	364,781
Newport	7,956	31,160
Ryde	11,260	73,722
Lymington	2,474	7,648
Southampton	53,741	214,898
Romsey	2,056	11,272
Winchester	16,366	68,739
II. SOUTH EASTERN COS.—*cont.*		£
5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*		
Basingstoke	5,574	26,081
Andover	5,501	23,367
6. BERKSHIRE.		
Newbury	6,602	31,016
Abingdon	5,799	15,959
Wallingford	2,972	8,752
Reading	32,524	138,461
Maidenhead	6,173	32,666
New Windsor	11,769	59,792
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COS.		
1.* MIDDLESEX (ext.-Met.)		
No Borough	—	—
7. HERTFORD.		
Hertford	7,169	25,989
St. Albans	8,298	20,484
8. BUCKINGHAM.		
Chipping Wycombe	4,811	11,926
Buckingham	3,703	18,900
9. OXFORD.		
Oxford	31,404	131,035
Chipping Norton	3,641	9,408
Banbury	4,122	17,665
10. NORTHAMPTON.		
Northampton	41,168	137,868
Daventry	4,051	14,808
Peterborough	18,000	77,778
11. HUNTINGDON.		
Godmanchester	2,363	19,072
Huntingdon	4,243	16,296
St. Ives	3,500	13,739
12. BEDFORD.		
Bedford	16,850	70,960
Dunstable	4,558	11,500
Luton	22,000	59,994
13. CAMBRIDGE.		
Cambridge	30,078	139,292
Wisbeach	9,362	36,228

POPULATION and RATEABLE VALUE of the Municipal Boroughs in England—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value, 1877–78.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.		£
14. ESSEX.		
Maldon - - - -	5,586	17,135
Harwich - - -	6,079	18,795
Colchester - - -	26,343	82,962
Saffron Walden - -	5,718	24,202
15. SUFFOLK.		
Sudbury - - -	6,908	17,879
Bury St. Edmunds - -	14,928	47,028
Eye - - - -	2,396	10,874
Ipswich - - - -	42,947	163,258
Southwold - - -	2,155	5,773
Beccles - - - -	4,844	15,887
16. NORFOLK.		
Great Yarmouth - -	41,819	99,900
Norwich - - -	80,386	233,712
King's Lynn - - -	16,562	55,000
Thetford - - -	4,166	13,583
V. SOUTH WESTERN COS.		
17. WILTS.		
Chippenham - - -	1,387	4,075
Calne - - - -	2,468	9,366
Marlborough - - -	3,660	9,894
Devizes - - -	6,839	22,426
New Sarum (Salisbury) -	12,903	45,073
18. DORSET.		
Shaftesbury - - -	2,472	4,761
Blandford Forum - -	1,536	3,591
Poole - - - -	10,097	34,666
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis - - -	13,259	45,615
Dorchester - - -	6,915	18,055
Bridport - - -	7,670	16,500
19. DEVON.		
Lyme Regis - - -	2,333	6,980
Honiton - - -	3,464	11,307
Exeter - - - -	34,650	164,353
Dartmouth Hardness -	5,338	15,844
Totnes - - - -	4,073	13,965
Plymouth - - -	68,758	179,035
Devonport - - -	49,449	75,681
Tiverton - - -	10,024	42,892

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Ratea Valu 1877–
V. SOUTH WESTERN COS. —*cont.*		£
19. DEVON—*cont.*		
Southmolton - - -	3,978	14,
Barnstaple - - -	11,659	26,
Great Torrington - -	3,529	8,5
Bideford - - -	6,969	15,1
20. CORNWALL.		
Launceston - - -	2,935	7,4
Liskeard - - -	4,700	14,2
Bodmin - - - -	4,672	11,9
Truro - - - -	11,049	35,7
Falmouth - - -	5,294	9,1
Penryn - - - -	3,679	7,1
Helston - - - -	3,797	8,2
Penzance - - -	10,414	33,6
St. Ives - - - -	6,965	14,1
21. SOMERSET.		
Taunton - - -	15,466	54,6
Bridgewater - - -	12,059	34,2
Chard - - - -	2,400	4,9
Yeovil - - - -	8,527	25,8
Glastonbury - - -	3,668	19,4
Wells - - - -	4,518	12,0
Bath - - - -	52,557	265,3
VI. WEST MIDLAND COS.		
22. GLOUCESTER.		
Bristol - - - -	182,552	795,3
Gloucester - - -	18,341	138,9
Cheltenham - - -	41,923	216,3
Tewkesbury - - -	5,409	19,1
23. HEREFORD.		
Hereford - - -	18,347	81,7
Leominster - - -	5,863	15,5
24. SALOP.		
Ludlow - - - -	5,087	12,5
Bridgnorth - - -	5,876	18,6
Wenlock - - -	19,401	73,2
Shrewsbury - - -	23,406	105,7
Oswestry - - -	7,306	27,2
25. STAFFORD.		
Stafford - - - -	14,437	48,4
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	15,948	38,6
Hanley - - - -	39,976	144,0

POPULATION and RATEABLE VALUE of the Municipal Boroughs in England—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value, 1877-78.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COS. —*cont.*		£
25. STAFFORD—*cont.*		
Longton	19,748	70,035
Stoke-upon-Trent	16,000	58,600
Tamworth	4,589	10,528
Lichfield	7,347	28,107
Wolverhampton	68,291	227,000
Walsall	46,447	141,453
Dudley	43,782	119,499
26. WORCESTER.		
Bewdley	3,021	7,783
Kidderminster	19,473	56,610
Worcester	33,226	144,758
Evesham	4,888	20,493
Droitwich	3,504	18,171
27. WARWICK.		
Birmingham	343,787	1,352,556
Coventry	37,670	108,472
Royal Leamington Spa	20,917	116,489
Warwick	10,986	45,550
Stratford-on-Avon	3,863	32,039
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COS.		
28. LEICESTER.		
Leicester	95,220	343,000
29. RUTLAND.		
No Borough	—	—
30. LINCOLN.		
Stamford	7,846	23,040
Boston	14,526	43,109
Grantham	5,028	17,307
Lincoln	26,766	93,158
Louth	10,500	36,668
Great Grimsby	20,244	70,849
31. NOTTINGHAM.		
East Retford	3,194	10,087
Nottingham	86,621	450,000
Newark	12,195	45,179
32. DERBY.		
Derby	49,810	277,286
Chesterfield	11,427	42,326
Glossop	17,046	42,924

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value, 1877-78.
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COS.		£
33. CHESHIRE.		
Stockport	53,014	180,294
Macclesfield	35,450	85,616
Congleton	11,344	31,560
Crewe	17,810	63,020
Chester	35,257	136,673
34. LANCASHIRE.		
Liverpool	493,405	3,119,394
Bootle-cum-Linacre	16,247	116,102
St. Helen's	45,134	211,642
Southport	18,086	193,231
Wigan	39,110	128,404
Warrington	32,144	124,319
Bolton	82,853	366,870
Bury	45,000	210,064
Salford	124,801	790,010
Manchester	351,189	2,276,546
Ashton-under-Lyne	31,984	122,794
Stalybridge	21,092	71,741
Oldham	82,629	460,120
Rochdale	44,559	319,373
Burnley	40,858	119,325
Clitheroe	8,208	30,263
Blackburn	76,339	259,817
Preston	85,427	262,150
Blackpool	7,000	78,008
Lancaster	17,245	67,239
Barrow-in-Furness	18,245	163,018
IX. YORKSHIRE.		
35. WEST RIDING.		
Ripon	6,806	26,819
Huddersfield	70,253	266,933
Halifax	65,510	270,202
Bradford	145,830	857,097
Leeds	259,212	1,051,396
Batley	20,871	77,481
Dewsbury	24,765	91,572
Wakefield	28,069	116,792
Pontefract	5,350	27,976
Barnsley	23,021	86,430
Sheffield	239,946	888,324
Rotherham	25,087	109,000
Doncaster	18,768	89,500

POPULATION and RATEABLE VALUE of the Municipal Boroughs in England—*continued.*

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Rateable Value, 1877–78.
IX. YORKSHIRE—*cont.*		
36. EAST RIDING.		£
York - - - -	43,796	167,414
Beverley - - -	10,218	30,597
Hedon - - - -	996	3,540
Kingston-on-Hull - -	121,892	520,000
37. NORTH RIDING.		
Scarborough - - -	24,259	135,696
Middlesbrough - -	39,563	202,127
Richmond - - -	4,443	15,660
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
38. DURHAM.		
Darlington - - -	27,729	159,922
Stockton - - -	27,738	144,484
Hartlepool - - -	13,166	27,278
Durham - - -	14,406	45,488
Sunderland - - -	98,242	260,000
Jarrow - - -	22,000	57,960
South Shields - -	45,336	154,255
Gateshead - - -	48,627	231,890
39. NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	128,443	701,613
Tynemouth - - -	38,941	154,851
Morpeth - - -	4,517	13,664
Berwick-on-Tweed - -	13,282	56,172
40. CUMBERLAND.		
Carlisle - - - -	31,049	112,982
41. WESTMORELAND.		
Kendal - - - -	13,446	47,107
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.		
42. MONMOUTH.		
Monmouth - - -	5,879	19,165
Newport - - -	27,069	145,612
43. SOUTH WALES.		
(A.) Glamorgan.		
Cardiff - - - -	39,536	327,000
Aberavon - - -	3,574	8,313
Neath - - - -	9,319	30,521
Swansea - - -	51,702	180,000

DIVISIONS AND BOROUGHS.	Population, 1871.	Ratea Valu 1877-
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*		
43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*		
(B.) Carmarthen.		
Llandovery - - -	1,861	5,
Carmarthen - - -	10,488	33,
(C.) Pembroke.		
Pembroke - - -	13,704	36,
Tenby - - - -	3,810	18,
Haverfordwest - -	6,622	16,
(D.) Cardigan.		
Cardigan - - -	3,461	7,
Aberystwith - - -	6,898	22,
(E.) Brecknock.		
Brecknock - - -	5,845	19,
(F.) Radnor.		
No Borough - - -	—	—
44. NORTH WALES.		
(A.) Montgomery.		
Llanidloes - - -	3,428	8,
Welshpool - - -	6,983	39,
(B.) Flint.		
Flint - - - -	4,269	17,
(C.) Denbigh.		
Wrexham - - -	8,576	34,
Ruthin - - - -	3,298	10,
Denbigh - - -	6,323	26,
(D.) Merioneth.		
No Borough - - -	—	—
(E.) Carnarvon.		
Pwllheli - - -	3,009	5,
Carnarvon - - -	9,449	23,
Beaumaris - - -	2,291	8,
Conway - - -	2,620	12,
(F.) Anglesey.		
No Borough - -	—	—
TOTAL OF 235 BOROUGHS in this List - -	6,764,249	29,928,

No. 107.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT PAID to each UNION and PARISH under a BOARD OF GUARDIANS, SCHOOL and SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS, in ENGLAND AND WALES, out of GRANTS made by PARLIAMENT; (1) SALARIES of POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS, and SCHOOLMASTERS, and SCHOOLMISTRESSES, (2) COST of MAINTENANCE of PAUPER LUNATICS, (3) SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH and INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES for RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS, (4) ADDITIONAL FEES to REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS; also the AMOUNT paid to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES for SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH and INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES, and to COUNTIES and BOROUGHS for MAINTENANCE of LUNATICS for the Year ended at LADY-DAY, 1879.

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	BEDFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Ampthill	231 1 4	258 12 0	60 14 3	13 10 0	563 17 7
2	Bedford	333 13 0	804 16 0	205 0 0	31 10 0	1,374 19 0
3	Biggleswade	294 5 0	534 0 0	185 0 0	9 0 0	1,022 5 0
4	Leighton Buzzard	163 0 0	391 0 0	65 0 0	18 0 0	637 0 0
5	Luton	264 1 8	819 8 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	1,147 9 8
6	Woburn	160 5 0	145 0 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	374 5 0
	BERKS.					
7	Abingdon	363 10 0	460 16 0	118 0 0	22 10 0	964 16 0
8	Bradfield	218 4 0	401 0 0	54 10 0	13 10 0	687 4 0
9	Cookham	223 0 3	319 0 0	46 0 0	9 0 0	597 0 3
10	East Hampstead	82 10 0	139 4 0	21 0 0	3 0 0	245 14 0
11	Faringdon	205 1 3	384 8 0	..	13 10 0	602 19 3
12	Hungerford	265 12 4	379 8 0	118 10 0	13 10 0	777 0 4
13	Newbury	264 6 8	706 12 0	83 0 0	13 10 0	1,067 8 8
14	Reading	277 0 9	778 0 0	22 10 0	13 10 0	1,091 0 9
15	Wallingford	265 8 4	469 16 0	89 10 0	9 0 0	833 14 4
16	Wantage	177 19 0	264 16 0	75 0 0	13 10 0	531 5 0
17	Windsor	148 18 6	638 4 0	128 10 0	9 0 0	924 12 6
18	Wokingham	149 16 6	464 8 0	90 0 0	9 0 0	713 4 6
	BUCKS.					
19	Amersham	280 19 0	458 12 0	100 0 0	22 10 0	862 1 0
20	Aylesbury	317 3 4	556 12 0	75 0 0	18 0 0	966 15 4
21	Buckingham	227 10 0	277 8 0	76 5 0	13 10 0	594 13 0
22	Eton	235 2 0	688 16 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	1,037 8 0
23	Newport Pagnell	220 3 9	644 0 0	152 10 0	13 10 0	1,030 3 9
24	Winslow	149 19 0	193 8 0	50 0 0	4 10 0	397 17 0
25	Wycombe	362 8 4	747 16 0	125 0 0	22 10 0	1,257 14 4
	CAMBRIDGE.					
26	Cambridge	199 9 0	617 8 0	..	18 0 0	834 17 0
27	Caxton and Arrington	253 18 8	141 8 0	65 10 0	4 10 0	465 6 8
28	Chesterton	273 0 0	362 12 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	719 2 0
29	Ely	170 12 6	294 16 0	..	18 0 0	483 8 6
30	Linton	139 9 10	231 4 0	86 0 0	13 10 0	470 3 10
31	Newmarket	235 1 7	417 12 0	170 0 0	22 10 0	845 3 7
32	North Witchford	188 7 0	358 4 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	590 11 0
33	Whittlesey	75 0 0	99 8 0	30 0 0	4 10 0	208 18 0
34	Wisbeach	354 16 8	570 16 0	..	27 0 0	952 12 8
	CHESTER.					
35	Altrincham	252 0 4	711 8 0	244 10 0	18 0 0	1,225 18 4
35*a*	Birkenhead	608 15 0	1,669 12 0	..	4 10 0	2,282 17 0
36	Tarvin	98 8 0	140 0 0	94 0 0	4 10 0	336 18 0
37	Chester	189 7 7	1,086 4 0	68 0 0	9 0 0	1,352 11 7
38	Congleton	226 3 0	373 0 0	112 0 0	13 10 0	724 13 0
39	Macclesfield	305 14 7	792 4 0	150 0 0	36 0 0	1,283 18 7
40	Nantwich	228 8 8	633 12 0	228 0 0	18 0 0	1,108 0 8
41	Northwich	251 11 0	561 8 0	182 0 0	18 0 0	1,012 19 0
42	Runcorn	213 10 0	281 16 0	145 0 0	18 0 0	658 6 0
43	Stockport	258 6 7	1,312 8 0	102 10 0	31 10 0	1,704 14 7
44	Wirral	138 12 0	188 16 0	138 0 0	9 0 0	474 8 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.			Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.			Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.			Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.			TOTAL.		
	CORNWALL.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
45	Austell, St.	154	3	5	615	12	0	110	0	0	18	0	0	897	15	5
46	Bodmin	199	19	5	436	4	0	30	0	0	18	0	0	684	3	5
47	Camelford	62	11	0	100	16	0	32	10	0	9	0	0	204	17	0
48	Columb Major, St.	133	16	6	256	0	0	25	0	0	13	10	0	428	6	6
49	Falmouth	119	5	1	371	12	0	67	10	0	18	0	0	576	7	1
50	Germans, St.	102	2	0	256	12	0	30	0	0	13	10	0	402	4	0
51	Helston	128	0	0	445	8	0	..			22	10	0	595	18	0
52	Launceston	108	0	0	170	16	0	30	0	0	22	10	0	331	6	0
53	Liskeard	197	16	8	588	4	0	69	5	0	18	0	0	873	5	8
54	Penzance	121	2	0	568	4	0	90	0	0	27	0	0	806	6	0
55	Redruth	193	10	0	662	4	0	64	0	0	22	10	0	942	4	0
56	Stratton	99	2	9	125	4	0	17	10	0	13	10	0	255	6	9
57	Truro	245	7	9	627	16	0	100	8	0	27	0	0	1,000	11	9
	CUMBERLAND.															
58	Alstone with Garrigill	11	0	0	72	0	0	30	0	0	4	10	0	117	10	0
59	Bootle	45	0	0	88	0	0	20	0	0	9	0	0	162	0	0
60	Brampton	25	0	0	113	8	0	55	0	0	13	10	0	206	18	0
61	Carlisle	262	10	0	826	8	0	90	0	0	25	16	0	1,204	14	0
62	Cockermouth	137	11	0	487	0	0	127	18	2	18	0	0	770	9	2
63	Longtown	80	3	5	123	14	0	43	2	6	9	0	0	255	19	11
64	Penrith	65	10	0	449	16	0	268	15	0	13	10	0	797	11	0
65	Whitehaven	220	4	0	651	8	0	120	0	0	18	0	0	1,009	12	0
66	Wigton	80	2	0	432	8	0	58	15	0	13	10	0	584	15	0
	DERBY.															
67	Ashbourne	113	10	0	233	8	0	101	17	6	26	11	0	475	6	6
68	Bakewell	147	4	1	405	8	0	116	10	0	13	10	0	682	12	1
69	Belper	180	8	0	655	8	0	225	0	0	27	0	0	1,087	16	0
70	Chapel-en-le-Frith	65	0	0	138	4	0	92	7	0	9	0	0	304	11	0
71	Chesterfield	215	7	0	888	4	0	286	10	9	22	10	0	1,412	11	9
72	Derby	394	1	6	1,379	4	0	..			4	10	0	1,777	15	6
73	Glossop	43	0	0	133	4	0	15	0	0	4	10	0	195	14	0
74	Hayfield	45	0	0	82	12	0	19	15	9	4	10	0	151	17	9
75	Shardlow	174	2	6	387	4	0	150	0	0	22	10	0	733	16	6
	DEVON.															
76	Axminster	246	16	3	293	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	581	16	3
77	Barnstaple	368	7	0	478	12	0	56	5	0	27	0	0	930	4	0
78	Bideford	150	8	0	245	12	0	68	10	0	19	19	0	484	9	0
79	Crediton	194	0	2	319	4	0	50	0	0	18	0	0	581	4	2
80	East Stonehouse	53	7	3	119	0	0	..			4	10	0	176	17	3
81	Exeter	182	10	4	730	8	0	..			9	0	0	921	18	4
82	Holsworthy	79	5	8	95	4	0	35	0	0	20	11	0	230	0	8
83	Honiton	321	7	0	468	8	0	25	0	0	9	0	0	823	15	0
84	Kingsbridge	219	9	2	244	0	0	..			22	10	0	485	19	2
85	Newton Abbot	392	10	0	1,048	16	0	212	10	0	27	0	0	1,680	16	0
86	Okehampton	186	5	6	272	0	0	90	0	0	22	10	0	570	15	6
87	Plymouth	312	13	4	926	8	0	..			9	0	0	1,248	1	4
88	Plympton St. Mary	205	0	0	411	4	0	45	0	0	9	0	0	670	4	0
89	South Molton	233	16	2	288	8	0	120	0	0	13	10	0	655	14	2
90	Stoke Damerel	258	1	0	678	4	0	..			18	0	0	954	5	0
91	Tavistock	231	5	10	460	12	0	52	10	0	18	0	0	762	7	10
92	Thomas, St.	489	14	10	1,009	12	0	..			44	15	6	1,544	2	4
93	Tiverton	292	2	0	561	4	0	..			26	17	0	880	3	0
94	Torrington	177	1	0	275	8	0	77	0	0	22	10	0	551	19	0
95	Totnes	281	15	0	547	12	0	50	0	0	31	10	0	910	17	0
	DORSETSHIRE.															
96	Beaminster	221	17	0	360	4	0	45	17	5	11	2	0	639	0	5
97	Blandford	237	18	0	361	12	0	35	14	0	9	0	0	644	4	0
98	Bridport	164	0	0	301	8	0	..			13	10	0	478	18	0
99	Cerne	82	10	0	147	8	0	55	0	0	4	10	0	289	8	0
100	Dorchester	245	9	8	406	16	0	100	0	0	13	10	0	765	15	8
101	Poole	178	15	0	190	12	0	22	0	0	13	10	0	404	17	0
102	Shaftesbury	186	1	0	291	16	0	36	5	0	13	10	0	527	12	0
103	Sherborne	203	6	10	279	12	0	30	0	0	13	10	0	526	8	10
104	Sturminster	137	0	0	178	4	0	50	0	0	9	0	0	374	4	0
105	Wareham and Purbeck	193	10	0	413	8	0	50	0	0	18	0	0	674	18	0
106	Weymouth	307	16	6	481	8	0	41	13	6	18	0	0	848	18	0
107	Wimborne and Cranborne	188	2	0	402	16	0	32	10	0	13	10	0	636	18	0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	DURHAM.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
108	Auckland	163 16 7	599 8 0	145 0 0	9 0 0	917 4 7
109	Chester-le-Street	57 8 0	240 4 0	155 0 0	9 0 0	461 12 0
110	Darlington	151 0 0	489 4 0	125 0 0	9 0 0	774 4 0
111	Durham	180 10 0	451 12 0	230 0 0	9 0 0	871 2 0
112	Easington	80 0 0	246 0 0	96 13 4	4 10 0	427 3 4
113	Gateshead	386 8 0	1,042 12 0	..	18 0 0	1,447 0 0
113*a*	Hartlepool	137 10 0	344 4 0	35 0 0	4 10 0	521 4 0
114	Houghton-le-Spring	65 0 0	439 12 0	150 0 0	9 0 0	663 12 0
115	Lanchester	79 8 11	299 8 0	56 5 0	9 0 0	444 1 11
116	Sedgefield	35 0 0	216 16 0	125 0 0	4 10 0	381 6 0
117	South Shields	191 0 0	975 4 0	..	9 0 0	1,175 4 0
118	Stockton	247 0 0	382 16 0	160 0 0	4 10 0	794 6 0
119	Sunderland	471 0 9	1,378 0 0	92 10 0	22 10 0	1,964 0 9
120	Teesdale	70 7 6	290 0 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	428 17 6
121	Weardale	56 0 0	162 4 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	286 14 0
	ESSEX.					
122	Billericay	235 14 0	302 4 0	145 10 0	13 10 0	696 18 0
123	Braintree	220 19 3	365 8 0	38 8 9	13 10 0	638 6 0
124	Chelmsford	487 6 1	649 16 0	287 0 0	22 10 0	1,446 12 1
125	Colchester	217 10 3	525 0 0	..	13 10 0	756 0 3
126	Dunmow	380 18 7	506 12 0	142 0 0	18 0 0	1,047 10 7
127	Epping	249 7 6	411 8 0	140 0 0	13 10 0	814 5 6
128	Halstead	206 17 11	338 0 0	77 4 0	9 0 0	631 1 11
129	Lexden and Winstree	311 7 6	464 8 0	175 0 0	22 10 0	973 5 6
130	Maldon	350 10 0	533 8 0	228 10 0	22 10 0	1,134 18 0
131	Ongar	213 2 8	163 4 0	17 10 0	12 0 0	405 16 8
132	Orsett	160 11 6	307 4 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	536 15 6
133	Rochford	194 4 11	303 8 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	565 12 11
134	Romford	230 9 10	649 0 0	141 18 4	18 0 0	1,039 8 2
135	Saffron Walden	265 17 5	371 8 0	105 0 0	13 10 0	755 15 5
136	Tendring	287 11 0	544 0 0	143 15 0	22 10 0	997 16 0
137	West Ham	842 8 0	1,732 12 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	2,613 0 0
138	Witham	189 5 6	328 16 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	631 11 6
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					
139	Bristol	579 7 8	1,140 0 0	..	22 10 0	1,741 17 8
140	Cheltenham	429 3 4	847 8 0	67 10 0	9 0 0	1,353 1 4
141	Chipping Sodbury	143 2 0	267 12 0	133 15 0	18 0 0	562 9 0
142	Cirencester	263 18 7	587 8 0	117 2 6	13 10 0	981 19 1
143	Barton Regis	575 3 1	1,924 8 0	135 0 0	27 0 0	2,661 11 1
144	Dursley	161 0 3	218 8 0	81 1 0	13 10 0	473 19 3
145	Gloucester	208 18 0	621 16 0	93 15 8	18 0 0	942 9 8
146	Newent	146 8 0	234 0 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	451 18 0
147	Northleach	134 5 3	215 8 0	62 2 0	9 0 0	420 15 3
148	Stow-on-the-Wold	95 18 0	276 4 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	423 12 0
149	Stroud	311 8 6	876 0 0	80 0 0	31 10 0	1,298 18 6
150	Tetbury	72 2 3	129 12 0	41 7 7	8 5 0	251 6 10
151	Tewkesbury	130 0 0	192 4 0	40 0 0	10 10 0	372 14 0
152	Thornbury	140 8 10	217 12 0	124 11 6	13 10 0	496 2 4
153	Westbury-on-Severn	239 3 6	254 12 0	114 0 11	9 0 0	616 16 5
154	Wheatenhurst	71 15 0	86 0 0	62 10 0	9 0 0	229 5 0
155	Winchcomb	77 10 0	153 0 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	279 10 0
	HEREFORD.					
156	Bromyard	145 6 9	306 8 0	87 5 0	13 10 0	552 9 9
157	Dore	139 6 0	165 4 0	50 7 0	13 10 0	368 7 0
158	Hereford	420 12 0	821 16 0	117 0 0	18 0 0	1,377 8 0
159	Kington	135 0 0	275 12 0	50 0 0	16 10 0	477 2 0
160	Ledbury	226 16 8	235 12 0	112 15 0	9 0 0	584 3 8
161	Leominster	135 0 0	433 12 0	86 15 0	13 10 0	668 17 0
162	Ross	273 18 1	323 4 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	680 12 1
163	Weobley	141 18 0	118 0 0	61 5 0	9 0 0	330 3 0

Amount paid to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Union or Parish.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.			Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.			Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.			Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.			Total.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	Herts.															
164	Alban's, St.	176	15	0	495	0	0	100	0	0	9	0	0	780	15	0
165	Barnet	199	15	0	369	12	0	172	5	0	4	10	0	746	2	0
166	Berkhampstead	110	0	0	108	8	0	78	0	0	9	0	0	305	8	0
167	Bishop's Stortford	388	17	0	483	8	0	113	15	0	18	0	0	1,004	0	0
168	Buntingford	90	0	0	87	12	0	58	0	0	4	10	0	240	2	0
169	Hatfield	42	15	0	130	4	0	60	0	0	4	10	0	237	9	0
170	Hemel Hempstead	167	10	0	219	8	0	79	0	0	13	10	0	479	8	0
171	Hertford	173	1	0	365	4	0	70	10	0	9	0	0	617	15	0
172	Hitchin	225	10	0	502	12	0	85	0	0	9	0	0	822	2	0
173	Royston	218	6	6	416	16	0	60	18	6	9	0	0	705	1	0
174	Ware	222	9	6	204	16	0	111	14	6	18	0	0	557	0	0
175	Watford	234	4	0	497	12	0	162	0	0	18	0	0	911	16	0
176	Welwyn	25	0	0	54	4	0	18	10	0	4	10	0	102	4	0
	Hunts.															
177	Huntingdon	248	0	0	394	8	0	59	0	0	18	0	0	719	8	0
178	Ives, St.	175	4	0	306	12	0	100	0	0	18	0	0	599	16	0
179	Neots, St.	142	4	3	391	12	0	135	17	6	9	0	0	678	13	9
	Kent.															
180	Ashford, East	206	13	0	158	12	0	103	0	0	13	10	0	481	15	0
181	Ashford, West	204	5	9	266	0	0	68	0	0	9	0	0	547	5	9
182	Blean	188	9	4	257	12	0	96	10	0	13	10	0	556	1	4
183	Bridge	152	16	0	208	12	0	88	0	0	9	0	6	458	8	0
184	Bromley	233	5	0	502	4	0	107	15	0	9	0	0	852	4	0
184*a*	Canterbury	50	0	0	256	4	0	..			4	10	0	310	14	0
185	Cranbrook	207	8	4	392	12	0	81	10	0	9	0	0	690	10	4
186	Dartford	220	0	0	868	16	0	..			13	10	0	1,102	6	0
187	Dover	284	0	0	774	4	0	62	0	0	13	10	0	1,133	14	0
188	Eastry	244	15	4	859	12	0	96	0	0	18	0	0	1,218	7	4
189	Elham	202	13	10	568	12	0	80	15	0	13	10	0	865	10	10
190	Faversham	278	6	0	261	4	0	..			13	10	0	553	0	0
191	Gravesend and Milton	153	3	4	362	4	0	..			4	10	0	519	17	4
192	Greenwich	815	16	11	2,482	12	0	..			18	0	0	3,316	8	11
193	Hollingbourn	192	0	0	305	0	0	25	0	0	13	10	0	535	10	0
194	Hoo	50	0	0	55	12	0	..			4	10	0	110	2	0
195	Lewisham	241	17	10	649	8	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	934	5	10
196	Maidstone	522	11	2	991	4	0	123	10	0	22	10	0	1,659	15	2
197	Malling	279	14	0	410	8	0	44	0	0	13	10	0	747	12	0
198	Medway	315	9	1	841	8	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	1,180	17	1
199	Milton	179	16	8	394	0	0	62	10	0	4	10	0	640	16	8
200	North Aylesford	191	18	0	410	16	0	85	0	0	9	0	0	696	14	0
201	Romney Marsh	130	0	0	70	16	0	20	0	0	9	0	0	229	16	0
202	Sevenoaks	315	0	0	510	0	0	110	0	0	13	10	0	948	10	0
203	Sheppey	145	0	0	288	12	0	10	0	0	8	15	6	452	7	6
204	Tenterden	158	3	6	234	8	0	65	0	0	9	0	0	466	11	6
205	Thanet, Isle of	270	7	2	1,030	8	0	110	1	9	13	10	0	1,424	6	11
206	Tonbridge	402	16	6	1,036	12	0	118	7	9	13	10	0	1,571	6	3
206*a*	Woolwich	665	0	8	1,579	16	0	..			22	10	0	2,267	6	8
	Lancaster.															
207	Ashton-under-Lyne	270	11	0	974	12	0	90	0	0	40	10	0	1,375	13	0
207*a*	Barrow-in-Furness	34	17	2	120	8	0	..			4	10	0	159	15	2
207*b*	Barton-upon-Irwell	165	10	0	458	12	0	112	16	4	13	10	0	750	8	4
208	Blackburn	548	10	0	877	8	0	55	0	0	31	10	0	1,512	8	0
209	Bolton	467	18	4	1,425	0	0	125	0	0	58	10	0	2,076	8	4
210	Burnley	162	10	0	1,151	16	0	93	8	9	18	0	0	1,425	14	9
211	Bury	311	10	4	557	12	0	162	10	0	45	0	0	1,076	12	4
212	Chorley	118	0	0	485	12	0	150	0	0	22	10	0	776	2	0
213	Chorlton	1,125	13	0	2,483	16	0	..			18	0	0	3,627	9	0
214	Clitheroe	63	0	0	369	16	0	62	10	0	21	18	0	517	4	0
215	Fylde, The	141	7	10	266	16	0	77	10	0	13	10	0	499	3	10
216	Garstang	72	10	0	54	0	0	..			13	10	0	140	0	0
217	Haslingden	230	0	0	655	8	0	95	0	0	22	10	0	1,002	18	0
218	Lancaster	80	12	6	282	4	0	120	0	0	18	0	0	500	16	6
219	Leigh	142	8	8	370	12	0	125	0	0	18	0	0	656	0	7
220	Liverpool	3,335	11	8	6,824	16	0	..			31	10	0	10,191	17	8
220*a*	Lunesdale	75	17	6	88	0	0	..			15	4	6	179	2	0
221	Manchester	2,165	18	6	2,404	4	0	..			22	10	0	4,592	12	6
222	Oldham	324	0	11	907	12	0	15	0	0	27	0	0	1,273	12	11
223	Ormskirk	195	19	2	657	12	0	128	15	0	40	10	0	1,022	16	2

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	LANCASTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
224	Prescot	405 13 4	1,070 8 0	105 0 0	31 10 0	1,612 11 4
225	Preston	726 0 3	1,752 16 0	110 0 0	31 10 0	2,620 6 3
225*a*	Prestwich	185 0 0	644 8 0	105 0 0	22 10 0	956 18 0
226	Rochdale	217 10 0	1,198 12 0	..	45 0 0	1,461 2 0
227	Salford	644 15 2	1,468 0 0	..	18 0 0	2,130 15 2
228	Todmorden	27 8 6	375 4 0	43 0 0	9 0 0	454 12 6
228*a*	Toxteth Park	549 13 10	985 0 0	..	4 10 0	1,539 3 10
229	Ulverstone	138 10 0	635 0 0	161 10 0	27 0 0	962 0 0
230	Warrington	380 15 0	769 8 0	105 12 6	27 0 0	1,282 15 6
231	West Derby	1,637 10 3	4,409 4 0	20 0 0	31 10 0	6,098 4 3
232	Wigan	356 5 3	1,225 16 0	39 10 0	31 10 0	1,653 1 3
	LEICESTER.					
234	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	155 0 0	469 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	742 0 0
235	Barrow-on-Soar	127 9 9	499 4 0	..	18 0 0	644 13 9
236	Billesdon	95 0 0	109 8 0	49 4 6	4 10 0	258 2 6
237	Blaby	100 0 0	323 0 0	100 6 2	9 0 0	532 6 2
238	Hinckley	126 0 0	403 0 0	47 8 6	13 10 0	589 18 6
239	Leicester	514 3 4	2,450 4 0	..	9 0 0	2,973 7 4
240	Loughborough	151 11 0	464 8 0	110 0 0	9 0 0	734 19 0
241	Lutterworth	176 0 0	396 12 0	112 9 6	4 10 0	689 11 6
242	Market Bosworth	131 15 3	270 0 0	98 16 6	9 0 0	509 11 9
243	Market Harborough	234 10 0	346 4 0	88 10 0	4 10 0	673 14 0
244	Melton Mowbray	164 13 5	313 12 0	..	18 0 0	496 5 5
	LINCOLN.					
245	Boston	371 1 2	479 8 0	200 0 0	15 0 0	1,065 9 2
246	Bourn	153 16 0	293 12 0	125 0 0	18 0 0	590 8 0
247	Caistor	282 3 5	452 16 0	152 18 1	13 10 0	901 7 6
248	Gainsborough	229 10 0	279 12 0	40 0 0	26 15 6	575 17 6
249	Glanford Brigg	265 3 10	453 16 0	135 0 0	13 10 0	867 9 10
250	Grantham	214 18 0	658 12 0	152 10 0	13 10 0	1,039 10 0
251	Holbeach	182 11 0	319 4 0	20 0 0	13 10 0	535 5 0
252	Horncastle	194 0 0	257 16 0	175 0 0	18 0 0	644 16 0
253	Lincoln	264 10 0	907 0 0	144 2 0	13 10 0	1,329 2 0
254	Louth	286 7 3	452 12 0	302 10 0	22 10 0	1,063 19 3
255	Sleaford	156 16 0	313 4 0	183 10 0	22 10 0	676 0 0
256	Spalding	238 6 10	286 0 0	..	26 8 0	550 14 10
257	Spilsby	201 1 8	405 0 0	192 10 0	22 10 0	821 1 8
258	Stamford	120 7 5	284 0 0	96 17 6	9 0 0	510 4 11
	MIDDLESEX.					
259	Bethnal Green	1,163 15 0	3,539 12 0	..	18 0 0	4,721 7 0
260	Brentford	392 16 7	1,554 16 0	..	22 10 0	1,970 2 7
261	Chelsea	659 4 1	1,536 16 0	..	13 10 0	2,209 10 1
263	Edmonton	615 2 0	1,671 16 0	..	27 0 0	2,313 18 0
264	Fulham	253 8 10	1,129 16 0	..	13 10 0	1,396 14 10
265	George, St., East	1,058 16 11	915 0 0	..	13 10 0	1,987 6 11
266	George, St.	1,285 8 8	3,348 12 0	..	22 10 0	4,656 10 8
267	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	222 16 0	945 16 0	..	13 10 0	1,182 2 0
268	Hackney	712 18 8	2,081 16 0	..	22 10 0	2,817 4 8
268*a*	Hampstead	140 2 5	403 8 0	..	4 10 0	548 0 5
269	Hendon	345 3 11	628 16 0	200 0 0	18 0 0	1,191 19 11
270	Holborn	1,835 2 6	4,826 16 0	..	49 10 0	6,711 8 6
271	Islington	1,253 2 5	3,282 16 0	..	9 0 0	4,544 18 5
272	Westminster	480 13 8	1,146 8 0	..	13 10 0	1,640 11 8
273	Kensington	749 17 11	1,924 16 0	..	9 0 0	2,683 13 11
274	London, City	1,168 16 2	3,255 12 0	..	40 5 6	4,464 13 8
280	Marylebone	1,671 8 0	3,274 0 0	..	27 0 0	4,972 8 0
280*a*	Mile End Old Town	906 2 8	994 4 0	..	9 0 0	1,909 6 8
281	Paddington	324 6 4	1,690 0 0	..	9 0 0	2,023 6 4
282	Pancras, St.	1,743 4 8	3,868 12 0	..	27 0 0	5,638 16 8
282*a*	Poplar	614 0 10	1,950 4 0	..	10 10 0	2,574 14 10
282*b*	Shoreditch	709 2 0	3,205 12 0	..	22 10 0	3,937 4 0
282*c*	Staines	279 10 10	338 4 0	87 10 0	9 0 0	714 4 10
282*d*	Stepney	389 12 5	1,187 12 0	..	13 10 0	1,590 14 5
282*e*	Strand	928 14 5	1,072 4 0	..	15 0 0	2,015 18 5
282*f*	Uxbridge	209 18 9	696 12 0	140 0 0	13 10 0	1,060 0 9
282*g*	Whitechapel	609 11 0	2,243 0 0	..	27 0 0	2,879 11 0

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	MONMOUTH.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
283	Abergavenny	118 19 1	647 4 0	37 10 0	17 17 0	821 10 1
283*a*	Bedwellty	139 11 8	928 4 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	1,141 5 8
284	Chepstow	154 10 0	277 0 0	115 5 0	13 10 0	560 5 0
285	Monmouth	162 10 0	769 8 0	125 0 0	18 0 0	1,074 18 0
286	Newport	579 10 11	1,228 16 0	140 10 0	18 0 0	1,966 16 11
287	Pontypool	149 10 0	634 16 0	38 15 0	13 10 0	836 11 0
	NORFOLK.					
288	Aylsham	203 14 0	402 16 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	655 10 0
289	Blofield	115 18 0	255 16 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	430 14 0
290	Depwade	262 10 0	486 8 0	83 6 8	18 0 0	850 4 8
291	Docking	152 10 0	259 8 0	105 0 0	13 10 0	530 8 0
292	Downham	179 18 7	391 12 0	37 10 0	13 10 0	622 10 7
293	Erpingham	262 19 0	330 0 0	79 4 7	13 10 0	685 13 7
294	Faith, St.	115 17 0	251 0 0	51 12 3	9 0 0	427 9 3
295	Flegg, East and West	62 9 0	90 0 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	221 9 0
296	Forehoe	157 11 0	228 0 0	..	9 0 0	394 11 0
297	Freebridge Lynn	149 2 0	247 12 0	40 0 0	18 0 0	454 14 0
298	Guiltcross	127 10 0	229 0 0	30 0 0	9 0 0	395 10 0
299	Henstead	126 12 0	172 8 0	69 5 0	9 0 0	377 5 0
300	King's Lynn	157 11 0	270 8 0	12 10 0	13 10 0	453 19 0
301	Loddon and Clavering	174 7 0	324 16 0	72 10 0	13 10 0	585 3 0
302	Mitford and Launditch	278 0 0	525 8 0	77 10 0	27 0 0	907 18 0
303	Norwich	550 1 0	1,461 16 0	..	22 10 0	2,034 7 0
304	Swaffham	215 0 0	352 0 0	12 10 0	9 0 0	588 10 0
305	Thetford	222 11 1	270 0 0	..	3 0 0	495 11 1
306	Smallburgh	159 6 0	203 4 0	96 10 0	18 0 0	477 0 0
307	Walsingham	179 9 0	346 0 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	608 19 0
308	Wayland	135 6 5	241 0 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	425 6 5
309	Yarmouth, Great	197 5 4	279 12 0	..	9 0 0	485 17 4
	NORTHAMPTON.					
310	Brackley	157 19 8	197 16 0	29 0 0	9 0 0	393 15 8
311	Brixworth	181 2 0	211 12 0	45 0 0	13 10 0	451 4 0
312	Daventry	180 15 2	370 8 0	86 10 0	12 0 0	649 13 2
313	Hardingstone	94 18 0	151 0 0	71 0 0	13 10 0	330 8 0
314	Kettering	179 15 0	260 8 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	513 13 0
315	Northampton	203 0 0	743 8 0	20 0 0	13 10 0	979 18 0
316	Oundle	185 10 0	260 16 0	86 0 0	13 10 0	545 16 0
317	Peterborough	262 9 5	640 16 0	80 0 0	17 17 0	1,001 2 5
318	Potterspury	121 8 0	181 16 0	52 10 0	4 10 0	360 4 0
319	Thrapston	148 9 0	281 12 0	62 0 0	9 0 0	501 1 0
320	Towcester	171 12 0	149 4 0	23 15 0	9 0 0	353 11 0
321	Wellingborough	163 14 2	650 8 0	96 0 0	13 10 0	923 12 2
	NORTHUMBERLAND.					
322	Alnwick	126 10 0	453 0 0	90 0 0	13 10 0	683 0 0
323	Belford	25 0 0	31 16 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	106 6 0
324	Bellingham	57 0 0	92 8 0	10 0 0	3 0 0	162 8 0
325	Berwick-on-Tweed	109 0 0	274 0 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	456 10 0
326	Castle Ward	99 10 0	184 16 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	373 6 0
327	Glendale	47 10 0	175 4 0	70 0 0	9 0 0	301 14 0
328	Haltwhistle	30 0 0	80 16 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	160 6 0
329	Hexham	155 8 1	410 0 0	202 16 0	18 0 0	786 4 1
330	Morpeth	72 10 0	472 16 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	634 6 0
331	Newcastle-on-Tyne	656 2 1	2,362 12 0	..	22 10 0	3,041 4 1
332	Rothbury	49 0 0	113 4 0	25 0 0	8 2 0	195 6 0
333	Tynemouth	345 1 0	1,366 0 0	155 15 0	27 0 0	1,893 16 0
	NOTTINGHAM.					
334	Basford	351 17 1	1,151 0 0	375 0 0	31 10 0	1,909 7 1
335	Bingham	77 13 11	179 16 0	64 14 10	9 0 0	331 4 9
336	East Retford	106 0 0	237 12 0	75 2 6	18 0 0	436 14 6
337	Mansfield	153 2 0	423 0 0	88 11 9	26 2 0	690 15 9
338	Newark	142 10 0	296 8 0	147 10 0	22 10 0	608 18 0
339	Nottingham	648 10 11	1,631 16 0	..	31 10 0	2,311 16 11
340	Radford	70 0 0	539 16 0	..	18 0 0	627 16 0
341	Southwell	147 10 0	242 12 0	108 15 0	9 0 0	507 17 0
342	Worksop	171 8 2	200 4 0	113 11 8	18 0 0	503 3 10

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	OXFORD.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
343	Banbury	414 3 10	596 16 0	125 0 0	18 0 0	1,153 19 10
344	Bicester	152 10 0	304 12 0	70 10 0	9 0 0	536 12 0
345	Chipping Norton	179 0 0	394 4 0	109 10 0	9 0 0	691 14 0
346	Headington	97 12 5	422 16 0	69 13 4	9 0 0	599 1 9
347	Henley	383 4 6	490 12 0	117 10 0	9 0 0	1,000 6 6
348	Oxford	318 3 0	663 4 0	..	4 10 0	985 17 0
349	Thame	225 10 0	192 16 0	88 10 0	13 10 0	520 6 0
350	Witney	354 13 4	580 4 0	164 10 0	18 0 0	1,117 7 4
351	Woodstock	141 5 0	303 8 0	95 7 6	9 0 0	549 0 6
	RUTLAND.					
352	Oakham	77 10 0	209 8 0	46 2 6	4 10 0	337 10 6
353	Uppingham	98 15 0	210 12 0	92 10 0	13 10 0	415 7 0
	SALOP.					
354	Atcham	408 17 7	988 16 0	163 10 0	37 11 6	1,598 15 1
355	Bridgnorth	103 10 0	289 0 0	91 2 0	13 10 0	497 2 0
356	Church Stretton	110 8 0	94 0 0	45 6 0	8 17 0	258 11 0
357	Cleobury Mortimer	91 8 9	137 16 0	74 0 0	9 0 0	312 4 9
358	Clun	103 17 8	191 16 0	52 10 0	17 8 0	365 11 8
359	Drayton	68 19 4	201 16 0	80 0 0	13 10 0	364 5 4
360	Ellesmere	98 10 0	272 4 0	65 10 0	17 3 6	453 7 6
361	Ludlow	228 0 9	269 12 0	106 10 0	22 10 0	626 12 9
362	Madeley	106 8 5	589 4 0	56 0 0	18 0 0	769 12 5
363	Newport	77 1 3	302 0 0	65 10 0	9 0 0	453 11 3
364	Oswestry	213 14 5	401 0 0	144 8 0	18 0 0	777 2 5
365	Shiffnal	85 0 0	179 0 0	70 10 0	9 0 0	343 10 0
367	Wellington	175 10 0	539 0 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	783 0 0
368	Wem	117 16 0	203 4 0	65 0 0	9 0 0	395 0 0
368*a*	Whitchurch	100 18 0	196 16 0	51 10 0	9 0 0	358 4 0
	SOMERSET.					
369	Axbridge	355 2 2	760 4 0	220 11 0	22 10 0	1,358 7 2
370	Bath	443 5 5	997 8 0	135 0 0	31 10 0	1,607 3 5
371	Bedminster	520 5 1	1,033 4 0	125 0 0	18 0 0	1,696 9 1
372	Bridgwater	328 12 5	381 12 0	110 0 0	27 0 0	847 4 5
373	Chard	213 8 10	454 0 0	42 10 0	18 0 0	727 18 10
374	Clutton	227 14 0	546 16 0	117 13 4	18 0 0	910 3 4
375	Dulverton	121 0 0	62 16 0	52 0 0	4 10 0	240 6 0
376	Frome	323 10 3	230 16 0	96 5 0	18 0 0	668 11 3
377	Keynsham	209 10 11	367 4 0	..	18 0 0	594 14 11
378	Langport	200 0 0	332 4 0	25 0 0	13 10 0	570 14 0
379	Shepton Mallet	279 16 11	405 8 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	774 4 11
380	Taunton	402 14 0	809 4 0	200 0 0	22 10 0	1,434 8 0
381	Wellington	247 0 6	490 4 0	95 0 0	18 0 0	850 4 6
382	Wells	239 8 8	374 12 0	162 10 0	9 0 0	785 10 8
383	Williton	293 10 0	312 8 0	..	22 7 0	628 5 0
384	Wincanton	356 0 9	356 4 0	101 5 0	18 0 0	831 9 9
385	Yeovil	235 10 11	248 0 0	37 10 0	22 10 0	543 10 11
	SOUTHAMPTON.					
386	Alresford	123 16 0	175 8 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	328 4 0
387	Alton	217 10 0	354 12 0	51 0 0	9 0 0	632 2 0
388	Alverstoke	115 0 0	327 4 0	..	4 10 0	446 14 0
389	Andover	209 5 0	466 16 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	749 1 0
390	Basingstoke	282 2 5	388 4 0	78 11 11	13 10 0	762 8 4
391	Catherington	30 0 0	80 16 0	..	4 10 0	115 6 0
392	Christchurch	144 13 6	160 16 0	74 0 0	4 10 0	383 19 6
393	Droxford	172 0 8	251 0 0	27 6 10	13 10 0	463 17 6
394	Fareham	198 0 0	439 8 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	696 8 0
396	Fordingbridge	106 0 4	188 12 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	319 2 4
397	Hartley Wintney	212 0 0	421 0 0	101 17 6	13 10 0	748 7 6
398	Havant	77 10 0	178 8 0	32 17 6	4 10 0	293 5 6
399	Hursley	50 0 0	27 0 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	101 10 0
400	Kingsclere	125 15 1	190 8 0	40 0 0	9 0 0	365 3 1

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
401	Lymington - - -	122 14 0	223 4 0	17 10 0	9 0 0	372 8 0
402	New Forest - - -	189 11 0	378 8 0	20 0 0	13 10 0	601 9 0
403	Petersfield - - -	117 11 0	210 4 0	51 10 0	9 0 0	388 5 0
404	Portsea Island - -	1,099 9 5	1,499 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,616 17 5
405	Ringwood - - -	85 12 0	81 16 0	35 0 0	4 10 0	206 18 0
406	Romsey - - - -	130 11 0	227 12 0	12 19 4	9 0 0	380 2 4
407	Southampton - - -	448 3 6	916 12 0	..	4 10 0	1,369 5 6
408	South Stoneham - -	272 8 11	465 0 0	..	13 10 0	750 18 11
409	Stockbridge - - -	118 5 0	165 0 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	317 5 0
410	Whitchurch - - -	118 10 0	96 8 0	43 5 0	4 10 0	262 13 0
411	Wight, Isle of - - -	594 3 8	1,183 12 0	200 0 0	22 10 0	2,000 5 8
412	Winchester, New - -	426 5 0	616 12 0	200 0 0	18 0 0	1,260 17 0
	STAFFORDSHIRE.					
415	Wolstanton and Burslem	235 11 9	566 8 0	112 10 0	13 10 0	927 19 9
416	Burton-on-Trent - -	341 7 0	563 4 0	150 0 0	18 0 0	1,072 11 0
417	Cheadle - - - -	99 0 0	229 4 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	401 4 0
419	Leek - - - - -	130 3 8	307 16 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	535 19 8
420	Lichfield - - - -	141 15 0	454 0 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	709 5 0
421	Newcastle-under-Lyme -	99 10 0	287 0 0	60 0 0	11 18 6	458 8 6
422	Cannock - - - -	129 10 0	327 0 0	100 0 0	13 10 0	570 0 0
423	Seisdon - - - -	84 0 0	216 8 0	102 10 0	13 10 0	416 8 0
424	Stafford - - - -	193 14 6	369 8 0	96 16 1	13 10 0	673 8 7
425	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	536 15 9	1,030 8 0	52 10 0	22 10 0	1,642 3 9
426	Stone - - - -	97 2 0	289 12 0	69 3 0	13 10 0	469 7 0
427	Tamworth - - -	141 13 6	253 16 0	100 0 0	9 0 0	504 9 6
428	Uttoxeter - - - -	110 0 0	192 4 0	72 0 0	13 10 0	387 14 0
429	Walsall - - - -	160 0 0	1,206 8 0	..	18 0 0	1,384 8 0
430	West Bromwich - -	394 12 5	1,455 0 0	30 0 0	22 10 0	1,902 2 5
431	Wolverhampton - -	779 9 5	1,635 12 0	..	18 0 0	2,433 1 5
	SUFFOLK.					
432	Blything - - - -	280 8 0	502 8 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	866 6 0
433	Bosmere and Claydon -	180 0 0	291 4 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	540 4 0
434	Bury St. Edmund's -	106 12 6	232 8 0	..	4 10 0	343 10 6
435	Cosford - - - -	218 4 2	243 4 0	53 10 0	9 0 0	523 18 2
436	Hartismere - - -	324 12 1	278 16 0	75 0 0	13 10 0	691 18 1
437	Hoxne - - - -	166 16 6	249 12 0	60 0 0	9 0 0	485 8 6
438	Ipswich - - - -	451 0 0	785 12 0	..	13 10 0	1,250 2 0
439	Mildenhall - - -	100 0 0	142 16 0	50 0 0	9 0 0	301 16 0
440	Mutford and Lothingland	142 0 0	493 16 0	50 0 0	13 10 0	699 6 0
441	Plomesgate - - -	222 1 2	244 8 0	60 0 0	22 10 0	548 19 2
442	Risbridge - - - -	180 5 4	182 0 0	95 0 0	13 10 0	470 15 4
443	Samford - - - -	160 10 0	102 0 0	63 0 0	9 0 0	334 10 0
444	Stow - - - - -	235 10 0	237 8 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	506 18 0
445	Sudbury - - - -	286 16 8	548 16 0	100 0 0	22 10 0	958 2 8
446	Thingoe - - - -	311 1 10	197 4 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	606 15 10
447	Wangford - - -	121 0 0	361 4 0	80 0 0	9 0 0	571 4 0
448	Woodbridge - - -	256 15 0	395 8 0	37 10 0	13 10 0	703 3 0
	SURREY.					
450	Camberwell - - -	664 5 1	1,823 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,505 13 1
451	Chertsey - - - -	275 1 0	525 12 0	151 0 0	13 10 0	965 3 0
452	Croydon - - - -	640 17 4	1,613 4 0	135 0 0	9 0 0	2,398 1 4
453	Dorking - - - -	157 13 0	351 16 0	101 10 0	9 0 0	619 19 0
454	Epsom - - - -	230 0 0	558 0 0	78 0 0	13 10 0	879 10 0
455	Farnham - - - -	196 10 0	530 12 0	20 0 0	9 0 0	756 2 0
457	Godstone - - - -	198 0 0	280 4 0	40 0 0	4 10 0	522 14 0
458	Guildford - - - -	302 4 0	584 16 0	..	22 10 0	909 10 0
459	Hambledon - - -	207 12 0	310 12 0	70 13 1	9 0 0	597 17 1
460	Kingston - - - -	367 10 0	920 0 0	140 0 0	18 0 0	1,445 10 0
461	Lambeth - - - -	1,792 11 7	4,947 16 0	..	36 0 0	6,776 7 7
463	Olave, St. - - -	955 2 1	2,110 16 0	..	27 0 0	3,092 18 1
464	Reigate - - - -	244 9 0	401 4 0	113 0 0	9 0 0	767 13 0
465	Richmond - - -	185 10 0	549 8 0	160 0 0	9 0 0	903 18 0
467	Saviour, St. - - -	1,702 4 7	4,755 4 0	..	36 0 0	6,493 8 7
468	Wandsworth & Clapham	589 17 5	1,863 4 0	..	22 10 0	2,475 11 5

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.			Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.			Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.			Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.			TOTAL.		
	SUSSEX.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
470	Battle	198	10	0	216	0	0	80	10	0	13	10	0	508	10	0
471	Brighton	740	14	0	1,836	4	0	..			13	10	0	2,590	8	0
472	Chailey	155	6	6	175	8	0	75	0	0	9	0	0	414	14	6
473	Chichester	79	8	2	148	8	0	..			4	10	0	232	6	2
474	Cuckfield	304	15	0	331	0	0	130	10	0	13	10	0	779	15	0
475	Eastbourne	269	2	0	203	16	0	63	10	0	9	0	0	545	8	0
476	East Grinstead	242	13	1	223	12	0	106	10	0	13	10	0	586	5	1
476*a*	East Preston	211	19	1	288	0	0	44	0	0	13	10	0	557	9	1
477	Hailsham	241	13	0	282	12	0	96	10	0	9	0	0	629	15	0
478	Hastings	276	7	4	614	4	0	..			13	10	0	904	1	4
479	Horsham	241	9	0	453	12	0	83	2	6	..			778	3	6
480	Lewes	129	0	4	239	4	0	45	5	0	4	10	0	417	19	4
481	Midhurst	216	2	8	196	16	0	45	0	0	13	8	6	471	7	2
482	Newhaven	82	10	0	131	0	0	59	10	0	9	0	0	282	0	0
483	Petworth	149	17	4	165	4	0	51	0	0	9	0	0	375	1	4
484	Rye	162	12	0	190	0	0	..			9	0	0	361	12	0
485	Steyning	252	16	8	403	8	0	116	0	0	9	0	0	781	4	8
486	Thakeham	143	13	0	147	16	0	32	0	0	9	0	0	332	9	0
487	Ticehurst	257	16	8	293	8	0	106	0	0	18	0	0	675	4	8
488	Uckfield	264	6	4	316	12	0	104	10	0	18	0	0	703	8	4
489	Westbourne	97	5	0	100	4	0	15	0	0	4	10	0	216	19	0
490	West Firle	42	10	0	11	12	0	40	0	0	4	10	0	98	12	0
491	Westhampnett	403	17	6	414	8	0	100	0	0	25	16	0	944	1	6
	WARWICKSHIRE.															
492	Alcester	170	0	0	413	16	0	141	10	0	18	0	0	743	6	0
493	Aston	415	1	0	1,673	12	0	85	0	0	18	0	0	2,191	13	0
494	Atherstone	81	10	0	163	0	0	70	0	0	4	10	0	319	0	0
495	Birmingham	1,675	4	2	6,012	12	0	..			27	0	0	7,714	16	2
496	Coventry	196	16	6	801	12	0	22	10	0	9	0	0	1,029	18	6
497	Foleshill	109	10	3	366	0	0	85	0	0	9	0	0	569	10	3
498	Meriden	112	10	0	282	0	0	122	10	0	9	0	0	526	0	0
499	Nuneaton	91	19	5	220	12	0	..			4	10	0	317	1	5
500	Rugby	195	16	0	538	4	0	170	0	0	13	10	0	917	10	0
501	Solihull	146	0	0	461	4	0	150	0	0	13	10	0	770	14	0
502	Southam	122	10	0	236	16	0	88	15	0	4	10	0	452	11	0
503	Stratford-on-Avon	243	19	0	588	12	0	151	0	0	22	10	0	1.006	1	0
504	Warwick	366	19	0	1,301	16	0	139	7	6	18	0	0	1,826	2	6
	WESTMORLAND.															
505	East Ward	78	5	0	250	8	0	56	10	0	13	10	0	398	13	0
506	Kendal	324	19	7	481	0	0	162	0	0	22	10	0	990	9	7
507	West Ward	42	12	0	214	8	0	27	10	0	9	0	0	293	10	0
	WILTSHIRE.															
508	Alderbury	362	3	4	547	0	0	75	0	0	18	0	0	1,002	3	4
509	Amesbury	159	15	0	120	0	0	46	1	10	12	15	0	338	11	10
510	Bradford	188	9	2	336	0	0	40	0	0	9	0	0	573	9	2
511	Calne	117	3	11	238	0	0	52	5	0	4	10	0	411	18	11
512	Chippenham	311	12	7	421	12	0	152	9	6	18	0	0	903	14	1
513	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	123	13	3	242	12	0	..			9	0	0	375	5	3
514	Devizes	262	2	0	602	0	0	100	1	9	13	10	0	977	13	9
515	Highworth and Swindon	179	9	10	355	16	0	..			9	0	0	544	5	10
516	Malmesbury	152	18	3	294	8	0	76	15	0	3	0	0	527	1	3
517	Marlborough	127	19	4	230	4	0	24	5	0	4	10	0	386	18	4
518	Melksham	214	19	10	504	8	0	62	10	0	9	0	0	790	17	10
519	Mere	117	9	6	94	0	0	22	10	0	4	10	0	238	9	6
520	Pewsey	153	3	3	245	4	0	37	0	0	9	0	0	444	7	3
522	Tisbury	104	15	0	189	12	0	25	0	0	13	10	0	332	17	0
523	Warminster	250	16	3	344	12	0	60	11	2	13	10	0	669	9	5
524	Westbury and Whorwelsdown	147	7	6	127	8	0	70	0	0	13	10	0	353	5	6
525	Wilton	220	13	10	247	8	0	45	0	0	9	0	0	522	1	10

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	WORCESTERSHIRE.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
526	Bromsgrove - - -	139 3 0	477 16 0	80 0 0	13 10 0	710 9 0
527	Droitwich - - -	260 5 2	624 8 0	102 14 4	13 10 0	1,000 17 6
528	Dudley - - - -	442 10 0	1,777 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,237 18 0
529	Evesham - - - -	125 0 0	205 8 0	125 0 0	9 0 0	464 8 0
530	Kidderminster - -	361 10 0	792 8 0	87 10 0	22 10 0	1,263 18 0
531	King's Norton - -	277 19 2	892 8 0	135 0 0	13 10 0	1,318 17 2
532	Martley - - - -	226 0 8	314 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	658 0 8
533	Pershore - - - -	142 10 0	334 4 0	82 10 0	4 10 0	563 14 0
534	Shipston-on-Stour - -	203 14 0	345 12 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	667 6 0
535	Stourbridge - - -	312 8 0	1,143 4 0	..	13 10 0	1,469 2 0
536	Tenbury - - - -	72 10 0	125 12 0	57 0 0	9 0 0	264 2 0
537	Upton-on-Severn - -	182 10 0	430 12 0	87 10 0	13 10 0	714 2 0
538	Worcester - - -	264 9 4	901 16 0	34 14 5	13 10 0	1,214 9 9
	YORKSHIRE, E. RIDING.					
539	Beverley - - - -	113 15 6	323 12 0	65 0 0	16 19 0	519 6 6
540	Bridlington - - -	70 0 0	175 8 0	40 0 0	13 10 0	298 18 0
541	Driffield - - - -	123 17 0	343 8 0	68 10 0	18 0 0	553 15 0
542	Howden - - - -	106 0 0	243 12 0	37 10 0	17 14 0	404 16 0
542*a*	Kingston-upon-Hull -	325 5 6	712 4 0	..	13 10 0	1,050 19 6
543	Patrington - - -	69 5 0	88 12 0	55 0 0	4 10 0	217 7 0
544	Pocklington - - -	115 10 0	186 8 0	58 10 0	13 10 0	373 18 0
545	Sculcoates - - -	278 10 0	1,266 8 0	..	35 12 6	1,580 10 6
546	Skirlaugh - - - -	104 10 0	151 12 0	40 0 0	20 3 6	316 5 6
547	York - - - - -	343 19 0	699 4 0	135 0 0	30 19 6	1,209 2 6
	YORKSHIRE, N. RIDING.					
547*a*	Aysgarth - - - -	40 0 0	83 0 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	167 0 0
548*a*	Bedale - - - -	56 15 0	194 4 0	42 10 0	9 0 0	302 9 0
548	Easingwold - - -	75 10 0	176 8 0	..	12 18 0	264 16 0
549	Guisborough - - -	115 2 9	272 0 0	297 12 6	17 17 0	702 12 3
550	Helmsley - - - -	43 0 0	62 12 0	35 0 0	9 0 0	149 12 0
550*a*	Kirkby Moorside - -	28 10 0	38 0 0	32 10 0	4 10 0	103 10 0
551	Leyburn - - - -	51 0 0	158 12 0	..	12 0 0	221 12 0
552	Malton - - - -	152 10 0	385 16 0	131 5 0	21 15 0	691 6 0
552*a*	Middlesbrough - -	245 0 0	743 0 0	88 0 0	13 10 0	1,089 10 0
553	Northallerton - - -	109 5 0	270 4 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	443 9 0
554	Pickering - - - -	69 1 7	141 12 0	42 12 6	18 0 0	271 6 1
555	Reeth - - - -	37 9 2	49 12 0	43 16 8	..	130 17 10
556	Richmond - - -	70 10 0	191 8 0	115 0 0	16 5 6	393 3 6
557	Scarborough - - -	217 10 0	611 0 0	..	18 0 0	846 10 0
558	Stokesley - - - -	68 5 0	127 12 0	65 0 0	9 0 0	269 17 0
559	Thirsk - - - -	115 14 0	172 0 0	45 0 0	20 5 0	352 19 0
560	Whitby - - - -	117 14 0	508 8 0	..	13 10 0	639 12 0
	YORKSHIRE, W. RIDING.					
561	Barnsley - - - -	193 7 1	694 8 0	110 0 0	18 0 0	1,015 15 1
562	Bramley - - - -	98 14 11	618 16 0	..	13 10 0	731 0 11
563	Bradford - - - -	449 18 1	1,664 4 0	..	18 0 0	2,132 2 1
563*a*	Bierley, North - - -	192 0 0	1,197 12 0	..	40 10 0	1,430 2 0
564	Dewsbury - - -	245 6 6	1,383 0 0	..	40 10 0	1,668 16 6
565	Doncaster - - -	205 6 0	714 12 0	205 0 0	22 10 0	1,147 8 0
566	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	254 10 0	724 0 0	24 10 0	18 0 0	1,021 0 0
567	Goole - - - -	117 10 0	186 12 0	214 8 4	13 10 0	532 0 4
568	Halifax - - - -	267 5 8	2,009 14 0	91 0 0	45 0 0	2,412 19 8
569	Hemsworth - - -	60 0 0	120 4 0	..	4 10 0	184 14 0
569*a*	Holbeck - - - -	56 13 9	224 0 0	..	4 10 0	285 3 9
570	Huddersfield - - -	266 0 0	1,686 8 0	..	46 10 0	1,998 18 0
570*a*	Hunslet - - - -	247 19 8	562 8 0	85 0 0	13 10 0	908 17 8
571	Keighley - - - -	134 0 0	381 4 0	14 9 8	13 10 0	543 3 8
572	Knaresborough - -	117 10 0	246 4 0	102 10 0	9 0 0	475 4 0
573	Leeds - - - -	1,417 10 10	3,072 16 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	4,535 6 10
574	Ouseburn, Great - -	103 12 0	100 8 0	70 0 0	13 10 0	287 10 0
575	Pateley Bridge - -	40 0 0	94 0 0	45 0 0	14 14 0	193 14 0
575*a*	Penistone - - - -	70 4 0	190 0 0	37 10 0	13 10 0	311 4 0
576	Pontefract - - -	126 19 7	375 12 0	..	12 0 0	514 11 7
577	Ripon - - - -	109 5 0	167 0 0	50 0 0	16 17 6	343 2 6

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	YORKSHIRE, W. R.—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
578	Rotherham	246 11 5	590 16 0	225 0 0	22 10 0	1,084 17 5
578*a*	Saddleworth	42 13 0	217 12 0	..	9 0 0	269 5 0
579	Sedbergh	25 0 0	59 16 0	21 10 0	11 9 6	117 15 6
580	Selby	67 5 0	182 16 0	143 0 0	13 10 0	406 11 0
581	Settle	82 7 6	75 16 0	139 12 3	13 19 0	311 14 9
582	Sheffield	1,007 9 1	1,439 16 0	..	31 10 0	2,478 15 1
583	Skipton	123 0 3	383 4 0	158 15 2	29 8 0	694 7 5
584	Tadcaster	103 0 0	145 16 0	115 0 0	13 10 0	377 6 0
585	Thorne	114 5 0	97 16 0	68 15 0	13 10 0	294 6 0
586	Wakefield	237 0 0	881 0 0	..	31 10 0	1,149 10 0
586*a*	Wetherby	71 10 0	164 4 0	90 0 0	9 0 0	334 14 0
586*b*	Wharfedale	67 10 0	401 16 0	..	18 0 0	487 6 0
587	Wortley	91 7 0	254 8 0	172 10 0	13 10 0	531 15 0
	WALES.					
	ANGLESEY.					
588	Anglesey	102 2 5	159 4 0	111 10 9	13 10 0	386 7 2
588*a*	Holyhead	120 7 9	126 12 0	..	13 10 0	260 9 9
	BRECKNOCKSHIRE.					
589	Brecknock	160 0 0	208 4 0	120 0 0	7 5 6	495 9 6
590	Builth	95 12 8	172 12 0	27 10 0	4 10 0	300 4 8
591	Crickhowell	82 12 7	408 12 0	50 0 0	20 2 0	561 6 7
592	Hay	90 0 0	234 4 0	27 10 0	4 10 0	356 4 0
	CARDIGANSHIRE.					
593	Aberayron	42 10 0	59 8 0	17 10 0	9 0 0	128 8 0
594	Aberystwith	65 0 0	202 0 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	355 0 0
595	Cardigan	62 0 0	388 4 0	52 0 0	13 10 0	515 14 0
596	Lampeter	30 0 0	95 4 0	20 10 0	29 2 0	174 16 0
597	Tregaron	35 0 0	82 8 0	25 0 0	13 10 0	155 18 0
	CARMARTHENSHIRE.					
598	Carmarthen	186 12 0	477 0 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	781 12 0
599	Llanelly	130 16 0	369 4 0	165 0 0	18 0 0	683 0 0
600	Llandilo Fawr	88 4 0	302 8 0	38 15 0	20 2 0	449 9 0
601	Llandovery	62 10 0	234 4 0	30 0 0	28 2 6	354 16 6
602	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	80 0 0	118 4 0	60 0 0	13 10 0	271 14 0
	CARNARVONSHIRE.					
603	Bangor and Beaumaris	242 18 2	321 8 0	136 19 4	13 10 0	714 15 6
604	Carnarvon	171 1 8	234 12 0	135 3 2	18 0 0	558 16 10
605	Conway	111 0 0	206 8 0	93 1 4	12 15 0	423 4 4
606	Pwllheli	175 0 0	172 12 0	71 6 8	18 0 0	436 18 8
	DENBIGHSHIRE.					
607	Llanrwst	55 0 0	62 4 0	74 0 10	13 10 0	204 14 10
608	Ruthin	142 16 9	217 16 0	87 10 0	24 3 0	472 5 9
609	Wrexham	243 17 8	537 8 0	169 4 0	13 10 0	963 19 8
	FLINTSHIRE.					
610	Asaph, Saint	279 15 0	375 0 0	145 0 0	13 10 0	813 5 0
610*a*	Hawarden	81 5 0	179 16 0	58 0 0	4 10 0	323 11 0
611	Holywell	200 0 0	520 4 0	155 0 0	18 0 0	893 4 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylu Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	GLAMORGANSHIRE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
612	Bridgend and Cowbridge	139 10 0	713 0 0	142 14 0	13 10 0	1,008 14 0
613	Cardiff - - - -	722 8 0	1,522 8 0	215 0 0	13 10 0	2,473 6 0
613*a*	Gower - - - - -	45 0 0	13 12 0	30 0 0	9 0 0	97 12 0
614	Merthyr Tydfil - -	299 1 8	1,386 4 0	155 0 0	18 0 0	1,858 5 8
615	Neath - - - - -	120 10 0	566 8 0	154 5 7	18 0 0	859 3 7
615*a*	Pontypridd - - -	107 10 0	592 16 0	146 5 0	13 10 0	860 1 0
615*b*	Pontardawe - - -	25 0 0	237 16 0	110 0 0	4 10 0	377 6 0
616	Swansea - - - -	184 10 0	1,002 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,205 6 0
	MERIONETHSHIRE.					
617	Bala - - - - - -	30 0 0	74 4 0	45 0 0	4 10 0	153 14 0
618	Corwen - - - - -	62 10 0	134 4 0	43 15 0	9 0 0	249 9 0
619	Dolgelly - - - -	90 3 0	176 4 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	300 7 0
620	Festiniog - - - -	117 12 6	96 16 0	191 8 2	13 10 0	419 6 8
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.					
621	Llanfyllin - - -	160 16 9	373 12 0	90 0 0	13 10 0	637 18 9
622	Machynlleth - - -	111 9 11	159 16 0	55 0 0	13 10 0	339 15 11
623	Forden - - - - -	205 9 5	251 16 0	74 0 0	13 10 0	544 15 5
624	Newtown and Llanidloes	207 8 11	360 0 0	104 12 6	27 0 0	699 1 5
	PEMBROKESHIRE.					
626	Haverfordwest - -	188 3 4	747 4 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	1,033 7 4
627	Narberth - - - -	105 8 0	362 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0	540 8 0
628	Pembroke - - - -	131 12 0	297 12 0	36 5 0	13 10 0	478 19 0
	RADNORSHIRE.					
629	Knighton - - - -	157 0 2	250 16 0	65 0 0	13 10 0	486 6 2
631	Rhayader - - - -	40 0 0	95 16 0	25 0 0	9 0 0	169 16 0
	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.					
1	Central London - -	1,394 7 7	..	..	..	1,394 7 7
2	South Metropolitan -	1,371 13 2	..	..	..	1,371 13 2
3	North Surrey - - -	1,080 6 8	..	..	..	1,080 6 8
4	Farnham and Hartley Wintney - - -	140 9 6	..	..	..	140 9 6
5	South-east Shropshire -	194 5 5	..	..	..	194 5 5
6	Reading and Wokingham	288 15 8	..	..	..	288 15 8
9	West London - - -	648 9 6	..	..	..	648 9 6
11	Forest Gate - - -	772 12 9	..	..	..	772 12 9
12	Walsall and West Bromwich - - - -	357 2 3	..	..	..	357 2 3
13	Kensington and Chelsea	216 11 4	..	..	..	216 11 4
14	Brentwood - - -	596 19 3	..	..	..	596 19 3
	SICK ASYLUMS DISTRICTS.					
	Central London - -	688 19 1	..	..	..	688 19 1
	Poplar and Stepney -	376 0 1	..	..	..	376 0 1
	Metropolitan Asylums Board - - - -	3,817 1 6	..	..	..	3,817 1 6
	COUNTIES & BOROUGHS	..	24,232 16	..	..	24,232 16 0
	URBAN - -	..	..	17,919 7 5	..	17,919 7 5
	TOTALS - - -	173,262 16 1	394,314 12 0	63,934 4 9	9,632 15 6	641,144 8 4

APPENDIX K.

Local Government and Public Health.

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No. 108.

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875, and LOCAL ACTS, during the Year ended with 31st December 1879.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Aberavon	Glamorgan	Water supply	50	2,700
Aberdare	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	5,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	19,200
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	17,000
Abersychan	Monmouth	Construction of a new road	30	1,200
Abertillery	Ditto	Construction of a bridge and river walls.	30	750
Aberystwith	Cardigan	Water supply	30	16,000
Abingdon	Berks	Ditto	50	9,000
Accrington	Lancaster	Private street improvement	20	3,800
Adlington	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,200
Aldershot	Southampton	Sewerage	30	1,090
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	5	381
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	123
Altrincham	Chester	Recreation ground	30	4,000
Alverstoke	Hants	Street improvement	15	900
Amble	Northumberland	Sewerage	30	400
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leicester	Water supply	30	2,000
Ashford	Kent	Sewer ventilation	30	1,070
Ditto	Ditto	Erection of cart and implement shed.	10	120
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	1,600
Ashton-in-Makerfield	Lancaster	Sewerage and offices	30	1,350
Aspull	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	9,000
Aston Manor	Warwick	Site for public library, baths, and offices.	5	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,625
Ditto	Ditto	Making roads round ditto	15	1,131
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	6,750
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	970
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	23,100
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	3	1,330
Atherton	Lancaster	Private street improvement	20	4,900
Ditto	Ditto	Purposes of gas undertaking	–	5,577
Awre	Gloucester	Street improvement	15	100
Aylesbury	Buckingham	Sewerage	30	5,000
Baildon	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	650
Bala	Merioneth	Water supply	50	3,500
Balsall Heath	Worcester	Sewerage	30	700
Barnsley	York	Street improvement	6	3,000
Barton, Eccles, &c.	Lancaster	Sewerage	10	594
Basingstoke	Southampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,000
Bath	Somerset	Street improvement	5	2,300
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	14,397
Beccles	Suffolk	Sewerage	30	2,000
Beckenham	Kent	Paving and channelling	20	2,200
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,250
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	11	950
Bedlingtonshire	Northumberland	Water supply	30	1,965
Belgrave	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	10,000
Billinge	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	1,500
Bingley (Local Board).	York	Water supply	50	2,100
Bingley (Imp. Com.)	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	21,000
Birkenshaw	Ditto	Gas lamps and pillars	20	550
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,800
Bishop Auckland	Durham	Ditto	30	800
Bishop Stortford	Hertford	Hospital	29	700
Blackpool	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	9,122
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	5,000
Bootle-cum-Linacre	Ditto	Ditto	20	5,050
Bournemouth	Southampton	Sewerage and public urinals	30	4,240
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,730
Ditto	Ditto	Hydrants	20	400
Bowness	Westmoreland	Public pleasure grounds	30	600
Bradford	Lancaster	Private street improvement	20	20,000
Brampton & Walton	Derby	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,500
Bridlington	York	Sewerage	50	11,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sea defences	50	5,000

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Bridport	Dorset	Sewerage	30	1,500
Brighouse	York	Gas supply	16	800
Brighton	Sussex	Sewerage	30	5,000
Bristol	City and County	Street improvement	30	15,128
Bromley	Kent	Sewerage	50	37,000
Brownhills	Stafford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	4,952
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	9,002
Burnley	Lancaster	Gas supply	30	4,000
Burslem	Stafford	Sewerage	30	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	21	15,000
Burton-upon-Trent	Derby and Stafford.	Gas works	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and premises for horses and carts.	30	10,600
Buxton	Derby	Water supply	50	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Gas purposes	—	5,000
Caerleon	Monmouth	Sewerage	30	1,300
Camborne	Cornwall	Street improvement	20	260
Castleford	York	Paving, flagging, and channelling	20	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Construction of a new street	50	1,300
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	1,500
Castleton-by-Rochdale.	Lancaster	Purchase of land for stone yard	10	140
Chatham	Kent	Street improvement	25	600
Ditto	Ditto	Land for new street, widening a street, offices and store yard.	30	4,600
Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	8,700
Cheltenham	Gloucester	Street improvement	50	14,622
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,000
Cirencester	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	13,500
Cleator Moor	Cumberland	Extension of market	30	1,200
Clee-with-Weelsby	Lincoln	Purchase of land and erection of offices.	50	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,500
Colchester	Essex	Street improvement and offices	30	5,000
Coleford	Gloucester	Water supply	30	182
Conway	Carnarvon	Purchase of water works and for works of water supply.	30	6,750
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	500
Coventry	Warwick	Street improvement	30	2,501
Crewe	Chester	Private street improvement	5	8,880
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	2,120
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	500
Crompton	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	712
Ditto	Ditto	Paving, flagging, &c.	15	1,400
Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and works at public baths	30	9,520
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	30	49,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for sewage disposal and sewerage.	30	21,335
Crumpsall	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	1,769
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering, paving, &c. private streets.	5	1,298
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	3,000
Dalton-in-Furness	Ditto	Costs of obtaining local Act	30	1,400
Darlington	Durham	Purchase of land and erection of stables.	30	2,000
Dartford	Kent	Street improvement	15	4,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	10,000
Darton	York	Water supply	30	472
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	446
Dawlish	Devon	Ditto	30	10,000
Denholme Gate	York	Place for deposit of dust, rubbish, &c.	20	600
Denton	Lancaster	Sewering, paving, flagging, and channelling.	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	4,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	500
Derby	Derby	Sewerage	30	2,100
Ditto	Ditto	Manure depôt, mortuary, and disinfecting apparatus.	20	5,957
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	60	23,305
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	5	12,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	60	9,860
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,370
Dewsbury	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	30,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	59,050
Dolgelly	Merioneth	Purchase of land and erection of slaughter-houses.	20	600

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Doncaster	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	11,000
Dover	Kent	Sewerage	30	800
Droitwich	Worcester	Sewerage and water supply	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	30	1,000
Dronfield	Derby	Water supply	30	7,316
Dudley	Worcester	Sewerage	30	675
Dukinfield	Chester	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.	50	16,000
Durham	Durham	Baths and wash houses	30	1,000
East Barnet Valley	Herts and Middlesex.	Private street improvement	5	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of former loan	20	7,329
Eastbourne	Sussex	Street improvement	15	600
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	15	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,000
East Ham	Essex	Sewering, paving, channelling, forming, and lighting streets.	10	5,000
East Retford	Nottingham	Gas supply	—	10,000
Eccleshill	York	Water supply and sewerage	30	5,300
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	7,062
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,000
Edmonton	Middlesex	Cottages and buildings at sewage farm.	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	700
Ditto	Ditto	Lamps and lamp posts	20	600
Ellesmere	Salop	Erection of market hall	30	2,000
Ely	Cambridge	Water supply	30	500
Enfield	Middlesex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,200
Epsom	Surrey	Cottage and cart shed in connection with scavenging.	20	142
Evesham	Worcester	Sewerage	30	1,200
Exmouth	Devon	Paving, metalling, and channelling	20	250
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	172
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	778
Failsworth	Lancaster	Offices	30	2,000
Fareham	Southampton	Street improvement	30	130
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	420
Featherstone	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,324
Felling	Durham	Sewering, paving, channelling, &c., streets.	12	3,628
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,529
Fenton	Stafford	Street improvement	20	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,500
Festiniog	Merioneth	Water supply	30	1,500
Folkestone	Kent	Sewerage	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	25	1,700
Gainsborough	Lincoln	Water supply	30	2,500
Gateshead	Durham	Improvement of Saltwell Park	50	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,000
Glossop	Derby	Purchase of water undertaking and works of water supply.	30	26,000
Gorton	Lancaster	Repayment of former loans	15	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	9	9,000
Grange	Ditto	Water supply	50	650
Great Crosby	Ditto	Sewering, levelling, paving, &c.	20	1,110
Great Harwood	Ditto	Fire engine station and offices	30	1,500
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk and Suffolk.	Paving and channelling	20	420
Halifax	York	Street improvement	20	11,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	41,000
Halstead	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	7,000
Handsworth	Stafford	Sewerage	30	25,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,750
Hanley	Ditto	Street improvement	30	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	400
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	13,000
Harborne	Ditto	Ditto	30	175
Hardingstone	Northampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	6,400
Harrogate	York	Repayment of loan	47	7,400
Ditto	Ditto	Public market	50	350
Harwich	Essex	Sewerage	30	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	30	1,200
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital and disinfecting apparatus.	30	1,500
Hastings	Sussex	Construction of groynes	20	1,000

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Hastings	Sussex	Laying out public pleasure grounds and new roads.	5	2,733
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	10,292
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,875
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Works in connection with street watering.	20	6,750
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,300
Ditto	Ditto	Public pleasure grounds	50	7,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,100
Ditto	Ditto	Widening a street	30	500
Havant	Southampton	Improving Lavant watercourses and other works.	21	1,500
Haughton	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	5,500
Haverhill	Essex and Suffolk	Paving	20	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvement	30	970
Heanor	Derby	Water supply	30	350
Hebburn	Durham	Offices	30	1,000
Heckmondwike	York	Works in connection with removal and disposal of refuse.	20	2,000
Hinckley	Leicester and Warwick.	Sewage disposal	30	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	8,000
Hipperholme	York	Sewerage	30	2,000
Hitchin	Hertford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,500
Honiton	Devon	Water supply	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	250
Horbury	York	Costs of obtaining Local Act	50	2,639
Horsham	Sussex	Place for deposit of materials and erection of stables, &c.	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,000
Hornsea	York	Sewerage and water supply	50	4,150
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	Repayment of former loans	30	2,900
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,000
Hove	Sussex	Erection of a groyne	20	460
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,060
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	550
Ditto	Ditto	Erection of town hall	—	35,000
Hucknall Torkard	Nottingham	Water supply	30	1,000
Hyde	Chester	Ditto	30	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	30,000
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of former loan	21	8,815
Hythe	Kent	Water supply	20	1,000
Ilfracombe	Devon	Street improvement	30	700
Ilkeston	Derby	Gas supply	50	7,380
Ilkley	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,140
Jarrow	Durham	Costs of Local Act	20	1,488
Ditto	Ditto	Levelling, paving, channelling, &c. footpaths.	10	1,875
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvement	10	880
Kettering	Northampton	Purchase of market rights and establishment of market.	30	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Market	30	4,000
Kingston-on-Hull	York	Sewerage and street improvement	25	13,852
Knighton	Radnor	Water supply and street improvement.	30	300
Leek	Stafford	Purchase of land for site for hospital.	30	410
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for recreation ground.	30	850
Levenshulme	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	312
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,986
Leyton	Essex	Map of district	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	10,300
Littleborough	Lancaster	Road roller, stone breaker, stables, offices, &c.	15	2,500
Litherland	Ditto	Flagging	20	400
Littlehampton	Sussex	Water supply	30	1,000
Little Lever	Lancaster	Sewering private streets	20	1,385
Liverpool	Ditto	Street improvement	50	100,000
Llandudno	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	4,305
Llanfrechfa, Upper	Monmouth	New road	30	315
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	140
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,103
Llanidloes	Montgomery	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	7,500

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Long Eaton	Derby	Cost of survey	10	200
Lower Mitton	Worcester	Water supply	30	4,000
Ludlow	Salop	Ditto	30	5,100
Lytham	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	2,000
Madron	Cornwall	Rebuilding sea wall and constructing roadway.	30	350
Maidstone	Kent	For purposes of Bridge Act, 1877	—	8,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,730
Malvern	Worcester	Gas supply	30	2,000
Manchester	Lancaster	Private improvements in connection with privies, &c.	7	71,000
Ditto	Ditto	Works in connection with removal of night soil.	10	5,162
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	9,024
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	85,333
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	22,481
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	7,000
Margate	Kent	Street improvement	20	2,300
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of waterworks	50	60,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	3,700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	3,300
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Reconstruction of a bridge	30	700
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	2,022
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	5,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1	5,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	800
Mexborough	York	Offices	30	3,997
Middlesbrough	Ditto	Expenses under Stockton and Middlesbro' Corporations Water Works Act, 1875.	30	3,254
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	225
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	828
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	6,993
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	13,000
Middleton and Tonge	Lancaster	Purchase of market premises, bridges and street improvements.	30	768
Ditto	Ditto	Stone yard, offices, stables, baths, fire engines, improvement of river walls, and for survey and plan.	—	2,512
Midsomer Norton	Somerset	Sewerage	30	300
Millom	Cumberland	Market house and offices	30	3,500
Milton-next-Sittingbourne.	Kent	Paving	15	1,000
Morley	York	Street improvement	20	3,800
Moss Side	Lancaster	Sewerage	20	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	980
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	10,360
Much Woolton	Ditto	Purchase of land and for offices	30	2,054
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and flagging	20	446
Nantwich	Chester	Street improvement and addition to market.	20	292
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of fire engine	10	173
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Northumberland	Public parks or pleasure grounds	60	14,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	15,900
Newington	York	Private street improvement	8	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	2,650
Newmarket	Cambridge and Suffolk.	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	1,500
Newport (I. W.)	Southampton	Sewerage and sewer ventilation	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	2,200
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	400
Newton Heath	Lancaster	Sewering, paving, &c. private streets.	11	7,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	9,632
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	4,300
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn.	Montgomery	Sewage disposal	50	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	9,406
Normanton	York	Sewerage	30	376
North Bierley	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	40,000
Northwich	Chester	Water supply	30	1,000
Nottingham	Nottingham	Street improvement	30	12,000
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	5,600
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	12,200

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Nottingham	Nottingham	Sewage disposal	—	35,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	7	50,000
Nuneaton	Warwick	Paving and channelling	20	2,150
Openshaw	Lancaster	Street improvement	20	4,800
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	20	950
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering, paving, flagging, and channelling.	20	2,800
Orrell	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,000
Oswestry	Salop	Street improvement	10	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,000
Oxford	Oxford	Sewerage	50	12,485
Pemberton	Lancaster	Water supply	—	24,418
Penistone	York	Ditto	30	5,000
Penrith	Cumberland	Ditto	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	30	2,000
Phillack	Cornwall	Sewerage	30	3,000
Plymouth	Devon	Street improvement	30	1,400
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and flagging	20	364
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,840
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5	604
Ditto	Ditto	Place for deposit of soil, refuse, &c.	30	3,800
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	2,004
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for street improvements.	10	1,419
Portsmouth	Southampton	Sewerage	30	5,200
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	750
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	600
Ramsgate	Kent	Repayment of former loan	30	710
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	826
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	5,836
Ditto	Ditto	Wood paving	15	937
Redruth	Cornwall	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	330
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	300
Richmond	Surrey	Street improvement	10	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Erection of stables, &c.	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	4,000
Ripley	Derby	Market house and offices	30	3,600
Ripon	York	Offices, stables, weigh-house, and street improvement.	30	4,490
Romsey	Southampton and Wilts.	Purchase of toll-house	—	275
Rotherham	York	Street improvement	20	5,346
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	6,572
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	1,000
Royal Leamington Spa.	Warwick	Sewerage and water supply	30	10,826
Royton	Lancaster	Market, offices, stables, &c.	30	7,500
Ditto	Ditto	Burial ground	30	3,000
Rugby	Warwick	Sewerage and water supply	30	500
Ditto	Ditto	Cattle market	20	1,200
Rugeley	Stafford	Offices	15	1,000
Ryde	Southampton	Extension of esplanade and public pleasure grounds.	30	12,000
St. George	Gloucester	Sewerage	30	3,577
St. Marychurch	Devon	Ditto	30	400
Sandown (I. W.)	Southampton	Providing hydrants	30	250
Seaton	Devon	Sewerage and sewer ventilation	30	180
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	5	166
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	550
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	100
Sevenoaks	Kent	Sewerage	30	16,000
Shanklin (I. W.)	Southampton	Street improvement	20	208
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,076
Sheffield	York	Hospital and mortuary	30	15,200
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of former loan	10	8,000
Shildon and East Thickley.	Durham	Street improvement	20	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvement	30	9,000
Shipley	York	Street improvement	50	16,000
Sidmouth	Devon	Sewerage	30	470

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Skelmersdale	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	750
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	20	1,771
Slough	Buckingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	7,418
Smethwick	Stafford	Purchase of land for deposit of refuse.	20	500
Southampton	Southampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,015
Southborough	Kent	Sewerage	30	900
Southend	Essex	Ditto	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	230
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,100
South Gosforth	Northumberland	Sewering, paving, and channelling	5	4,000
South Shields	Durham	Street improvement	20	1,460
Southwick	Ditto	Sewerage	30	66
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	695
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	3,637
Sowerby	York	Offices	10	325
Stafford	Stafford	Protection and improvement of river.	—	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Works connected with removal and disposal of refuse.	30	1,850
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	5,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,750
Ditto	Ditto	Butchers shambles	—	7,500
Staines	Middlesex	Cemetery	20	2,500
Stamford	Lincoln and Northampton.	Erection of stables and a cottage	20	900
Stow-on-the-Wold	Gloucester	Street improvement	4	120
Stoke-upon-Trent	Stafford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	39,000
Ditto	Ditto	Widening streets	30	1,863
Ditto	Ditto	Fencing, channelling, and paving streets.	20	1,137
Stretford	Lancaster	Widening a bridge	30	2,600
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	1,140
Stratford-upon-Avon	Warwick	Sewer ventilation	30	800
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	800
Sunderland	Durham	Public walks or pleasure grounds	—	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	—	21,862
Ditto	Ditto	Erection of conservatory	—	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Fence round Mowbray Park	—	450
Ditto	Ditto	Public walks and pleasure grounds	—	4,000
Swansea	Glamorgan	Water supply	50	10,500
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	10,000
Swindon New Town	Wilts	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	1,500
Swinton	York	Offices	30	1,000
Swinton and Pendlebury.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	5,315
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19	2,868
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	1	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10	4,778
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	1,520
Taunton	Somerset	Sewerage	30	1,200
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	Erection of market shops, &c., and for weighing machine.	28	400
Thornhill	York	Offices	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	4,000
Tiverton	Devon	Ditto	30	4,000
Todmorden	Lancashire and Yorkshire.	Market house	30	3,600
Tonbridge	Kent	Sewage disposal	50	1,460
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,290
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	21	1,650
Tong	York	Sewerage	50	2,000
Tottenham	Middlesex	Water supply	30	1,550
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	4,050
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	2	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7	940
Ditto	Ditto	Disposal of sewage	10	360
Tow Law	Durham	Gas supply	50	3,400
Toxteth Park	Lancaster	Street improvement	15	5,500
Ditto	Ditto	Road roller and crushing machine	10	650
Trowbridge	Wilts	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	9,000
Tunbridge Wells	Kent	Paving and flagging	20	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	50	1,350
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of town hall	50	3,500
Tunstall	Stafford	Sewage disposal	30	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	In respect of moneys borrowed under Tunstall Improvement Act, 1847.	50	18,650
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	40,000

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Tyldesley-with-Shakerley.	Lancaster	Gas supply	60	13,550
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	11,200
Ditto	Ditto	Costs of provisional orders	20	350
Uxbridge	Middlesex	Hospital	20	330
Ventnor (I. W.)	Southampton	Street improvement	20	2,332
Wakefield	York	Purchase of land and erection of stables.	30	4,200
Wallasey	Chester	Public water-closets and urinals	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Piers, landing stages, &c., at Seacombe Ferry.	60	10,381
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	127
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	50	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	10	1,036
Walmer	Kent	Sewerage	30	2,600
Walsall	Stafford	Paving and channelling	20	5,300
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,000
Walsoken	Norfolk	Paving	20	100
Walthamstow	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,000
Walton-on-the-Hill	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	2,000
Wantage	Berks	Purchase of gas undertaking	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	30	2,500
Warwick	Warwick	Water supply	50	560
Waterloo-with-Seaforth.	Lancaster	Sewering, levelling, paving, &c.	20	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	4,500
Wednesbury	Stafford	Street improvement	30	2,000
Wellingborough	Northampton	Costs of provisional order and street improvement.	30	3,300
Ditto	Ditto	Building for fire engine, stables, &c.	30	3,200
West Cowes (I. W.)	Southampton	Water supply	50	675
West Derby	Lancaster	Street improvements and costs of provisional order.	30	17,540
West Houghton	Ditto	Costs of Local Act	—	1,350
Weymouth	Dorset	Hospital	30	5,500
Whitley and Monkseaton.	Northumberland	Offices	30	1,200
Whitworth	Lancaster	Cemetery purposes	30	2,000
Widnes	Ditto	Street improvement	30	7,150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	10,250
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	6,100
Wigan	Ditto	Gas purposes	—	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	50	62,665
Willenhall	Stafford	Building for free library	30	500
Wilsden	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,000
Wimbledon	Surrey	Offices, stables, and store yard	30	2,720
Ditto	Ditto	Furnishing offices	10	270
Windermere	Westmoreland	Paving	20	300
Windhill	York	Water supply	30	2,950
Winsford	Chester	Sewerage	30	3,300
Wisbech	Cambridge	Paving and channelling	20	2,600
Withington	Lancaster	Street improvement and map of district.	30	2,350
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	5,467
Worcester	Worcester	Ditto	30	3,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	13,000
Worksop	Nottingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,000
Worthing	Sussex	Pleasure ground	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,300
Wrexham	Denbigh	Paving, flagging, and channelling	20	4,000
Ditto	Ditto	Steam road roller	10	400
Wrotham	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,000
York	York	Purchase of land and erection of hospital.	30	4,390
			£	2,870,601

No. 109.

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES during the Year ended with 31st December 1879.

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Ainstable	Penrith	Cumberland	Water supply	30	600
Alcester	Alcester	Warwick	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	780
Allendale	Hexham	Northumberland.	Water supply	30	300
Alsager	Congleton	Chester	Sewerage	30	500
Annington and Stonydelph.	Tamworth	Warwick	Water supply	30	65
Ardsley	Barnsley	York	Ditto	20	200
Ashton-upon-Mersey.	Altrincham	Chester	Paving, metalling, and channelling.	1	750
Aston	Aston	Warwick	Sewerage	30	4,000
Bagillt	Holywell	Flint	Ditto	30	4,000
Barnton	Northwich	Chester	Ditto	30	377
Beddington	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	2,992
Bengeo	Hertford	Hertford	Water supply	30	1,000
Blackwell	Darlington	Durham	Sewerage	30	400
Boldon	South Shields	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,000
Bolehall and Glascote.	Tamworth	Warwick	Water supply	30	558
Brading	Isle of Wight	Southampton	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,400
Bradwell	Bakewell	Derby	Water supply	30	750
Brampton	Brampton	Cumberland	Ditto	30	221
Brigham	Cockermouth	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,619
Brymbo	Wrexham	Denby	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	5,600
Buckland Denham	Frome	Somerset	Water supply	30	500
Burnham	Axbridge	Ditto	Sewerage	30	550
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	500
Camerton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	376
Chagford	Okehampton	Devon	Ditto	30	700
Chester-le-Street	Chester-le-Street.	Durham	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	4,000
Chesterton	Wolstanton and Burslem.	Stafford	Ditto	30	3,250
Chudleigh	Newton Abbot	Devon	Water supply	30	1,300
Church Gresley	Burton-on-Trent.	Stafford	Sewerage	30	1,200
Church Stretton	Church Stretton.	Salop	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	60
Clacton-on-Sea	Tendring	Essex	Ditto	30	3,000
Coal Aston	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,535
Combe St. Nicholas	Chard	Somerset	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	300
Connah's Quay	Holywell	Flint	Sewerage	30	2,000
Cowpen	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Water supply	30	500
Crewkerne	Chard	Somerset	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,500
Cromer	Erpingham	Norfolk	Sewerage	30	300
Dolwyddelan	Llanrwst	Carnarvon	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	1,400
Dronfield	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,810
Eastchurch	Sheppey	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	350
East Dean	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester	Sewerage and sewage disposal, and water supply.	30	1,721
Eastham	Wirral	Chester	Sewerage	21	295
Ebberston	Pickering	York	Water supply	30	325
Eckington	Chesterfield	Derby	Ditto	30	8,475
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of waterworks	30	5,000
Ecton	Wellingborough.	Northampton	Water supply	30	580

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Edenbridge	Sevenoaks	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,000
Eirias	Conway	Carnarvon	Water supply and sewerage.	30	1,000
Elton	Bakewell	Derby	Water supply	20	350
Epping	-	Surrey	Hospital	30	1,000
Farlam	Brampton	Cumberland	Water supply	30	221
Fazeley	Tamworth	Warwick	Ditto	30	271
Fir Vale	Worksop	Nottingham	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	21	200
Fishguard	Haverfordwest	Pembroke	Sewage disposal	15	500
Flaxley	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester	Sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply.	30	61
Gate Fulford	York	York	Sewerage	30	500
Great Baddow	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and water supply.	30	3,800
Great Broughton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	974
Great Clifton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	927
Great Sutton	Wirral	Chester	Ditto	20	180
Greysouthen	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Ditto	30	1,107
Hailsham	Hailsham	Sussex	Sewerage	30	100
Hale	Altrincham	Chester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,000
Hale	Prescot	Lancaster	Ditto	30	1,000
Halton	Lunesdale	Ditto	Ditto	30	500
Hatfield	Hatfield	Hertford	Sewerage	5	150
Hayton	Brampton	Cumberland	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	505
Hinder's Lane and Dockham.	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester	Ditto	30	18
Holmesfield	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	882
Holsworthy	Holsworthy	Devon	Sewerage	30	850
Holy Trinity	Coventry	Warwick	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,300
Hoylake	Wirral	Chester	Sewerage	30	8,000
Hurworth	Darlington	Durham	Ditto	28	400
Ingleton	Settle	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,165
Kibworth Beauchamp.	Market Harborough.	Northampton	Sewerage	30	300
Killamarsh	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	5,466
Kingskerswell	Newton Abbott	Devon	Sewerage	30	250
Kings Norton	King's Norton	Worcester	Ditto	30	11,600
Kingsthorpe	Northampton	Northampton	Ditto	30	2,057
Knottingley	Pontefract	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	50	1,100
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,654
Levens	Kendal	Westmorland	Water supply	30	800
Little Broughton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Ditto	30	611
Little Clifton	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	675
Little Sutton	Wirral	Chester	Ditto	20	70
Llandaff	Cardiff	Glamorgan	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,500
Llandrillo-yn-Rhos	Conway	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	200
Llandulas	St. Asaph	Denbigh	Water supply	30	290
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	400
Llanrychwyn	Llanrwst	Carnarvon	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	91
Llansaintffraid-glan-Conway.	Conway	Ditto	Sewerage	30	100
Llansamlet Higher	Swansea	Glamorgan	Water supply	30	2,500
Lostock Gralam	Northwich	Chester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	100
Lympstone	St. Thomas	Devon	Sewerage	30	800
Mablethorpe	Louth	Lincoln	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,500
Maker	St. German's	Cornwall	Sewerage	30	1,000
Merton	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	2,694
Merton Rush	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	573

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Midgeholme	Brampton	Derby	Water supply	30	500
Mitcham	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	6,512
Morden	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	1,274
Morton	Chesterfield	Derby	Ditto	30	1,200
Mottingham	Lewisham	Kent	Sewerage	30	2,000
Mount Charles and Charlestown.	St. Austell	Cornwall	Water supply	30	2,500
Mount Sorrel, North End.	Barrow-on-Soar.	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,782
Ditto, South End.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	773
Much Hadham	Bishop Stortford.	Hertford	Ditto	30	3,000
Newbottle	Houghton-le-Spring.	Durham	Water supply	30	1,695
North Cray	Bromley	Kent	Sewerage	30	483
Northfield	King's Norton	Worcester	Ditto	30	5,100
Northop	Holywell	Flint	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	315
Oakham	Oakham	Leicester	Sewerage	30	500
Orpington	Bromley	Kent	Ditto	30	1,579
Owslebury	New Winchester.	Southampton	Water supply	30	1,050
Painshaw	Houghton-le-Spring.	Durham	Ditto	30	2,805
Penmachno	Llanrwst	Carnarvon	Water supply and sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	1,500
Purley	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage	30	1,064
Rhyndwyclydach	Pontardawe	Glamorgan	Water supply	30	300
Ribton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Ditto	30	159
Royston	Royston	Cambridge	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,500
Rudheath	Northwich	Chester	Ditto	30	530
St. Mary Cray	Bromley	Kent	Sewerage	30	1,213
St. Paul's Cray	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	175
Seaton	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	5,094
Sheepshed	Loughborough	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	4,215
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14	255
Shurlach	Norwich	Chester	Ditto	30	270
Sileby	Barrow-on-Soar.	Leicester	Ditto	30	3,500
Silverdale	Wolstanton and Burslem.	Stafford	Ditto	30	6,100
South Normanton	Mansfield	Derby	Water supply	30	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,490
Springfield	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and water supply.	30	5,500
Stainburn	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	458
Tamworth Castle	Tamworth	Warwick	Water supply	30	56
Thatcham	Newbury	Berks	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
Tibshelf	Mansfield	Derby	Ditto	30	1,950
Timsbury	Clutton	Somerset	Ditto	30	850
Trefriw	Llanrwst	Carnarvon	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.	30	909
Unstone	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	6,832
Uxbridge	Uxbridge	Middlesex	Hospital	20	665
Wallington	Croydon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	40	3,151
Wallsend	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Ditto	21	900
Westerham	Sevenoaks	Kent	Sewerage	30	4,000
West Kirby	Wirral	Chester	Ditto	30	3,000
Widford	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and water supply.	30	450

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Wigginton - -	Tamworth -	Warwick -	Water supply - -	30	232
Wilnecote - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	30	318
Wimblington -	Northwich -	Chester - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	800
Wolstanton - -	Wolstanton and Burslem.	Stafford - -	Ditto - - - - -	30	3,800
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - - - -	21	400
Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood.	Burnley -	Lancaster -	Water supply - -	30	750
Wymeswold - -	Loughborough	Leicester -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	2,300
Yardley - -	Solihull - -	Warwick -	Ditto - - - - -	50	20,000
			Total - - - - £		269,885

Loans sanctioned by the Board to Joint Sewerage Boards during the Year ended with 31st December 1879.

Name.	Number of Years.	Sum.
		£
Birmingham, Tame and Rea Main Sewerage Board - -	60	56,972
Ditto ditto - -	50	98,295
Ditto ditto - -	10	23,792
Darenth Valley ditto - -	50	53,000
Ditto ditto - -	30	3,000
West Kent ditto - -	—	25,000
		£260,059

Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Acts during the Year ended with 31st December 1879.

District.	County.	Number of Years.	Sum.
			£
Norwich - - - - -	Norfolk - - - - -	30	10,000
Swansea - - - - -	Glamorgan - - - -	20	6,000
Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - - -	20	70,546
Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - - -	40	6,000
Wolverhampton - - -	Stafford - - - - - -	50	25,000
Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - - -	50	50,000
			£167,546

Loans sanctioned by the Board under the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, during the Year ended with 31st December 1879.

Place.	Number of Years.	Sum.
		£
Kensington - - - -	—	23,000
Rotherhithe - - - -	30	1,500
Ditto - - - -	30	24,500
Salford - - - - -	30	6,050
Ditto - - - -	30	2,650
		£57,700

No. 110.

LOANS recommended by the BOARD to be advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and JOINT SEWERAGE BOARDS under Sects. 243 and 244 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Sect. 22 of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, during the Year ended with the 31st December 1879.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1879.		£			
11 Jan.	Walmer	2,600	3½	30	Sewerage.
14 „	Birkenshaw	3,800	3½	30	Water supply.
14 „	Handsworth (Staff.)	25,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
14 „	Worksop	15,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
14 „	Jarrow	1,285	3½	30	Sewerage.
24 „	Swinton and Pendlebury	2,800	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 „	Winsford	3,300	3½	30	Sewerage.
25 „	Newport (Isle of Wight)	400	3½	30	Water supply.
5 Feb.	Beccles	2,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
29 Jan.	Abingdon	9,000	4	50	Water supply.
30 „	Newton and Llanllwchairn.	6,000	4	50	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.
30 „	Ditto	9,406	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
31 „	North Bierley	40,000	4	50	Ditto.
1 Feb.	Chiswick	30,000	4	50	Sewerage.
5 „	Darton	472	3½	30	Water supply.
11 „	Norwich	10,000	3½	30	Artizans and Labourers Dwellings.
13 „	Saint George (Glo'ster.)	3,577	3½	30	Sewerage.
18 „	Hanley	13,000	3½	30	Ditto.
19 „	West Cowes	675	4	50	Water supply.
21 „	Briton Ferry	11,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
27 „	Taunton	1,200	3½	30	Ditto.
28 „	Dewsbury	30,000	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 „	Llandudno	4,305	3½	30	Sewerage.
24 Mar.	Swansea	6,000	3½	20	Artizans and Labourers Dwellings.
1 „	Morley	1,800	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
6 „	Dawlish	10,000	3½	30	Water supply.
4 „	Maidstone	15,730	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
11 „	Bedlingtonshire	1,965	3½	30	Water supply.
13 „	Weymouth (Port Sanitary Authority).	5,500	3½	30	Hospital.
25 „	Hipperholme	2,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
18 „	Wigan	62,665	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 „	Eccleshill	7,062	4	50	Sewage disposal.
20 „	Ditto	5,300	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
20 „	Hardingstone	6,400	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
27 „	Dartford	10,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
26 „	Bromley	37,000	4	50	Ditto.
22 „	Manchester	85,333	4	50	Works in connection with the removal of night soil.
22 „	Ditto	22,481	3½	30	Ditto.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1879. 22 Mar.	Manchester	£ 9,024	3½	20	Works in connection with the removal of nightsoil.
22 ,,	Ditto	5,162	3½	10	Ditto.
24 ,,	Honiton	1,500	3½	30	Water supply.
31 ,,	Felling	1,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
2 April	Swansea	70,546	3½	20	Artizans and labourers dwellings.
16 ,,	Hitchin	2,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
19 ,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	3,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewer ventilation.
30 ,,	Buxton	2,500	4	50	Water supply.
8 May	Merthyr Tydfil	5,500	3½	1	Sewage disposal.
8 ,,	Ditto	5,500	4	50	Ditto.
2 ,,	Dover	800	3½	30	Sewerage.
6 ,,	Basingstoke	4,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
19 ,,	Crumpsall	1,769	3½	30	Sewerage.
10 ,,	Hucknall Torkard	1,000	3½	30	Water supply.
17 ,,	Featherstone	6,324	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 ,,	Heanor	350	3½	30	Water supply.
19 ,,	Wilsden	2,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 ,,	Ilkley	5,140	3½	30	Ditto.
17 ,,	Moss Side	5,000	3½	20	Sewerage.
17 ,,	Cirencester	13,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
16 ,,	Amble	400	3½	30	Sewerage.
17 ,,	St. Marychurch	400	3½	30	Ditto.
20 ,,	Dewsbury	59,050	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 ,,	Oxford	12,485	4	50	Sewerage.
20 ,,	Sandown	250	3½	30	Hydrants.
26 ,,	Hornsea	4,150	4	50	Sewerage and water supply.
27 ,,	Harwich	10,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
27 ,,	Ditto	2,200	3½	30	Hospital.
28 ,,	Southampton	1,015	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
30 ,,	Belgrave	10,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
31 ,,	Conway	6,750	3½	30	Water supply.
5 June	Lower Mitton	4,000	3½	30	Ditto.
5 ,,	Royal Leamington Spa	10,826	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
10 ,,	Eccleshill	5,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
12 ,,	Levenshulme	861	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
13 ,,	Croydon	9,520	3½	30	Sewerage and works at public baths.
	Sevenoaks	16,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
12 ,,	Midsomer Norton	300	3½	30	Ditto.
16 ,,	Adlington	1,200	3½	30	Water supply.
16 ,,	Devonport	7,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
21 ,,	Enfield	3,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
21 ,,	Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board.	23,792	3½	10	Ditto.
21 ,,	Ditto	56,972	3½	30	Ditto.
21 ,,	Ditto	98,285	3½	30	Ditto.
30 ,,	Billinge	1,500	3½	30	Sewerage.
3 July	Caerleon	1,300	3½	30	Ditto.
5 ,,	East Stonehouse	5,250	3½	30	Ditto.
7 ,,	Aberdare	5,800	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 ,,	Ditto	19,200	3½	30	Ditto.

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1879.		£			
10 July	Wallasey	127	3½	30	Sewerage.
10 „	Ditto	2,000	4	50	Water supply.
15 „	Castleford	2,500	3½	30	Sewerage.
16 „	Tyldesley-with-Shakerley	40,000	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 „	Warwick	560	4	50	Sewerage and water supply.
25 „	Barton, Eccles, &c.	5,698	3½	30	Sewerage.
28 „	Balsall Heath	700	3½	30	Ditto.
30 „	Croydon	49,000	3½	30	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.
4 Aug.	Hinckley	4,000	3½	30	Ditto.
4 „	Ditto	8,000	3½	2	
5 „	Brampton and Walton	3,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
5 „	Llanidloes	2,500	3½	30	Ditto.
6 „	Aspull	9,000	3½	30	Ditto.
7 „	Northwich	1,000	3½	30	Water supply.
8 „	Swinton and Pendlebury	5,315	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
8 „	Ditto	2,868	3½	19	
14 „	Croydon	21,335	3½	30	Purchase of land for sewage disposal and for works of sewerage.
6 Sept.	Dronfield	7,316	3½	30	Water supply.
26 Aug.	Walthamstow	2,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
15 „	Conway	500	3½	30	Sewerage.
20 „	Shildon and East Thickley.	9,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 „	Halstead	7,000	4	50	Ditto.
27 „	Newmarket	1,500	4	50	Purchase of land.
27 „	Ditto	3,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
3 Sept.	Penistone	5,000	3½	30	Water supply.
9 „	Leyton	10,300	3½	30	Sewerage.
8 „	Droitwich	5,000	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
3 Oct.	Seaton	100	3½	30	Sewage disposal.
16 Sept.	Bishop Stortford	700	3½	20	Hospital.
17 „	Aberavon	2,700	4	50	Water supply.
17 „	Sidmouth	470	3½	30	Sewerage.
1 Oct.	Aldershot	1,090	3¾	30	Ditto.
20 Sept.	Hinckley	8,000	3½	5	Sewage disposal.
23 „	Llanidloes	7,500	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
27 „	Festiniog	1,500	3¾	30	Water supply.
12 „	Honiton	250	3¾	30	Ditto.
29 „	Edmonton	700	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
29 Sept.	Hastings	3,300	3¾	30	Sewerage.
1 Oct.	Haverhill	900	3¾	30	Ditto.
1 „	Bishop Auckland	800	3¾	30	Water supply.
2 „	Bournemouth	1,730	3¾	30	Sewerage and urinals.
3 „	Seaton	100	3¾	30	Sewage disposal.
4 „	Aberdare	17,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
10 „	Crewe	500	3¾	30	Water supply.
14 „	Stratford-on-Avon	800	3¾	30	Sewer ventilation.
16 „	Methyr Tydfil	800	3¾	30	Sewerage.
15 „	Hastings	2,100	3¾	30	Water supply.
3 „	Ludlow	5,100	3¾	30	Ditto.
21 „	Swansea	6,000	4	40	Artizans and Labourers Dwellings

Date.	Place.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	Number of Years.	Purpose.
1879.		£			
29 Oct.	Brownhills - - -	4,952	4¼	50	Purchase of land.
29 „	Ditto - - -	9,002	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
29 „	Tong - - - -	2,000	4¼	50	Sewerage.
31 „	Little Lever - - -	2,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 „	Southborough - -	900	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 „	Plymouth - - -	3,800	3¾	30	Purchase of site of soil depôt.
31 „	Horsham - - -	2,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
5 Nov.	Darenth Valley M. S. Board.	53,000	4¼	50	Ditto.
31 Oct.	Levenshulme - - -	312	3¾	30	Ditto.
4 Nov.	Aylesbury - - -	5,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
7 „	Sunderland - - -	21,862	4	40	Ditto.
13 „	Bridlington - - -	11,000	4¼	50	Ditto.
18 „	Aston Manor - - -	6,750	3¾	30	Ditto.
18 „	Bala - - - -	3,500	4¼	50	Water supply.
24 „	Thornhill - - -	4,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
27 „	Handsworth - - -	6,750	3¾	30	Sewerage.
27 „	Tiverton - - - -	4,000	3¾	30	Water supply.
26 „	Uxbridge - - -	330	3½	20	Hospital.
2 Dec.	Walsall - - - -	5,000	3¾	30	Sewerage.
2 „	Chelmsford - - -	8,700	4¼	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
11 „	Basingstoke - - -	2,400	3¾	30	Ditto.
10 „	Slough - - - -	7,418	4¼	50	Ditto.
23 „	Stratford-upon-Avon -	800	3¾	30	Sewerage.
12 „	Wrotham - - -	2,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
19 „	Harwich - - -	1,500	3¾	30	Hospital and Disinfecting Apparatus.
24 „	Trowbridge - - -	9,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
24 „	Aberystwith - - -	16,000	3¾	30	Water Supply.
31 „	Dukinfield - - -	16,000	3½	20	Sewage disposal.
	£	914,022			

No. 111.

LOANS recommended by the BOARD to be advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES under Sec. 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, during the Year ended with the 31st December 1879.

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years.	Purpose.
1879.			£			
1 Jan.	Cromer	Erpingham	300	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
7 "	Thursfield	Wolstanton and Burslem.	2,600	3½	30	Water supply.
14 "	Hale	Altrincham	1,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
18 "	Gate Fulford	York	500	3½	30	Sewerage.
17 "	Mablethorpe	Louth	3,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
20 "	Church Stretton	Church Stretton	60	3½	30	Ditto.
21 "	Oakham	Oakham	500	3½	30	Sewerage.
23 "	Abbots Bromley	Uttoxeter	750	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
29 "	Hillmorton	Rugby	680	3½	30	Sewerage.
12 Feb.	Coal Aston	Chesterfield	1,535	3½	30	Water supply.
12 "	Eckington	Ditto	8,475	3½	30	Ditto.
12 "	Holmesdale	Ditto	882	3½	30	Ditto.
12 "	Killamarsh	Ditto	5,466	3½	30	Ditto.
12 "	Unstone	Ditto	6,832	3½	30	Ditto.
12 "	Dronfield	Ditto	1,810	3½	30	Ditto.
5 "	Lostock Graham	Northwich	500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
12 "	Chester-le-Street	Chester-le-Street.	1,000	4	50	Purchase of land for sewage disposal.
12 "	Ditto	Ditto	3,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
15 "	Maker	St. German's	1,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
15 "	Kibworth Beauchamp.	Market Harborough.	300	3½	30	Ditto.
17 "	Prudhoe	Hexham	2,000	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
27 "	Ecton	Wellingborough.	580	3½	30	Water supply.
21 Mar.	Thatcham	Newbury	1,500	3½	30	Sewerage.
21 "	Ditto	Ditto	1,500	4	50	Sewage disposal.
21 "	Morton	Chesterfield	1,200	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
14 "	Westerham	Sevenoaks	4,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
18 "	Alsager	Congleton	500	3½	30	Ditto.
19 "	Royston	Royston	2,500	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
2 Apr.	King's Norton	King's Norton	11,704	3½	30	Sewerage.
2 "	Northfield	Ditto	5,405	3½	30	Ditto.
5 "	High and Low Bishopside.	Pateley Bridge	1,500	3½	30	Water supply.
8 "	Llanfihangel-y-Traethan.	Festiniog	400	3½	30	Sewerage.
8 "	Chudleigh	Newton Abbot	1,300	3½	30	Water supply.
15 "	West Looe	Liskeard	300	3½	30	Sewerage.
16 "	Norton Fitzwarren	Taunton	450	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 "	Wallsend	Tynemouth	900	3½	21	Ditto.
18 "	West Kirby	Wirral	3,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
18 "	Eastham	Ditto	295	3½	21	Ditto.
18 "	Great Sutton	Ditto	180	3½	20	Water supply.
18 "	Little Sutton	Ditto	70	3½	20	Ditto.
26 "	Yardley	Solihull	20,000	4	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 "	Desborough	Kettering	850	3½	21	Ditto.
30 "	Saltash	Saint German's	1,000	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
30 "	Burnham	Axbridge	550	3½	30	Sewerage.
1 May	Brading	Isle of Wight	2,400	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
6 "	Steventon	Abingdon	800	3½	30	Water supply.
7 "	Lostock Gralam	Northwich	100	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years.	Purpose.
1879.			£			
17 May	Brymbo	Wrexham	5,600	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
23 ,,	Sheepshed	Loughborough	4,015	3½	30	Ditto.
23 ,,	Ditto	Ditto	255	3½	14	Ditto.
27 ,,	Burnham	Axbridge	500	3½	30	Sewerage.
28 ,,	Chagford	Okehampton	700	3½	30	Water supply.
28 ,,	Fishguard	Haverfordwest	1,700	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
31 ,,	Ainstable	Penrith	600	3½	30	Water supply.
10 June	Fir Vale	Worksop	200	3½	21	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
12 ,,	Alcester	Alcester	780	3½	30	Ditto.
12 ,,	Boldon	South Shields	1,000	3½	30	Ditto.
18 ,,	Edenbridge	Sevenoaks	2,000	3½	30	Ditto.
27 ,,	Dolwyddelan	Llanrwst	1,400	3½	30	Water supply, sewerage, and sewage disposal.
27 ,,	Penmachno	Ditto	1,500	3½	30	Ditto.
27 ,,	Trefriw	Ditto	909	3½	30	Ditto.
27 ,,	Llanrhychwyn	Ditto	91	3½	30	Ditto.
10 July	Church Gresley	Burton-on-Trent.	1,200	3½	30	Sewerage.
9 ,,	Hoylake	Wirral	8,000	3½	30	Ditto.
9 ,,	Newbottle	Houghton-le-Spring.	1,695	3½	30	Water supply.
9 ,,	Painshaw	Ditto	2,805	3½	30	Ditto.
12 ,,	Eastchurch	Sheppey	700	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
14 ,,	Llandaff	Cardiff	2,500	3½	30	Ditto.
17 ,,	Mount Charles and Charlestown.	Saint Austell	2,500	3½	30	Water supply.
15 ,,	Llandulas	Saint Asaph	1,070	3½	30	Ditto.
17 ,,	Bagillt	Holywell	4,000	3½	30	Sewerage.
17 ,,	Connah's Quay	Ditto	2,000	3½	30	Ditto.
28 ,,	Wolstanton	Wolstanton and Burslem.	3,800	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
28 ,,	Ditto	Ditto	400	3½	21	Ditto.
30 ,,	Bengeo	Hertford	1,000	3½	30	Water supply.
4 Aug.	Owslebury	New Winchester.	1,050	3½	30	Ditto.
12 ,,	Cowpen	Tynemouth	500	3½	30	Ditto.
12 ,,	Eckington	Chesterfield	5,000	3½	30	Purchase of undertaking of Eckington Waterworks Co., Limited.
21 ,,	Levens	Kendal	800	3½	30	Water supply.
4 Sept.	Kingskerswell	Newton Abbot	250	3½	30	Sewerage.
5 ,,	Timsbury	Clutton	850	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
11 ,,	Bolehall and Glascote.	Tamworth	558	3½	30	Sewerage and water supply.
11 ,,	Wilnecote	Ditto	318	3½	30	Ditto.
11 ,,	Fazeley	Ditto	271	3½	30	Ditto.
11 ,,	Wiggington	Ditto	232	3½	30	Ditto.
11 ,,	Amington and Stonydelph.	Ditto	65	3½	30	Ditto.
11 ,,	Tamworth Castle	Ditto	56	3½	30	Ditto.
12 ,,	Westward Ho'	Northam	350	3½	30	Sewerage.
22 ,,	South Normanton	Mansfield	2,490	3½	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
22 ,,	Tibshelf	Ditto	1,950	3½	30	Ditto.
29 ,,	Wimblington	North Witchford.	800	3¾	30	Ditto.
9 Oct.	Clydach	Pontardawe	300	3¾	30	Water supply.
29 ,,	Sileby	Barrow-on-Soar	3,500	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
29 Sept.	Mountsorrel North end.	Ditto	1,782	3¾	30	Ditto.
29 ,,	Mountsorrel South end.	Ditto	773	3¾	30	Ditto.
30 ,,	Purley	Croydon	1,064	3¾	30	Sewerage.
6 Oct.	Fishguard	Haverfordwest	500	3½	15	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
9 ,,	Allendale	Hexham	300	3¾	30	Water supply.
16 ,,	Northop	Holywell	315	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
11 Nov.	Hurworth	Darlington	400	3¾	28	Sewerage.
4 ,,	Great Baddow	Chelmsford	3,800	3¾	30	Sewerage and water supply.
4 ,,	Springfield	Ditto	5,500	3¾	30	Ditto.
4 ,,	Widford	Ditto	450	3¾	30	Ditto.
8 ,,	Eastchurch	Sheppey	350	3¾	30	Water supply.

Date.	Place.	Union.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years	Purpose.
1879.			£			
2 Dec.	Holy Trinity	Coventry	500	4¼	50	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
2 "	Ditto	Ditto	1,300	3¾	30	Ditto.
25 Nov.	Uxbridge	Uxbridge	665	3½	20	Hospital.
29 "	Rudheath	Northwich	530	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
29 "	Shurlach	Ditto	270	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Brigham	Cockermouth	1,619	3¾	30	Water supply.
28 "	Camerton	Ditto	376	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Great Broughton	Ditto	974	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Great Clifton	Ditto	927	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Little Broughton	Ditto	611	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Little Clifton	Ditto	675	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Greysouthen	Ditto	1,107	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Ribton	Ditto	159	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Seaton	Ditto	5,094	3¾	30	Ditto.
28 "	Stainburn	Ditto	458	3¾	30	Ditto.
3 Dec.	Ardsley	Barnsley	200	3½	20	Ditto.
8 "	Barnton	Northwich	377	3¾	30	Sewerage.
12 "	Wymeswold	Loughborough	2,300	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
13 "	Eirias	Conway	1,000	3¾	30	Water supply and Sewerage.
13 "	Llandrillo-yn-Rhos	Ditto	200	3¾	30	Sewerage.
13 "	Llansaintffraid-glan Conway.	Ditto	100	3¾	30	Ditto.
16 "	Clacton-on-Sea	Tendring	3,000	3¾	30	Sewerage and sewage disposal.
17 "	Hale	Prescot	1,000	3¾	30	Ditto.
22 "	Llansamlet Higher	Swansea	2,500	3¾	30	Water supply.
		£	219,100			

Loan recommended by the Board to be advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners to the West Kent Main Sewerage Board, under the West Kent Main Sewerage Amendment Act, 1877.

Date.	Name.	Amount.	Rate per Cent.	No. of Years.	Purpose.
1879.		£			
4 April	West Kent Main Sewerage Board.	40,000	4	50	Purposes of West Kent Main Sewerage Act, 1875.

No. 112.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS constituted during the year 1879, in pursuance of RESOLUTIONS of OWNERS and RATEPAYERS.

(*In continuation of Eighth Report of Local Government Board, page* 442.)

Area of District.	County.
Parish of Egremont - - - - -	Cumberland.
Parish of Stapleton - - - - -	Gloucester.
Part of the Parish of Saint Peter, in the Rural Sanitary District of the Isle of Thanet Union.	Kent.
The Parish of Bowden Magna, the Chapelry of Market Harborough, and part of the Parish of Little Bowden.	Leicester and Northampton.
Parish of Festiniog - - - - -	Merioneth.
Parish of Hendon - - - - -	Middlesex.
Parts of the Parishes of Clayton and Keymer - -	Sussex.
Part of the Township of Marske - - - -	York, North Riding.
Township of Rawden - - - - -	York, West Riding
Township of Sandal Magna - - - -	York, West Riding.

No. 113.

I.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS extended by Provisional Order during the Year 1879.

District.	Part added thereto.	County.	Title of Act confirming the Provisional Order.
			The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation
Castleton-by-Rochdale.	Parts of townships of Hopwood and Thornham.	Lancaster -	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) Act, 1879.
Heywood - -	Parts of townships of Hopwood and Pilsworth.	„	„ „
Horsham - -	Part of parish of Horsham -	Sussex - -	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Huyton-with-Roby	Hamlet of Thingwall - -	Lancaster -	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Littleborough -	Parts of townships of Butterworth and Blatchinworth and Calderbrook.	„ -	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Milnrow - -	Parts of townships of Butterworth and Castleton.	„ -	„ „
Northallerton -	Part of township of Northallerton.	York (North Riding).	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Pontypridd -	Parts of parishes of Llantrisaint and Llanwonno.	Glamorgan -	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
Royton - -	Part of township of Thornham.	Lancaster -	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Skelton - -	Townships of Moorsholm-cum-Garrick and Stanghow.	York (North Riding).	(Aspull, &c.) „
Stone - -	Part of highway township of Stone.	Stafford -	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Swinton and Pendlebury.	Part of Local Government District of Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Lancaster -	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Wallington -	Part of township of South Cave.	York (East Riding).	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Wuerdle and Wardle.	Part of township of Butterworth.	Lancaster -	„ „
Ystradyfodwg -	Parts of parishes of Llantrissant and Llanwonno.	Glamorgan -	(Axminster Union, &c.) „

II.—IMPROVEMENT ACT DISTRICTS extended by Provisional Order during the Year 1879.

District.	Part added thereto.	County.	Title of Act confirming the Provisional Order.
			The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation
Chiswick - -	Part of Local Government District of Brentford.	Middlesex -	(Aspull, &c.) Act, 1879.
Middleton and Tonge.	Townships of Alkrington and parts of townships of Hopwood and Thornham.	Lancaster -	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „

No. 114.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I.—Provisional Orders issued and confirmed during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 443.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Abergavenny (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abergavenny Union, &c.) Act, 1879.
Ashton-under-Lyne (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Aspull (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aspull, &c.) „
Axminster (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
Aysgarth (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Bethesda (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	„ „
Birmingham (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Aspull, &c.) „
Blackrod (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.)
Bolton (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Abergavenny Union, &c.)
Brecknock (Urban.)	Alteration of Confirming Act	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Burnley (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Act, and Confirming Act.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Burton-upon-Trent (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Castleton-by-Rochdale (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Castleton-by-Rochdale.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Chelmsford (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Cheltenham (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Chiswick (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Aspull, &c.) „
Clay Lane (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Clutton (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Croydon (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Darenth Valley Main Sewerage District.	Alteration of Confirming Act	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Derby (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Doncaster (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	„

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Ealing (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) Act, 1879.
Great Ouseburn (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Halifax (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Hastings (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Heywood (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Hinckley (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Horsham (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Horsham.	„ „
Houghton-le-Spring (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Huyton-with-Roby (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Huyton-with-Roby.	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Jarrow (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Keighley (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Aspull, &c.) „
Keighley (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Acts and Confirming Acts.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Kingston-upon-Hull (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Act.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Lichfield (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses, and removing exemption from assessment to General District Rates.	„ „
Littleborough (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Littleborough.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Liverpool (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
Lowestoft (Port.)	Constitution of Port Sanitary Authority for part of the Port of Lowestoft.	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Lowestoft (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Maidstone (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Middlesbrough	Alteration of Local Acts	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Middleton and Tonge (Urban.)	Alteration and extension of provisions of Local Act and Confirming Act.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Milnrow (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Milnrow.	„ „
Newport (Mon.) (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Northallerton (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Northallerton.	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Oswestry (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Act.	(Axminster Union, &c.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Penzance - - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) Act, 1879.
Pontypridd - - (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Pontypridd.	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
Preston - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Prestwich - - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Ramsgate - - (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act - - -	(Aspull, &c.) „
Ramsgate - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
Royton - - (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Royton.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Rugby - - - (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Saint Helens (Lanc.) - (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act - - -	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital District: comprising Milton - next - Sittingbourne. (Urban.) Sittingbourne - (Urban.) Milton - - (Rural.)	Formation of United District under section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for the provision, maintenance, and management of an hospital.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Skelton - - - (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Skelton, and adjustment of liabilities.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Southam - - (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Southampton - - (Urban.)	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Acts and a Confirming Act.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Stone - - - (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Stone, and adjustment of liabilities.	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Swansea - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Aspull, &c.) „
Swinton and Pendlebury. (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Swinton and Pendlebury.	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „
Torquay - - - (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act - - -	„ „
Tunstall - - (Urban.)	Partial repeal, alteration, and amendment of a Local Act and a Confirming Act.	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Wallingfen - - (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Wallingfen.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Wellington (Salop) - (Urban.)	Partial repeal, alteration, and amendment of a Local Act.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Wellington (Som.) - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Axminster Union, &c.) „
West Hartlepool - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	(Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) „

Sanitary District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Widnes (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aspull, &c.) Act, 1879.
Widnes (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	(Abergavenny Union, &c.) „
Wisbech (Port).	Constitution of Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of Wisbech.	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Withington (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ „
Worthing (Urban.)	Partial repeal of Local Act, and alteration of Local Act and Confirmation Act.	(Aspull, &c.) „
Wuerdle and Wardle (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Wuerdle and Wardle.	(Castleton-by-Rochdale, &c.) „
Yeovil (Urban.)	Alteration of Local Act	(Aysgarth Union, &c.) „
Ystradyfodwg (Urban.)	Extension of Local Government district of Ystradyfodwg.	(Axminster Union, &c.) „

II.—Provisional Orders issued during the Year 1879, but not confirmed.

(*In continuation of Eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 446.)

Sanitary District.	Purpose.
Cartworth, Local Government District	Extension of Local Government district.
Chard Union, Rural Sanitary District	Compulsory purchase.

III.—Provisional Order for confirming an Improvement Scheme under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, issued and confirmed during the Year 1879.

(*In continuation of Eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 446.)

Sanitary District.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Derby, Borough of	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Artizans and Labourers Dwellings) Act, 1879.

POOR LAW.

IV.—Provisional Orders issued under Section 16 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.), and confirmed during the year 1879.

County.	Title of Confirmation Act.	
Buckingham - - -	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Buckingham, &c.)	Act, 1879.
Dorset - - - - -	(Dorset, &c.)	„
Gloucester - - -	(Gloucester and Hereford)	„
Hereford - - - -	„	„
Kent - - - -	(Buckingham, &c.)	„
Montgomery - - - -	(Dorset, &c.)	„
Northampton - - -	„	„
Salop - - -	„	„
Wilts - - - -	„	„
Worcester - - - -	(Buckingham, &c.)	„
York (East Riding) - -	(Dorset, &c.)	„

V.—Provisional Orders issued under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106.), and confirmed during the year 1879.

(*In continuation of Eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board*, p. 447.)

Parish or Township.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Barlow, Great - - and Barlow, Little - -	Readjustment and consolidation of Townships.	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1879.
Cheadle Bulkeley - and Cheadle Moseley -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
Plymouth - -	Partial repeal and alteration of Local Act -	Ditto.

No. 115.

LIST OF CONFIRMATION BILLS PASSED IN 1879, AND OF PROVISIONAL ORDERS THEREBY CONFIRMED.

(*In continuation of Eighth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p.* 448.)

42 Vict. c. xliii	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, the Local Government District of Blackrod, the Rural Sanitary District of the Burton-on-Trent Union, the Local Government District of Chelmsford, the Borough of Cheltenham, the Local Government District of Ealing, the Borough of Jarrow, Maidstone, Newport (Monmouthshire), and Penzance, the Local Government District of Prestwich, the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Rugby Union, and Southam Union, the Local Government Districts of Swinton and Pendlebury, and Torquay, and the Improvement Act District of West Hartlepool.
42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxvii	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Buckingham, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the Counties of Buckingham, Kent, and Worcester.
42 & 43 Vict. c. clxxviii	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aysgarth Union, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Aysgarth Union, the Improvement Act District of Bethesda, the Borough of Brecknock, the Local Government District of Croydon, the Boroughs of Derby, Doncaster, and Hastings, the Local Government Districts of Hinckley, Horsham, and Houghton-le-Spring, the Borough of Middlesbrough, the Local Government Districts of Northallerton, and Tunstall, the Port of Wisbech, the Local Government District of Withington, and the Borough of Yeovil.
42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxxiv	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gloucester and Hereford) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the Counties of Gloucester and Hereford.
42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxxv	The Local Government Board's (Highways) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Dorset, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the Counties of Dorset, Montgomery, Northampton, Salop, Wilts, and York (East Riding).
42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxxvi	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Castleton by Rochdale, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local

LIST of Confirmation Bills passed in 1878, and of Provisional Orders thereby confirmed—*continued.*

	Government District of Castleton by Rochdale, the District of Heywood, the Local Government Districts of Keighley and Littleborough, the Improvement Act District of Middleton and Tonge, the Local Government Districts of Milnrow and Royton, the Sittingbourne and Milton Joint Hospital District and the Local Government Districts of Wallingfen and Wuerdle, and Wardle.
42 & 43 Vict. c. ciii -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abergavenny Union, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Abergavenny Union, the Borough of Bolton, the Local Government District of Clay Lane, the Rural Sanitary District of the Clutton Union, the Darenth Valley Main Sewerage District, the Rural Sanitary District of the Great Ouseburn Union, the Borough of Halifax, the Local Government District of Huyton-with-Roby, the Port of Lowestoft, the Improvement Act District of Lowestoft, the Boroughs of Preston and Saint Helens, and the Local Government Districts of Stone and Widnes.
42 & 43 Vict. c. civ -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Axminster Union, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Axminster Union, the Boroughs of Liverpool and Oswestry, the Local Government District of Pontypridd, the Improvement Act District of Ramsgate, and the Local Government Districts of Wellington (Somerset) and Ystradyfodwg.
42 & 43 Vict. c. cv -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aspull, &c.) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Aspull, the Boroughs of Birmingham and Burnley, the Improvement Act District of Chiswick, the Local Government District of Keighley, the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, the City of Lichfield, the Improvement Act District of Ramsgate, the Local Government District of Skelton, the Boroughs of Swansea and Southampton, the Improvement Act District of Wellington (Salop), and the Local Government Districts of Widness and Worthing.
42 & 43 Vict. c. cvi -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, relating to the Townships of Great Barlow and Little Barlow, the Townships of Cheadle Bulkeley and Cheadle Moseley, and the Town of Plymouth.
42 & 43 Vict. c. clviii	The Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Artizans and Labourers Dwellings) Act, 1879: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, relating to the Borough of Derby.

No. 116.

1. LOCAL ACTS promoted by URBAN and RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES during the SESSION of 1879.

Arlecdon and Frizington Water Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxi.)
Bath Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxii.)
Birmingham (Corporation) Water Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxxvii.)
Birmingham Gas (Northfleet and Yardley) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxx.)
Blackburn Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxvi.)
Blackpool Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxcix.)
Cardiff Corporation Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxiii.)
Derby Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. ccxv.)
Dudley Sewage Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. c.)
Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. xcvii.)
Grantham Extension Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxiii.)
Leeds Corporation Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxiii.)
Leicester Corporation Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict c. cc.)
Liverpool (Corporation) Electric Lighting Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. ccxiii.)
Llandudno Improvement Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xviii.)
Manchester Corporation Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxxvi.)
Maryport Improvement (Harbour) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. ci.)
Nelson Local Board Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxxix.)
Norwich Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxv.)
Nottingham Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cciv.)
Over Darwen Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. ccii.)
Pemberton Local Board Water Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxvi.)
Rawmarsh Local Board Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. li.)
Rotherham Borough Extension and Sewerage Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxci.)
St. Alban City Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. xcviii.)
Stratford-upon-Avon Borough Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxix.)
Tipton Local Board Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxxv.)
Warrington Corporation Lighting and Improvement Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. xcii.)
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Bridge Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xii.)
Whitehaven Town and Harbour Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. clxxxv.)
Wombwell Local Board Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxiv.)

2. Local Acts promoted by Gas or Water Companies in England and Wales, other than Metropolitan Companies, during the Session of 1879.

Brighton and Hove Gas Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxxviii.)
Bromley Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. l.)
Bury St. Edmunds Gas Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. ix.)
Colchester Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxi.)
Colwyn Bay Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxvi.)
Glossop Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxiv.)
Houghton-le-Spring District Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxiv.)
Ilkley Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxiv.)
Knutsford Light and Water Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. ccxvii.)
Lancaster Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxvi.)
Mirfield Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxviii.)
Morecambe Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxvii.)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. clii.)
Nottingham Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xi.)
Plymouth and Stonehouse Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxliii.)
Borough of Portsmouth Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxi.)
Preston Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxv.)
Sleaford Water Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xxxiii.)
Southend Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxx.)
South Shields Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxxxiv.)
Stourbridge Gas Amendment Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. xcix.)
Weardale and Shildon District Waterworks Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxi.)
Westgate and Birchington Water Act, 1879 (42 Vict. c. xvii.)
Wisbech Gas Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cxli.)

No. 117.

SANITARY DISTRICTS for which BYELAWS have been CONFIRMED during the Year ended on the 31st of December 1879.

Sanitary District.	County.
Abertillery (Local Gov. District.)	Monmouth.
Acton (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Alnwick (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northumberland.
Ashton-in-Makerfield (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Barnard Castle (Local Gov. District.)	Durham and York.
Beccles (Borough.)	Suffolk.
Bedale (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Bedford (Borough.)	Bedford.
Belgrave (Local Gov. District.)	Leicester.
Belper (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Berwick-on-Tweed (Urban Sanitary District.)	—
Berwick-on-Tweed (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northumberland.
Bilston (Improvement Act Dist.)	Stafford.
Blaby (Rural Sanitary District.)	Leicester.
Blackpool (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Bognor (Local Gov. District.)	Sussex.
Bradford (Borough.)	York.
Bradford (Wilts) (Improvement Act Dist.)	Wilts.
Bridgewater (Borough.)	Somerset.
Brighton (Borough.)	Sussex.
Bromborough (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Brotton (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Brownhills (Local Gov. District.)	Stafford.
Bury St. Edmunds (Borough.)	Suffolk.
Cardigan (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cardigan and Pembroke.
Cheshunt (Local Gov. District.)	Hertford.
Chesterfield (Rural Sanitary District.)	Derby.
Chippenham (Local Gov. District.)	Wilts.
Christchurch (Rural Sanitary District.)	Southampton.
Cirencester (Local Gov. District.)	Gloucester.
Cleator Moor (Local Gov. District.)	Cumberland.
Clutton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Somerset.
Coventry (Rural Sanitary District.)	Warwick.
Crewe (Borough.)	Chester.
Dartford (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Devizes (Borough.)	Wilts.
Dover (Borough.)	Kent.
Dunmow (Rural Sanitary District.)	Essex.
Eastbourne (Local Gov. District.)	Sussex.
East Ham (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Epsom (Rural Sanitary District.)	Surrey.
Erith (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Exeter (City.)	Devon.
Faversham (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.

Sanitary District.	County.
Featherstone (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Finchley (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Gloucester (Rural Sanitary District.)	Gloucester.
Hambledon (Rural Sanitary District.)	Surrey.
Haslingden (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Haughton (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Hay (Local Gov. District.)	Brecon.
Hereford (City.)	Hereford
Heston and Isleworth (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Hollingbourn (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Hove (Improvement Act Dist.)	Sussex.
Hucknall under Huthwaite (Local Gov. District.)	Nottingham.
Huyton-with-Roby (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Hyde (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Ilfracombe (Local Gov. District.)	Devon.
Jarrow (Borough.)	Durham.
Kendal (Rural Sanitary District.)	Westmorland.
Kings Lynn (Borough.)	Norfolk.
Kirkham (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Kirkleatham (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Knaresborough (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Leyton (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Llandudno (Improvement Act Dist.)	Carnarvon.
Loftus (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Ludlow (Borough.)	Salop.
Luton (Borough.)	Bedford.
Luton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Bedford.
Maldon (Borough.)	Essex.
Malling (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Malvern Link (Local Gov. District.)	Worcester.
Manchester (City.)	Lancaster.
Mansfield (Improvement Act Dist.)	Nottingham.
Mansfield (Rural Sanitary District.)	Nottingham.
Melksham (Local Gov. District.)	Wilts.
Merthyr Tydfil (Rural Sanitary District.)	Glamorgan.
Methley (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Much Wenlock (Local Gov. District.)	Salop.
Narberth (Rural Sanitary District.)	Pembroke.
Northam (Local Gov. District.)	Devon.
Northwich (Rural Sanitary District.)	Chester.
Ormskirk (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Oxford (City.)	Oxford.
Portsmouth (Borough.)	Hants.
Ramsgate (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Reigate (Rural Sanitary District.)	Surrey.
Ringwood (Rural Sanitary District.)	Southampton.
Romsey (Borough.)	Southampton.
Rugeley (Local Gov. District.)	Stafford.

Sanitary District.	County.	Sanitary District.	County.
Rusholme - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.	Tamworth - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Stafford.
St. Austell - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cornwall.	Taunton - - - - - (Borough.)	Somerset.
Samford - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Suffolk.	Tendring - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Essex.
Sandown - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Hants.	Wakefield - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Scarboro' - - - - - (Borough.)	York.	Wanstead - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Sculcoates - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.	Warrington - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Shardlow - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Derby.	West Bromwich - - - - (Improvement Act Dist.)	Stafford.
Sheffield - - - - - (Borough.)	York.	Willesden - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Skelton-in-Cleveland - - (Local Gov. District.)	York.	Winchester - - - - - (City.)	Hants.
Skipton - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	York.	Windermere - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Westmoreland.
Slough - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Buckingham.	Wirksworth - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Southport - - - - - (Borough.)	Lancaster.	Wirral - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Chester.
South Stockton - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Durham and York.	Wolverhampton - - - (Borough.)	Stafford.
Spilsby - - - - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lincoln.	Worcester - - - - - (City.)	Worcester.
Stapleton - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Gloucester.	Wrexham - - - - - (Borough).	Denbigh.
Stockton - - - - - (Borough.)	Durham.	Wrotham - - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Stoke-upon-Trent - - (Rural Sanitary District.)	Stafford.	Ystradyfodwg - - - - (Local Gov. District.)	Glamorgan.
Sunderland - - - - - (Borough.)	Durham.		

Under the Slaughterhouses &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 67.), the Board have confirmed byelaws for the regulation of the business of a blood-drier, and of a glue and size manufacturer.

The Board have also confirmed and approved certain regulations as to Water Supply submitted by the Corporation of the City of Oxford, by the Local Board for the District of Ashton-in-Makerfield, by the Local Board for the District of Ramsgate, by the Truro Water Company, by the Local Board for the District of Skipton, and by the Local Board for the District of Blackrod.

The Board likewise approved, under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 167, of four tables of Tolls leviable in the markets of Urban Authorities.

No. 118.

INQUIRIES by INSPECTORS in 1879.

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. R. MORGAN.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. Feb. 5	Rawdon	Yorkshire	Public Health Act, 1875	Constitution of Local Government District.
„ 6	Llanteglos by Fowey	Cornwall	Ditto	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ 7	Penzance	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 12	Derby	Derbyshire	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
„ 26	Clay Cross	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
„ 27	Repton	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for sewage outfall.
Mar. 11	Derby	Ditto	Artizans' Dwellings Act, 1875.	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of premises for street improvement.
„ 12	Ditto	Ditto	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 14	Keighley	Yorkshire	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Act.
„ „	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Compulsory purchase of land.
„ 18	Chiswick	Middlesex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Extension of district.
April 4	Redditch	Warwickshire	Ditto	Default of Local Board.
May 7	Newbold	Derbyshire	Ditto	As to works outside district.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. R. MORGAN after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 8	Derby	Derbyshire	Street improvements and sewerage	35,262
„ 10	Golcar	Yorkshire	Sewerage	3,000
„ „	Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	4,000
„ 11	Holme	Ditto	Water supply	471
„ 16	Middleton and Tonge	Lancashire	Improvement Act, 1861	3,280
„ 17	Royton	Ditto	Market and offices	7,500
„ 22	Much Woolton	Ditto	Street improvements	2,500
„ 23	Fleetwood	Ditto	Sewerage	17,125
„ 30	Ilkley	Yorkshire	Ditto	5,000
Feb. 5	Devonport	Devonshire	Hospital	2,000
„ „	Plymouth	Ditto	Street improvements	1,500
„ 14	Hastings	Sussex	Improvements	2,733
Mar. 6	Wilsden	Yorkshire	Sewerage	830
„ 12	Derby	Derbyshire	Street improvements	1,360
„ 21	Hastings	Sussex	Paving	10,292
„ „	Ditto	Ditto	Park as public recreation ground	3,875
April 2	Eastbourne	Ditto	Paving and channelling	2,000
„ 22	Bingley (Township)	Yorkshire	Water supply	2,000
„ 30	Swindon	Gloucestershire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	500
May 17	Penistone	Yorkshire	Ditto ditto	5,000
„ 23	Leamington	Warwickshire		17,000
June 4	Stamford	Lincolnshire	Public stables, &c.	900
„ 6	Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	Market	400
„ 20	Tong	Yorkshire	Sewerage	2,000
„ 21	Hull	Ditto	Street improvements and sewerage	13,852
Sept. 9	Hastings	Sussex	Water supply, &c.	9,100
„ 11	Eastbourne	Ditto	Sewerage	1,000
„ 12	Southborough	Ditto	Ditto	900
Dec. 17	Ealing	Middlesex	Ditto and paving	6,564

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. R. MORGAN after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Feb. 6	Llanteglos by Fowey	Liskeard (Cornwall)	Sewerage and water supply	1,100
„ 28	Elton	Bakewell (Derby	Water supply	200
April 24	Long Lawford	Rugby (Leicester)	Sewerage	1,200
May 14	Wimblington	North Witchford (Cambridge)	Sewerage	1,000

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. Jan. 3	Great Burstead - -	Essex - -	Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 31	Petworth - - -	Sussex - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
Feb. 5	Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board.	Lancashire -	Ditto - -	Extension of the district.
„ 19	Shipley Local Board -	Yorkshire -	Ditto - -	Extension of borrowing powers.
„ 20	West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners.	Durham - -	Ditto - -	Compulsory purchase of lands.
Mar. 19	Timsbury Clutton Rural Sanitary Authority	Somerset - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ 21	Chew Magna Clutton Rural Sanitary Authority.	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ 26	Herne Bay - - -	Kent - -	Ditto - -	Alteration of Local Act.
„ 27	Ramsgate - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Compulsory purchase of land.
April 2	Hawes Aysgarth Rural Sanitary Authority.	Yorkshire -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ 4	Houghton-le-Spring Local Board.	Durham - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ 8	Croydon Local Board -	Surrey - -	Ditto - -	Ditto.
„ „	Ditto - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Increase of members of Local Board and alteration of ward boundaries.
„ 19	Saltburn-by-the-Sea -	North Yorkshire	Ditto - -	Settlement of the boundaries of a Local Government District.
„ 25	Dorking Rural Sanitary Authority.	Surrey - -	Ditto - -	Formation of an United Sewerage District.
May 14	Wirral Rural Sanitary Authority.	Cheshire - -	Ditto - -	Constitution of a Special Drainage District of Hoose and Great and Little Meolse.
„ 15	Bredbury Local Board	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Incorporation in district of township of Romiley.
June 12	Keighley Rural Sanitary Authority.	Yorkshire -	Ditto - -	Constitution of Merton Special Drainage District.
„ 19	Altrincham Rural Sanitary Authority.	Cheshire - -	Ditto - -	Settlement of accounts with Wilmslow Local Board.
„ 20	Swinton and Pendlebury Local Board.	Lancashire -	Ditto - -	To determine a reasonable cost for water supply.
July 2	Belper Rural Sanitary Authority.	Derbyshire -	Ditto - -	To constitute part of Duffield township a Special Drainage District.
„ 4	Croydon Rural Sanitary Authority.	Surrey - -	Ditto - -	To constitute a Special Drainage District of Purley.
Aug. 2	Durham Rural Sanitary Authority.	Durham - -	Ditto - -	To grant urban powers in Tudhoe township under sect. 150.
„ 13	Aspull Local Board -	Lancashire -	Ditto - -	To determine a reasonable cost for water supply.
„ 14	Great Lever - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	To constitute the township a Local Government District.
Oct. 8	Littlehampton Local Board.	Sussex - -	Ditto - -	To separate part of the district and include same in district of East Preston Union.
„ 22	Lincoln Town Council	Lincolnshire -	Ditto - -	Provisional Order to partially repeal and alter Lincoln Water Works Act, 1871.
„ 29	Barton-on-Irwell Rural Sanitary Authority.	Lancashire -	Ditto - -	As to construction of sewage works outside district.
„ 30	Bredbury Local Board	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Settlement of debts and liabilities with Romiley township.
Nov. 13	Epsom Rural Sanitary Authority.	Surrey - -	Ditto - -	To constitute part of the parish of Leatherhead a Special Drainage District.
„ 20	St. Nicholas - - -	Devonshire -	Ditto - -	To constitute the parish a Local Government District.
„ 28	Herne Bay - - -	Kent - -	Ditto - -	To repeal Local Act and constitute Herne Bay a Local Government District.
Dec. 4	Mountain Ash - -	Glamorganshire	Ditto - -	To extend district by inclusion of part of Llanwonno parish.
„ 17	Isle of Thanet Rural Sanitary Authority.	Kent - - -	Ditto - -	To constitute a Special Drainage District of Westgate-on-Sea.
„ 19	Darenth Valley Sewerage District.	Ditto - -	Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Darenth Valley) Act, 1878.	Appeal against rating by Joint Board of the Main Sewage District under sect. 7 of Confirmation Act.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 8	Barnsley Town Council -	Yorkshire - -	Street improvements - - -	3,000
„ 17	Hove Improvement Commissioners.	Sussex - - -	Sewerage, sea defences, and hospital.	4,520
„ 22	Taunton Local Board -	Somerset - -	Sewerage - - - - - -	1,200
„ 24	Merthyr Tydfil Local Board	Glamorgan - -	Sewerage and street improvements	2,540
„ 29	Tonbridge Local Board -	Kent - - -	Infectious diseases hospital - -	1,400
„ 30	Tunbridge Wells Local Board	Kent and Sussex -	Town hall purchase and street improvement.	5,850
Feb. 6	Wakefield Town Council -	Yorkshire - -	Sewerage, stabling, cart shed, &c. -	10,700
„ 18	Nuneaton Local Board -	Warwickshire -	Sewerage and paving - - -	4,500
„ 19	Shipley Local Board - -	Yorkshire - -	Street improvements - - -	8,507
„ 21	Shildon and East Thickley Local Board.	Durham - -	Sewerage and street improvement -	10,000
April 4	Houghton-le-Spring Local Board.	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sewage outfall - -	8,000
„ 8	Croydon Local Board -	Surrey - - -	Sewerage and public baths - -	9,520
„ 16	Clee with Weelsby Local Board.	Yorkshire - -	Purchase of land for offices - -	2,000
„ 17	Bridlington Local Board -	Ditto - -	Sewerage and sea defences - -	16,000
May 8	Mexborough Local Board -	Ditto - -	Erection of a public market - -	3,997
„ 16	Northwich Local Board -	Cheshire - -	Water supply - - - - -	500
„ 21	Aberdare Local Board -	Glamorganshire -	Sewerage - - - - - -	25,000
„ 23	Leyton Local Board - -	Essex - - -	Sewerage. Map of district - -	10,900
„ 28	Littlehampton Local Board	Sussex - - -	Ditto - - - - -	7,000
June 5	Margate Town Council -	Kent - - -	Waterworks purchase - - -	60,000
„ „	Ditto - - - -		Street improvement - - -	7,000
„ 11	Heckmondwike Local Board	Yorkshire - -	Refuse destructor - - - -	2,000
„ 18	Denton Local Board - -	Lancashire -	Sewering, paving, and channelling	7,000
„ „	Ditto - - - -		Sewerage - - - - - -	2,435
July 4	Croydon Local Board - -	Surrey - - -	Purchase of sewage disposal land -	18,900
„ 16	Burton-on-Trent Town Council.	Stafford - -	Sewerage, stabling, &c. - - -	10,600
„ 17	Bingley Improvement Commissioners.	Yorkshire - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	22,700
„ 22	Havant Local Board - -	Hampshire - -	Improvement of Lavant Brooks -	1,500
„ 24	Stratford-on-Avon Local Board.	Warwickshire -	Sewerage - - - - - -	1,600
„ 30	Guisborough Local Board -	Yorkshire - -	Construction of a footpath - -	500
„ 31	Bishop Auckland Local Board.	Durham - -	Water supply - - - - -	800
Aug. 1	Hebburn Local Board -	Ditto - -	Erection of Local Board offices -	1,000
„ 19	Edmonton Local Board -	Middlesex - -	Lamps and lamp posts - - -	600
„ 21	Wimbledon Local Board -	Surrey - - -	Completion of public offices, &c. -	3,500
Sept. 4	Lower Brixham Local Board	Devonshire - -	Sewerage, water supply, and paving	300
„ 6	Phillack Local Board - -	Cornwall - -	Sewerage - - - - - -	3,000
„ 8	Madron Local Board - -	Ditto - -	Erection of a sea wall - - -	300
„ 17	Aberdare Local Board -	Glamorganshire -	Sewerage - - - - - -	17,000
„ 19	Tenby Town Council - -	Pembrokeshire -	Sewerage, water supply, paving, &c.	5,677
„ 29	East Ham Local Board -	Essex - - -	Improvement of private streets -	5,000
Oct. 1	Northwich Local Board -	Cheshire - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	10,000
„ 22	Lincoln Town Council -	Lincolnshire -	Ditto - - - - - -	50,000
„ „	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - -	Street improvements - - -	20,000
„ 31	Workington Local Board -	Cumberland -	Sewerage, water supply, and gas -	2,273
Nov. 5	Gainsborough Local Board -	Yorkshire - -	Water supply - - - - -	2,500
„ 6	Middlesboro' Town Council	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - - - - -	13,000
„ 7	Felling Local Board - -	Durham - -	Ditto - - - - - -	3,529
„ „	Benwell and Fenham Local Board.	Northumberland -	Sewerage, street paving, &c. - -	16,700
„ 10	Tonbridge Local Board -	Kent - - -	Sewage disposal land and works -	2,500
„ 21	Torquay Local Board - -	Devonshire - -	Sewerage, street improvements, hospital, &c.	12,704
„ 27	Ramsgate Improvement Commissioners.	Kent - - -	Street improvements - - -	10,210
Dec. 1	Leyton Local Board - -	Essex - - -	Sewerage and surface drainage -	7,000
„ 3	Merthyr Tydfil Local Board	Glamorganshire -	Erection of a bridge - - -	1,027

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. ARNOLD TAYLOR after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 10	Ebberston	Pickering (Yorkshire)	Water supply	325
„ 31	Petworth	Petworth (Sussex)	Sewerage	2,500
Feb. 7	Glass Houghton	Pontefract (Yorkshire)	Sewerage and water supply.	5,000
April 5	Cowpen	Tynemouth Rural Sanitary Authority (Northumberland).	Water supply	200
„ 23	Radford	Coventry Rural Sanitary Authority (Coventry).	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	2,500
May 7	Wilsford	Sleaford Rural Sanitary Authority (Lincolnshire).	Sewerage	400
June 21	Hale	Prescot Rural Sanitary Authority (Lancashire).	Ditto	1,000
July 2	Duffield Special Drainage District.	Belper Rural Sanitary Authority (Derbyshire).	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	3,000
„ 4	Purley	Croydon Rural Sanitary Authority (Surrey).	Sewerage	1,064
Aug. 2	Tudhoe	Durham Rural Sanitary Authority (Durham).	Ditto	2,359
Sept. 5	Antony	St. Germans Rural Sanitary Authority (Cornwall and Devon).	Water supply	2,000
„ 18	Llansamlet Higher	Swansea Rural Sanitary Authority (Glamorganshire).	Ditto	2,000
Oct. 3	Blackwell	Darlington Rural Sanitary Authority (Durham).	Sewerage	400
„ „	Hurworth-on-Tees	Ditto	Ditto	400
„ 29	Worsley Township	Barton-on-Irwell Rural Sanitary Authority (Lancashire).	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	2,000
Nov. 19	Highbridge	Axbridge Rural Sanitary Authority (Somersetshire).	Sewerage	950

STATEMENT of SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON during 1879.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879.			
January 9	Sandal Magna	Public Health Act, 1875	Constitution of Local Government District.
„ 23	Blackrod	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter "The Blackrod Local Board Act, 1876."
„ 28 & 29	Hanwell	Ditto	Provisional Order to take land compulsorily.
February 4	Maidstone	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter "The Maidstone Bridge Act, 1877."
„ 7	Northallerton	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend Local Board District.
„ 25	Withington	Ditto	Provisional Order to take land compulsorily.
March 6, 7, & 8	Friern Barnet	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 11	Worthing	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter Local Act, &c.
„ 14	Newport	Ditto	Provisional Order to take lands compulsorily.
„ 20	Pateley Bridge	Ditto	Provisional Order to take land compulsorily.
„ 28	Widnes	Ditto	Provisional Order to take lands compulsorily.
„ „	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter "Widnes Local Board Act, 1875."
April 3	Northallerton	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend district.
„ 16	Yarmouth	Ditto	Provisional Order to take land compulsorily.
„ 29	Newton Heath	Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.	Order to protect under sect. 3.
August 20	Cheltenham	Public Health Act, 1875	Propriety of works outside of borough.
„ 29	Sandal Magna	Ditto	Division of Local Government District into wards.
September 19	Earley	Ditto	Urban powers to Wokingham Rural Sanitary Authority.
„ 25	Eastchurch	Ditto	Conference as to works of water supply.
October 22	Bexley	Ditto	Constitution of Local Government District.
„ 29	Knutsford	Ditto	Conference with Altringham Rural Sanitary Authority.
November 4	Newark	Ditto	Conference with Newark Rural Sanitary Authority.
„ 5	Ditto	Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.	Order to protect under sect. 3.
„ 6	Worksop	Public Health Act, 1875	On memorial to separate part of Local Government District.
December 18	Bexley	Ditto	Division of Local Government District into wards.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON after public inquiry or inspection during 1879.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 8	Featherstone	Yorkshire	Sewerage	7,000
„ 22	Great Harwood	Lancashire	Fire engines and offices	1,500
Feb. 18	Bromley	Kent	Sewerage	37,000
„ 26	Moss Side	Lancashire	Sewerage and street improvements	5,980
„ 27	Billinge	Ditto	Sewerage	1,500
„ 28	Allington	Ditto	Water supply	1,200
Mar. 15	Caerleon	Monmouthshire	Sewerage	1,300
„ 19	Sunderland	Durham	Street improvement	5,073
„ 21	Castleford	Yorkshire	Sewerage and street improvements	8,323
April 4	Buxton	Derbyshire	Water supply	2,500
„ 10	Southend	Essex	Sewerage	1,000
„ 17	Tyldesley with Shakerley	Lancashire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	40,000
„ 18	Hyde	Cheshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30,000
„ 24	Hornsea	Yorkshire	Sewerage and water supply	4,500
„ 29	Newton Heath	Lancashire	Street improvements, &c.	19,300
„ 30	Swinton and Pendlebury	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	13,308
May 8	Bournemouth	Hampshire	Sewerage, &c.	12,500
„ 14	Maidenhead	Berkshire	Street improvements	4,000
„ 21	Warminster	Wiltshire	Hospital	200
„ 29	Levenshulme	Lancashire	Sewerage, &c.	3,500
June 11	Ripon	Yorkshire	Sewerage, street improvements, public offices, &c.	23,990
„ 18	Coleford	Gloucestershire	Water supply	200
„ 23	Chatham	Kent	Street improvements	4,600
„ 25	Canterbury	Ditto	Sewage disposal	3,500
July 23	Evesham	Worcestershire	Sewerage	1,200
„ 24	Leamington	Warwickshire	Slaughter-houses	3,000
„ 25	Bury	Lancashire	Sewerage	40,000
„ 28	Sunderland	Durham	Pleasure grounds	4,000
Aug. 5	Worthing	Sussex	Sewerage and recreation ground	2,300
„ 22	Aylesbury	Bucks	Sewerage	5,000
„ 27	South Gosforth	Northumberland	Street improvements	6,000
„ 28	Southwick	Durham	Sewerage and street improvements	4,398
Sept. 3	Colchester	Essex	Waterworks	60,000
„ 5	Southend	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvement	2,330
„ 9	Stratford	Lancashire	Street improvements	1,000
„ 10	Rochdale	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	112,000
„ 11	Swinton and Pendlebury	Ditto	Street improvements	7,805
„ 12	Brownhills	Staffordshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	15,000
„ 17	Tottenham	Middlesex	Sewerage, water supply, and street improvements.	7,400
Oct. 8	Jarrow	Durham	Sewerage and street improvements	2,755
„ 9	Whitley and Monkseaton	Northumberland	Public offices	1,200
„ 10	Ripon	Yorkshire	Water supply	2,000
„ 16	Farnworth	Lancashire	Sewerage, sewage disposal, street improvements, &c.	26,300
„ 17	Buxton	Derbyshire	Gasworks	5,000
Nov. 11	Birmingham	Warwickshire	Street improvements, parks, and public offices.	159,336
„ 19	Sunderland	Durham	Street improvements	70,000
„ 20	Gateshead	Ditto	Improvement of public park	5,000
„ 26	Trowbridge	Wiltshire	Sewage disposal	7,000
Dec. 2	Levenshulme	Lancashire	Street improvements	3,986
„ 3	Church Gresley	Derbyshire	Water supply	4,800
„ 4	Harborne	Staffordshire	Sewerage and street improvements	6,700
„ 15	Dover	Kent	Sewerage	850
„ 16	West Kent Main Sewerage.	Ditto	Ditto	37,230
„ 23	Oswestry	Shropshire	Market	12,270

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MR. J. T. HARRISON during 1879.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 8	Sandal Magna	Wakefield (Yorkshire)	Sewerage	5,000
„ 16	Cinderford	Westbury-on-Severn (Gloucestershire).	Sewerage and water supply	1,800
Feb. 13	Kings Norton	Kings Norton (Worcestershire)	Sewerage	11,704
„ „	Northfield	Ditto	Ditto	5,405
May 1	Ashton-on-Mersey	Altrincham (Cheshire)	Street improvements	7,500

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879.				
Jan. 22	South Petherton	Somerset	- - -	Conference as to sewerage.
,, 29	Kibworth	Leicester	- - -	Ditto.
,, 30	Market Harboro' and Great and Little Bowden.	Leicester & Northampton.	Public Health Act, 1875.	Settlement of boundaries for a Local Government District.
Feb. 4	Eirias and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos.	Carnarvon & Denbigh.	Ditto	Propriety of constructing a reservoir.
,, 5	Caerwys	Denbigh & Flint	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
,, 11	Runham Vauxhall	Norfolk	Ditto	Ditto.
,, 19 & 20	Littleborough, Milnrow, Castleton, Royton, Middleton and Tonge, Heywood and Wuerdle and Wardle.	Lancaster	Ditto	Extension of the boundaries of the Urban Districts.
,, 26	Southam	Northampton and Warwick.	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal.
,, 27	Sutton Coldfield	Warwick	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
,, 28	Bilton	Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick.	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for sewage disposal and constitution of a Special Drainage District.
Mar. 6	Austonley, Cartworth, Holme, Upperthong, and Wooldale.	York	Ditto	Alterations of the boundaries of the district.
,, 11	Darenth Valley	Kent	Ditto	Provisional Order to enable the Main Sewerage Board to hold their meetings in London and to borrow to pay the costs of the Provisional Order.
,, 12	Ystradyfodwg	Glamorgan	Ditto	Extension of the boundaries of the district.
,, 18	Barnoldswick	York	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for water supply.
,, 19	Halifax	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for new streets and street improvements.
,, 20	Aspull	Lancaster	Ditto	Ditto for the disposal of sewage and works of water supply.
,, 26	Lowestoft	Suffolk	Ditto	Ditto for street improvements.
April 1	Abram	Lancaster	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
,, 3	Cartworth and Scholes	York	Ditto	Extension of the boundaries of the Cartworth district.
,, 10	Hucknall Torkard	Nottingham	Ditto	Propriety of the construction of certain works of water supply outside the district.
,, 22	Wellington	Salop	Ditto	Partial repeal of Local Act.
June 3	Eaton Socon	Bedfrd., Cambridge, and Huntingdon.	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
July 2	Ebbw Vale	Monmouth	Ditto	Division of the district into wards.
Aug. 1	Newbury	Berks	Ditto	Partial repeal of Local Act.
,, 20	New Swindon	Wilts	Ditto	Extension of the district.
Oct. 2	St. Helens	Lancaster	Ditto	As to the propriety of constructing certain works of water supply outside the district.
,, 7	Market Harboro', Great and Little Bowden.	Leicester & Northampton.	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
,, 8	Aston-with-Aughton	Derby and York	Ditto	Complaint as to the insufficiency of sewers.
,, 14	Bloxham	Oxford	- - -	Conference regarding sewerage.
Nov. 12	Willesborough	Kent	Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Local Government District.
,, 25	Milnrow	Lancaster	Ditto	Division of the district into wards.
,, 27	Dalton-in-Furness	Ditto	Ditto	Complaint as to a nuisance.
Dec. 23	Sittingbourne and Milton.	Kent	- - -	Conference regarding the supply of water to Milton.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.		District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.					£
Jan.	21	Sidmouth	Devon	Sewerage, paving, and sea defences	2,000
„	29	Nottingham	Nottingham	Public baths	5,600
Feb.	6	Hanley	Stafford	Sewerage and street improvements	17,400
„	7	Smethwick	Ditto	Purchase of land for deposit of refuse	500
„	18	Littleborough	Lancaster	Road roller, stables, offices, &c.	2,500
„	21	Wednesbury	Stafford	Works of street improvement	2,000
„	25	Dartford	Kent	Sewerage and street improvement	25,000
Mar.	25	Diss	Norfolk	Sewerage and sewage disposal	1,500
Apr.	2	Sowerby	York	Purchase of premises for offices	325
„	10	Hucknall Torkard	Nottingham	Works of water supply	16,000
„	23	Llanidloes	Montgomery	Sewerage	10,000
„	24	Crompton	Lancaster	Works of street improvement	1,400
„	25	Barton, Eccles, Winton, and Monton.	Ditto	Sewerage	594
„	30	Sevenoaks	Kent	Ditto	22,000
May	6	Droitwich	Worcester	Sewerage and works of water supply	5,000
„	7	Oxford	Oxford	Sewerage	12,485
„	20	Cirencester	Gloucester	Drainage	1,300
„	22	Belgrave	Leicester	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal	10,000
June	4	Aston	Warwick	Works of street improvement	23,973
„	10	Folkestone	Kent	Works of sewerage and street improvement.	3,000
„	11	Twickenham	Middlesex	Sewerage	5,000
„	24	York	York	Purchase of land and the erection of a hospital.	4,390
„	25	Nottingham	Nottingham	Works of sewerage, surface drainage, sewage disposal, and public and private street improvement	102,000
July	4	Abertillery	Monmouth	A bridge and river walls	500
„	8	Rotherham	York	Works of street improvement and offices	12,918
„	9	Halifax	Ditto	Works of street improvement	52,000
„	15	Tunstall	Stafford	Works of sewage disposal	1,100
„	18	Richmond	Surrey	Works of water supply	4,000
„	22	Marple	Chester	Erection of a hospital	300
„	23	Wrexham	Denbigh	Works of paving, flagging, and channelling.	4,500
„	29	Dronfield	Derby	Works of water supply	7,316
„	31	Failsworth	Lancaster	Public offices	2,000
Aug.	6	Haverhill	Essex and Suffolk	Sewerage and other permanent works	1,140
„	7	Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	Works of paving and channelling	420
„	12	Denholme Gate	York	Providing a place for the deposit of rubbish.	600
„	14	Birkdale	Lancaster	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal	1,600
„	15	Southport	Ditto	Works of sewerage and street improvement.	15,000
„	19	Milton-next-Sittingbourne.	Kent	Works of sewerage, water supply, and paving.	10,000
Sept.	16	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leicester	Works of water supply	2,000
„	17	Dudley	Stafford	Baths and washhouses	7,500
„	23	Horsham	Sussex	Sewerage, purchase of land for a yard, and for the erection of buildings thereon.	3,000
„	24	Droitwich	Worcester	Gas purposes	1,000
„	25	Walsall	Stafford	Sewerage	5,000
„	30	Orrell	Lancaster	Works of water supply	3,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.		District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.					£
Oct.	1	Skelmersdale	Lancaster	Works of gas supply	1,771
„	2	St. Helens	Ditto	Works of water supply and street improvement.	34,348
„	15	Coventry	Warwick	Works of street improvement	2,501
„	30	Bradford-upon-Avon	Wilts	Works of water supply	8,500
„	31	Bridport	Dorset	Sewerage	1,500
Nov.	4	Bala	Merioneth	Works of water supply	3,000
„	5	Aberystwith	Cardigan	Ditto	16,000
„	11	Richmond	Surrey	Purchase of land and the erection of a free public library.	3,000
„	18	Hindley	Lancaster	Works of street improvement, gas, and a fire brigade.	43,293
„	19	Dukinfield	Chester	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal	54,000
„	26	Grange	Lancaster	Works of sewerage and street improvement.	700
Dec.	2	Great Crosby	Ditto	Works of sewerage	1,500
„	3	Eirias, Llansaintffraid-glan - Conway, and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos.	Carnarvon and Denbigh.	Works of sewerage and water supply	1,300
„	9	Waterloo-with-Seaforth	Lancaster	Public walks and pleasure grounds	1,160
„	10	Prescot	Ditto	Works of street improvement	600
„	11	Blackpool	Ditto	Ditto	5,000

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by MAJOR H. TULLOCH after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.		Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.					£
Jan.	2	Horley	Reigate (Surrey)	Sewerage	2,000
„	3	Epping	Epping (Essex)	Hospital	1,000
„	6	Hatfield	Herts	Sewerage	150
„	23	Buckland Denham	Frome (Somerset)	Water supply	500
„	28	Sileby	Barrow-on-Soar (Leicester)	Sewerage	3,500
„	30	Market Harboro' and Great and Little Bowden.	Leicester and Northampton	Ditto	2,000
Feb.	4	Eirias and Llandrillo-yn-Rhos.	Conway (Carnarvon and Denbigh).	Water supply	8,400
„	5	Caerwys	Holywell (Denbigh and Flint).	Ditto	400
„	12	Holt	Erpingham (Norfolk)	Sewerage and water supply	5,000
„	15	Pinner	Hendon (Middlesex)	Sewerage	15,000
„	27	Sutton Coldfield	Aston (Warwick)	Ditto	600
Mar.	4	Alsager	Congleton (Chester and Stafford).	Ditto	500
„	9	Carlton	Basford (Derby and Nottingham).	Ditto	5,000
July	3	Llandaff	Cardiff (Glamorgan and Monmouth).	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal.	3,000
„	16	Brinklow	Rugby (Leicester, Northampton, and Warwick.	Ditto ditto	1,200
„	30	Ingleton	Settle (York)	Sewerage	1,165
Aug.	13	Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood.	Burnley (Lancaster)	Works of water supply	735
„	28	Leigh	Martley (Worcester)	Works of sewerage and sewage disposal.	3,000

STATEMENT of SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. SAMUEL JOSEPH SMITH.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. Jan. 16	Forden	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Inspection of workhouse in respect of water supply.
„ 29	Rugeley, Staffordshire	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend Local Government District.
Feb. 11	Workington, Cumberland	Ditto	Conference with Local Board in respect of sewering of private streets.
„ 14	Egremont, Cumberland	Ditto	Formation of a Local Government District.
„ 25	Hinckley, Leicestershire	Ditto	Provisional Order to empower local authority to purchase lands compulsorily for sewage disposal.
„ 27	Chelmsford, Essex	Ditto	Ditto - ditto.
Mar. 4	Wantage, Berkshire	Ditto	Permission to purchase gas works.
„ 5	Calne, Wiltshire	Ditto	Provisional Order to empower local authority to purchase lands compulsorily for sewage disposal.
„ 11	Acomb, Yorkshire	Ditto	Ditto - ditto.
„ 13	Askern, Yorkshire	Ditto	Ditto - ditto.
„ 21	Swansea, Glamorganshire	Ditto	Provisional Order to empower the local authority to purchase lands compulsorily for street improvements.
„ 27	Sandown (Isle of Wight), Southampton.	Ditto	Conference with local authority in respect of water supply.
April 23 and May 29	Mount Charles and Charlestown (St. Austell), Cornwall.	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
April 24	St. Blazey Gate (St. Austell), Cornwall.	Ditto	Informal inquiry and inspection of district on complaint of proper water supply.
May 8	Bowness, Westmorland	Ditto	Informal inquiry on application to be allowed to sell disused stone quarry.
„ 9	Thornhill, Yorkshire	Ditto	To determine the reasonable cost at which the Local Board may require houses to be supplied with water.
„ 10	Soothill Nether, Yorkshire	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	To fix a general scale of charges at which water can be supplied to the whole or any part of the district.
„ 22	Stockton Heath and Appleton, Cheshire.	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 27	Andover (Union Workhouse), Southampton.	Ditto	Inspection with reference to sewerage and sewage disposal.
Aug. 8	Saffron Walden, Essex	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	To be invested with the powers of the Act throughout the borough.
„ 13	Stafford, Staffordshire	The Stafford Corporations Act, 1876.	In respect of sanitary depôt and markets.
„ 20	Frimley (Farnham Rural Sanitary Authority), Surrey.	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Complaint under sect. 299, default in providing sufficient sewers.
„ 21	Romsey, Hampshire	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	To be invested with the powers of the Act throughout the borough.
„ 22	Haylands, Ryde (Isle of Wight Rural Sanitary Authority), Southampton.	The Public Health Act, 1875 and the Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	To determine the reasonable cost at which the rural sanitary authority may require houses to be supplied with water.
Oct. 11	Portslade (Steyning), Sussex	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Informal inquiry, complaint of default in providing sufficient sewers.
„ 15	Madeley, Shropshire	Ditto	Formation of a Local Government District.
„ 16 and Nov. 5	Biddulph (Congleton), Cheshire.	Ditto	Into the propriety of the intended works of water supply, and into objections thereto.
Oct. 17	Chesterton (Wolstanton & Burslem), Staffordshire.	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ „	Chatterley, Staffordshire	Ditto	Ditto - ditto.
„ 18	Knutton, Staffordshire	Ditto	Ditto - ditto.
„ 23	Ilfracombe, Devonshire	The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878.	To be invested with the powers of the Act throughout the district.
„ 25	Wadebridge (St. Columb), Cornwall.	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Informal inquiry, complaint of default in providing sufficient sewers.
„ „	St. Columb (Special Drainage District), St. Columb, Cornwall.	Ditto	Informal inquiry in respect of works of sewerage and sewage disposal.
Nov. 6	Little Lever, Lancashire	Ditto	Conference with Local Board in respect of sewerage and sewage outfall works.
„ 13	Rotherhithe, Kent	Ditto, and the Baths and Washhouses Acts.	In respect of public baths and washhouses.
„ 21	Andover, Hampshire	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Informal inquiry, complaint of default in providing sufficient sewers.
Dec. 13	South Normanton (Mansfield), Nottinghamshire.	Ditto	Inspection of proposed site of water tower.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. SAMUEL JOSEPH SMITH, after Public Inquiry or Inspection.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Jan. 14	Darton	Yorkshire	Water supply	1,000
„ 15	Ramsbottom	Lancashire	Private street improvements	5,585
„ 16	Manchester	Ditto	Dry closets and works in connexion with removal of night soil.	200,000
„ 18	Llanfrechfa, Upper	Monmouthshire	Sewerage Road construction	2,103 1,195
„ 21	Woodford	Essex	Sewerage	1,800
„ 22	Ashford	Kent	Offices, sewerage, water supply	3,197
„ 28	Stafford	Staffordshire	Improvement of river	5,000
Mar. 12	Doncaster	Yorkshire	Sewerage	10,000
„ 19	Conway	Carnarvonshire	Water supply	6,750
„ 25	Portsmouth	Southampton	Sewerage	7,450
„ 26	Ryde (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	Extension of esplanade	12,000
„ 27	Shanklin (ditto)	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvements	1,284
Apr. 8 & 19	Newmarket	Cambridgeshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	5,000
„ 22	Camborne	Cornwall	Street improvements	500
May 8	Bowness	Westmorland	Recreation ground	500
„ 9	Thornhill	Yorkshire	Water supply Offices	4,000 3,500
„ 16	Enfield	Middlesex	Sewerage	3,000
„ 17	Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	Ditto	1,500
„ 21	Ripley	Derbyshire	Offices and market house	4,000
„ 28	Fareham	Southampton	Street improvements	500
„ 31	Redruth	Cornwall	Sewerage	3,557
June 6	Halstead	Essex	Ditto	7,000
„ 10	Hinckley	Leicestershire	Sewage disposal	12,000
„ 17	Ryton	Durham	Water supply	4,500
„ 20	Wigan	Lancashire	Gasworks	10,000
„ 21	Wirksworth	Derbyshire	Water supply	4,000
„ 23	Walthamstow	Essex	Sewerage	3,239
July 24	Teignmouth	Devonshire	Hospital sewerage	1,000
„ 25	Plymouth	Ditto	Street improvements	5,709
„ 31	Bath	Somerset	Ditto	9,000
Aug. 7	Chelmsford	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	20,000
„ 12	Ilkeston	Derbyshire	Gas supply	4,000
„ 13	Stafford	Staffordshire	Sanitary depôt Shambles and market extension	9,000 7,500
„ 14	Aberavon	Glamorgan	Water supply	2,000
„ 19	Aldershot	Surrey	Sewage works	2,000
Sept. 2	Clacton-on-Sea	Essex	Sewerage	4,500
„ 9	Festiniog	Merionethshire	Water supply	1,500
„ 11	Barmouth	Ditto	Sewerage and water supply	9,028
„ 15	Enfield	Middlesex	Sewerage	4,000
„ 17	Ludlow	Shropshire	Water supply Sewerage	6,000 100
„ 18	Stoke-upon-Trent	Staffordshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal and street improvements.	42,000
„ 23	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Northumberland	Pleasure grounds	31,023
„ 24	Berwick-on-Tweed	Ditto	Sewerage	1,500
Oct. 14	Saltley	Warwickshire	Ditto	14,000
„ 17	Fenton	Staffordshire	Street improvements	4,000
„ 21	Swansea	Glamorganshire	Ditto	12,000

STATEMENT of LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. SAMUEL JOSEPH SMITH—*continued.*

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Oct. 22	Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Sewerage Water supply	10,000 800
„ 23	Ilfracombe	Devonshire	Water supply, sewerage, and street improvements.	2,500
Nov. 7	Glossop	Derbyshire	Water supply	40,000
„ 11	Hastings	Sussex	Watering streets	4,300
„ 13	Rotherhithe	Surrey	Baths and washhouses	24,500
„ 18	Wantage	Berkshire	Gas supply	2,500
„ 20	Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Pleasure grounds	300
Dec. 10	Keswick	Cumberland	Water supply	10,000
„ 12	Askern	Yorkshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	2,000
„ 17	Ashford	Kent	Street improvements	700
„ 23	Liverpool	Lancashire	Ditto	150,000

STATEMENT of LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by MR. SAMUEL JOSEPH SMITH, after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Feb. 11	Ainstable	Penrith (Cumberland)	Water supply	600
„ 12	Appleby	East Ward (Westmorland)	Sewerage	1,250
„ 13	Cockermouth	Cockermouth (Cumberland)	Water supply	9,000
Mar. 18	Llandysilio	Bangor and Beaumaris (Carnarvon).	Water supply and sewerage	6,000
„ „	Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.	Ditto (Ditto)	Sewerage	1,000
„ 25	Portsea (Workhse.)	Portsea Island (Southampton).	Ditto	4,000
April 9	South Normanton	Mansfield (Nottingham)	Water supply	3,000
„ 24	Ashburton	Newton Abbot (Devonshire)	Sewerage (adjourned)	300
May 6	Bolton-le-Sands	Lancaster (Lancashire)	Sewerage	1,050
„ 7	Levens	Kendal (Westmoreland)	Water supply	800
June 5	Much Hadham	Bishop Stortford (Hertfordshire).	Sewerage	3,000
„ 18	Catton	Hexham (Northumberland)	Water supply	300
Aug. 7	Great Baddow Springfield Widford	Chelmsford (Essex)	Water supply and sewerage	3,800 5,500 450
„ 15	Clydach	Pontadawe (Glamorgan)	Water supply	200
Sept. 10	Nevin	Pwellheli (Carnarvon)	Sewerage	500
„ 19	Appleton	Runcorn (Cheshire)	Sewerage and sewage disposal	3,500
Oct. 16	Biddulph	Congleton (Cheshire)	Water supply Sewage disposal	5,000 490
„ 18	Knutton	Wolstanton and Burslem, (Staffordshire).	Sewerage	7,000
„ 24	Ashburton	Newton Abbot (Devonshire)	Ditto	1,700
Nov. 19	Lympstone	St. Thomas, Exeter (Devonshire).	Ditto	800
Dec. 9	Thurnham	Lancaster (Lancashire)	Ditto	175
„ 11	Kirkby Stephen	East Ward (Westmorland)	Water supply	3,000
„ 16	Harrow	Hendon (Middlesex)	Sewerage	1,500

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. Oct. 8	Ashton-in-Makerfield -	Lancashire - -	Public Health Act, 1875, and Ashton-in-Makerfield Local Board Act, 1875.	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Act.
Nov. 11	Middlewich - - -	Cheshire - -	Public Health Act, 1875.	Sewerage works outside the district.
„ 19	North and South Anston.	Yorkshire - -	Ditto - -	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
Dec. 3	Chesterton - - -	Cambridge - -	Ditto - -	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 10	Bolton Town Council and Bolton Rural Sanitary Authority.	Lancashire - -	Bolton Improvement Act, 1877.	Settlement of a dispute with respect to the apportionment of the mortgage debt of the late Halliwell Local Board.
„ 30	Castle Donington -	Leicestershire -	Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of a Local Government District.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Oct. 3	Wrotham - - -	Kent - - -	Sewerage - - - - - - - -	2,000
„ 7	Walton-on-the-Hill -	Lancashire - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	2,000
„ 9	Moss Side - - -	Ditto - -	Street improvements - - - -	10,360
„ 15	West Derby - - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - - - -	17,540
„ 22	Beckenham - - -	Kent - - -	Private street improvements - - -	850
„ 23	Hythe - - - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - - - - - - -	1,000
„ 28	Litherland - - -	Lancashire - -	Street improvements - - - -	500
„ 29	Wisbech - - -	Cambridge - -	Paving and channelling - - - -	2,600
„ 31	Slough - - - -	Buckingham -	Sewerage and sewage disposal - -	7,418
Nov. 6	Tamworth - - -	Stafford and Warwick.	Water supply - - - - - - -	5,000
„ 12	Wallasey - - -	Cheshire - -	Paving - - - - - - - -	1,036
„ 13	Stocksbridge - -	Yorkshire - -	Water supply - - - - - - -	600
„ 18	Worsborough - -	Ditto - -	Sewage disposal - - - - - -	875
„ 25	Radcliffe - - -	Lancashire - -	Town's yard, &c. - - - - - -	1,500
Dec. 9	Accrington - - -	Ditto - -	Street and market improvements - -	5,300
„ 23	Walton-le-Dale - -	Ditto - -	Public offices - - - - - - -	2,500
„ 24	Crewe - - - -	Cheshire - -	Private street improvements - - -	700

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES and reported upon by CAPTAIN R. C. T. HILDYARD after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879.				£
Oct. 1	Owthorne & Withernsea.	Patrington (Yorkshire) -	Sewerage - - - - - -	3,000
„ 16	Seacroft - - -	Leeds (Yorkshire) - -	Water supply - - - -	750
„ 17	Norland - - -	Halifax (Yorkshire) -	Ditto - - - - - -	500
Nov. 6	Amington and Stonydelph, Bolehall and Glascote, Fazeley, Tamworth Castle, Wigginton, & Wilnecote.	Tamworth (Staffordshire and Warwickshire).	Ditto - - - - - -	9,500
„ 19	North and South Anston.	Worksop (Yorkshire) -	Ditto - - - - - -	300
„ 24	Church Coppenhall -	Nantwich (Cheshire) -	Ditto - - - - - -	2,000
Dec. 2	Wymeswold - - -	Loughborough (Leicestershire).	Sewerage and sewage disposal -	2,300
„ 17	Atherstone - - -	Atherstone (Warwickshire).	Sewerage and water supply -	1,000
„ 18	Rolvenden - - -	Tenterden (Kent) - -	Sewerage - - - - - -	400

STATEMENT of SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by MR. C. N. DALTON.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. February 13	Bolton	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
March 20	Southampton	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 22	Ramsgate	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 27	Tunstall	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 29	Bethesda	Ditto	Ditto.
April 4	Brecon	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 8	Hull	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 10	Birmingham	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 16	Middlesborough	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 18	Yeovil	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 23	Southampton	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act and Confirming Act.
July 25	Sunderland	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
August 30	Barton-upon-Irwell	Ditto	Application for urban powers.
October 8	Radcliffe	Ditto	Modification of private improvement accounts.
„ 14	Horncastle	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
„ 17	Sunderland	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act and Confirming Act.
November 18	Middleton and Tonge	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
„ 24	Canterbury	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 25	Godalming	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Dissolution of Improvement Act District.
„ 29	Haworth	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.
December 2	Buxton	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 13	Llandudno	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 22	Castleford	Ditto	Appeal against surcharges.
„ 23	Ditto	Public Works (Loans) Act, 1875.	Application of Loans.
„ 30	Cardigan	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order.—Amendment of Local Act.

INQUIRY held and reported upon by MR. S. H. TERRY.

Date.	Place.	County.	Subject.	Amount.
1879. March 3	Dover	Kent	Loan for sewerage	£ 650

STATEMENT of the SPECIAL INQUIRIES held and reported upon by COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1879. Jan. 22	Ashton-under-Lyne	Cheshire	Public Health Act, 1875.	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ 30	Chagford	Devon	Ditto	Ditto.
Feb. 7	Liverpool	Lancashire	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Act.
„ 13	Cockington	Devonshire	Ditto	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ 26	St. Helens	Lancashire	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Act.
„ 27	Prestwich	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for sewage disposal.
„ 28	Burnley	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Alteration of Local Act.
Mar. 5	Preston	Ditto	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for street improvements.
„ 6	Cleckheaton	Yorkshire	Ditto	Division into wards.
„ 12	Axminster	Devonshire and Dorsetshire.	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for sewage disposal and water supply.
„ 19	St. Albans	Hertford	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for sewage disposal.
„ 21	Ealing	Middlesex	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for street improvements.
„ 26	Merriott	Somerset	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for sewage disposal.
April 4	Llantillio Pertholey	Monmouth	Ditto	Provisional Order.—Taking land for water supply.
„ 15	Wellington	Somerset	Ditto	Ditto.
May 23	Chesterton and Chatterley.	Stafford	Ditto	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ 29	Wyke	Yorkshire	Ditto	Reasonable cost of water supply.
June 5	Liverpool	Lancashire	Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	Modification of improvement scheme.
„ 14	Seaton	Devonshire	Public Health Act, 1875.	As to the propriety of sewerage works outside the district.
July 25	Bolton, No. 1, Special Drainage District.	Lancashire	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 30	Ham Common	Surrey	Ditto	Order diminishing the number of members of the Local Board.

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E., after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879. Jan. 15	Beccles	Suffolk	Sewerage	£ 2,000
„ 23	Lytham	Lancashire	Ditto	6,000
„ 29	St. George	Gloucester	Ditto	3,577
„ 31	Weymouth	Dorsetshire	Hospital	6,000
Feb. 5	Lower Mitton	Worcester	Water supply	4,000
„ „	Dudley	Ditto	Sewerage and street improvement	2,550
„ 11	Kettering	Northampton	Erection of market and purchase of market rights.	6,000
„ 12	Honiton	Devon	Water supply	1,500
„ 18	Harwich	Essex	Sewerage Hospital	10,000 1,200
Mar. 19	St. Albans	Hertford	Sewerage	17,000
„ 20	Hitchin	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	2,500
„ 27	Richmond	Surrey	Street improvements Erection of stables	3,000 1,500

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E., after public inquiry or inspection—*continued.*

Date.	District.	County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879. April 10	Bishop-Stortford	Hertford	Hospital	£ 700
„ 17	St. Mary Abbotts (Kensington).	Middlesex	Erection of baths and washhouses	23,000
„ 18	St. Mary (Rotherhithe)	Kent	Ditto	1,500
„ 30	Ellesmere	Shropshire	Erection of market hall	2,000
„ „	Nantwich	Cheshire	Street improvements	261
May 6	Walsall	Staffordshire	Paving and channelling	5,300
„ 8	Brighton	Sussex	Sewerage	5,000
„ „	Hove	Ditto	Erection of town hall Sewerage	35,000 550
June 12	Exmouth	Devon	Paving and channelling	1,200
„ 13	Tiverton	Ditto	Water supply	4,000
„ 14	Seaton	Ditto	Sewerage and paving	1,500
„ 20	Chippenham	Wiltshire	Erection of baths and washhouses	250
„ 26	Bootle-cum-Linacre	Lancashire	Street improvements	5,050
„ 27	Middlewich	Cheshire	Sewage disposal	1,000
July 3	Beckenham	Kent	Paving and channelling	3,450
„ 10	Toxteth Park	Lancashire	Street improvements	5,500
„ 11	Stretford	Ditto	Ditto	2,600
„ 17	Altrincham	Cheshire	Fencing in and laying out pleasure ground.	4,000
„ 18	Haughton	Lancashire	Street improvements	5,500
„ „	Ashton-in-Makerfield	Ditto	Sewerage Offices	1,000 150
„ 24	Accrington	Ditto	Private street improvements	79,163
Aug. 4	Crewe	Cheshire	Ditto Water supply	11,000 500

STATEMENT of the LOANS applied for by RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES, and reported upon by COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E., after public inquiry or inspection.

Date.	Place.	Union and County.	Purpose of Loan.	Amount.
1879. Jan. 28	Mottingham	Lewisham, Kent	Sewerage	£ 2,000
„ 30	Chagford	Okehampton, Devon	Water supply	700
Mar. 12	Axminster	Axminster, Devon	Ditto	2,100
„ 15	Edenbridge	Sevenoaks, Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	2,000
April 3	Yardley	Solihull, Warwick	Sewage disposal	20,000
„ 5	St. Mary Cray St. Paul's Cray North Cray Orpington	Bromley, Kent	Sewerage	1,213 175 483 1,579
„ 8	Odiham	Hartley Wintney, Southampton.	Ditto	2,000
May 23	Chesterton and Chatterley.	Wolstanton and Burslem, Stafford.	Ditto	3,400
„ „	Wolstanton	Ditto, ditto	Ditto	4,200
July 9	Beddington Merton Merton-Rush Mitcham Morden Wallington	Croydon, Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal	2,992 2,694 573 6,512 1,274 3,151

No. 119.

LIST of PORT SANITARY AUTHORITIES as existing on the 31st of December 1879.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
oston *- -* *	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Western Point to a point on the opposite shore near Claypole House, with a certain creek or arm of the sea termed "Boston Deeps." [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Boston Town Council	March 25th, 1881.
ridgwater -	So much of the Customs port as lies to the southward of or within an imaginary straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Stert Point to the Lower Lighthouse in the parish of Burnham.	Bridgwater Town Council.	Ditto.
ristol - -	So much of the port as lies between the eastern boundary of the Customs port at Aust, in the county of Gloucester, and the boundary between the parishes of Walton-in-Gordano and Clevedon in the county of Somerset.	Bristol Town Council	Ditto.
ardiff - -	So much of the port as lies between the River Rumney and Lavernock Point.	Cardiff Town Council	Ditto.
ardigan -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary line drawn from Pencemmaes to the nearest point of Cardigan Island, and thence taking the whole of the outer or northern sides of the said island to the nearest point of the parish of Verwick.	Cardigan Town Council.	Ditto.
arnarvon -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Aberafon Clynnog to the mouth of the Malltreath River.	Carnarvon Town Council.	Ditto.
hepstow -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the site of the old Watch-house at Beachley to Mathern Pill.	Chepstow Local Board.	Ditto.
hester - -	So much of the port as lies above an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Dee at the Queen's Ferry. (Waters of the river above such imaginary straight line included.)	Chester Town Council	Ditto.
olchester -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Colne from Saint Osyth Point on the east bank to Fresh Marsh on the west. (With waters of the River Colne.)	Colchester Town Council.	Ditto.
owes - -	All that part of the port comprised within a line commencing at the westernmost point of Gurnet Bay at high-water mark, and running eastwards along high-water mark past a place called "Egypt"; thence southwards along the west bank of the River Medina to a place called "Dodnor"; thence in an imaginary straight line eastwards across the said river, and northwards along the east bank thereof in front of East Cowes to the buoy at Old Castle Point; thence northwards in an imaginary straight line to the West Bramble Buoy (being the point of junction of the limits of the several ports of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes); thence south-westwards along the limits of the port of Southampton to a point opposite to, and north of, the starting point; and thence southwards to the said starting point.	West Cowes Local Board.	Ditto.

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* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports named on this page.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which powers of t Authority ext
Dartmouth - *	So much of the port as lies between an imaginary straight line drawn from Kingswear Castle across the River Dart to the Battery Point on the south, and another imaginary straight line drawn across the said river from Higher Noss Point to Higher Sand Quay Point on the north. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Dartmouth Town Council.	March 25th, 188
Deal - -	The whole of the port - - - - -	Deal Town Council -	Ditto.
Exeter -	So much of the port as lies between the bridge of the town of Exeter and the Cheekstone Rock. (Docks, Basins, &c., running into the River Exe.)	Exeter Town Council	Ditto.
Falmouth and Truro.	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Zoze Point on the east to Pendennis Point on the West, together with the whole of the port of Truro.	(Joint Board) - - "The Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority."	March 25th, 188
Faversham -	So much of the port as lies east of Harty Ferry and west of an imaginary straight line drawn from Shellness Point to the eastern extremity of the Nagden Salt Marshes, including the river or haven of Faversham and the creek called Oare Creek.	Faversham Improvement Commissioners.	March 25th, 188
Fleetwood -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Rossall Point to the Screw-Pile Lighthouse, and from thence to Fluke Hall, near the north-eastern boundary of the township of Garstang. (Waters of the River Orwell abutting thereon included).	Fleetwood Local Board.	Ditto.
Gloucester -	So much of the port as lies within the limits of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal and the docks connected therewith.	Gloucester Town Council.	Ditto.
Hartlepool -	So much of the port as abuts upon the following Sanitary Districts respectively; namely, the district of the West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners, the district of the urban sanitary authority of the borough of Hartlepool, the district of the local board of Middleton in Stranton, and the district of the local board of Throston.	(Joint Board) - - "The Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Hayle - -	So much of the Customs port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Carrack Gladdon Point on the west side of St. Ives Bay, to the eastern end of the Black Clift on the eastern side of the bay.	Hayle Local Board -	Ditto.
Hull - -	So much of the port as shall contain the harbour, docks, and wharves belonging to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and the waters of the port abutting upon such harbour, docks, and wharves.	Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council.	Ditto.
Ipswich - -	The port of Ipswich as constituted by an Order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 29th August 1878.	Ipswich Town Council.	Ditto.
King's Lynn -	So much of the port as commences at the junction near the upper roads of the Main Ship Channel from Sea with the Upper Bull Dog Channel, and is bounded thence on the east by the sea bank for the time being, and on the west by the fiscal limits of the port, as far as the northern end of the Norfolk Estuary Marsh Cut, and comprises the said cut, and the entire harbour of King's Lynn, as far as the Free Bridge over the Eau Brink Cut.	King's Lynn Town Council.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named on thi with the omission in the case of Deal and Ipswich, of the reference to the "part" of the port, an following further modifications:

The Deal order mentions "Every place," &c., appointed as a Customs boarding station.

The Ipswich order omits the reference to Customs boarding station, and also the last clause within the brac

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which the powers of the Authority extend.
Lancaster - *	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Sunderland Point to Cockersand Abbey. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c. belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Lancaster Town Council.	March 25th, 1881.
Liverpool -	The whole of the port - - - - - - -	Liverpool Town Council.	†
London - -	The whole of the port - - - - - - -	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.	March 25th, 1880.
Lowestoft -	So much of the port as lies between the Mutford Lock at the head of Lake Lothing Inner Harbour and the mouth of the new harbour of Lowestoft. Together with so much of the port as abuts upon the urban sanitary district of Lowestoft.	Lowestoft Improvement Commissioners.	†
Maldon - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the Blackwater River from Tollesbury Point on the north side thereof to Saint Peter's-on-the-Walls on the south side thereof. (With waters of the Blackwater River abutting on the Riparian districts named, and basin of the Chalmer and Blackwater Canal.)	Maldon Town Council	March 25th, 1881.
Milford - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from St. Ann's Head to Blockhouse Point on the opposite coast.	(Joint Board) - - "The Milford Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Newcastle and parts of North Shields and South Shields.	The whole of the port of Newcastle and so much of the ports of North Shields and South Shields as abuts on the coast line between Cullercoats and Herd Sand, together with so much of the said ports as forms part of the River Tyne.	(Joint Board) - - "The River Tyne Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Newport (Monmouth).	The whole of the port - - - - - - -	Newport (Mon.) Town Council.	Ditto.
New Shoreham	That part of the port extending from the western boundary of the parish of Hove, in the county of Sussex, to the western boundary of the parish of Lancing, in the same county, including the harbour or natural port of New Shoreham.	New Shoreham Local Board.	Ditto.
North Shields	(*See* Newcastle.)		
Penzance - -	That part of the port which lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Cuddan Point on the east to Lamorna Cove on the west.	Penzance Town Council.	Ditto.
Plymouth -	So much of the port as lies within the Plymouth Breakwater.	Plymouth Town Council.	Ditto.
Poole -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of Poole Harbour from the easternmost side of North Haven to the easternmost side of South Haven.	Poole Town Council	Ditto.
Portsmouth -	That part of the port lying within and to the north of an imaginary straight line drawn from Gilkicker Point to South Sea Castle.	Portsmouth Town Council.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other Ports named on this page with the omission, in the case of Liverpool, London, and Newport, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Lowestoft and New Shoreham orders contain the words "Waters abutting on such part of the said Port," the Liverpool order contains the words "Waters of the said port," and the Milford order contains the words "Waters of the said port within such straight line."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

‡ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London are constituted the Port Sanitary Authority by the Public Health Act, 1875, and the order of the Board merely assigns to them powers.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date to which t powers of the Authority exter
Preston - - ✻	So much of the port as adjoins the district of the Lytham Improvement Commissioners, with the dock commonly known as the New Dock. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, basins, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Lytham Improvement Commissioners.	March 25th, 1881
Rochester -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the Cockleshell Hard Coastguard Station to Queenborough Spit, with so much of the River Medway beyond the said limits as is within the jurisdiction of the Rochester Town Council.	Rochester Town Council.	Ditto.
Southampton -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Hill Head to the Bramble Buoy, and thence to Calshot Castle.	Southampton Town Council.	Ditto.
South Shields -	(*See* Newcastle.)		
Sunderland	So much of the port of Sunderland as abuts on the townships of Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Pans, Ford, Fulwell, Hylton, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, Ryhope, and Southwick, and on the parish of Sunderland.	(Joint Board) - - "The Sunderland Port Sanitary Authority."	†
Swansea - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the south-eastern boundary of the port.	Swansea Town Council.	Ditto.
Teignmouth -	So much of the port as lies between a point called "The Ness," in the parish of Stokeinteignhead, and the boundary between the parishes of East Teignmouth and Dawlish, including so much of the estuary of the River Teign as lies between the sea and the bridge connecting Teignmouth with Shaldon.	Teignmouth Local Board.	Ditto.
Wells - -	So much of the port as lies to the south of the Wells Fairway Buoy and abuts upon the parish of Wells-next-the-Sea.	Wells (Norfolk) Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
Weymouth -	So much of the port as abuts upon the several parishes of Radipole, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Wyke Regis, and Portland.	(Joint Board) - - "The Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority.	†
Wisbech - -	The whole of the port. (With waters of the Wisbech, otherwise termed the Nene River, abutting on the Riparian districts named.)	Wisbech Town Council.	†
Workington -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of the River Derwent from the extreme point of the northern bank to the extreme point of the southern bank of the river.	Guardians of the Poor of the Cockermouth Union.	Ditto.

✻ Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named in this p with the omission, in the case of Wisbech, of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following fur modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Sunderland order contains the words "Waters of the Port abutting on such boundaries." The Wells order contains the words "Waters abutting on such part o said Port," and the Weymouth order contains the words "Waters of the said Port abutting upon the parishes."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

No. 120.

STATEMENT showing—

I. The RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES in whose Districts portions of The Public Health Act, 1875, conferring Urban Powers, have been declared to be in force, during the year 1879.

II. PORTIONS of the Act declared to be in force.

III. The AREA in respect of which the Powers are conferred.

[For the year 1878, *see* Report No. VIII., p. 463.]

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Ampthill - - -	Section 44, so much as is not already in force.	The whole District, except as regards the contributory places of Higham Gobion and Lower Gravenhurst.
	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory place of Maulden.
Auckland - -	Sections 150, 151, and 152, except in so far as they relate to the sewering of private streets.	So far as regards the several streets set forth in the Schedule: SCHEDULE. In the township of Bishop Auckland:— Brook Street, Close House Street. In the township of Crook and Billy Row:— Dawson Street, Emmerson Street, Bell Street, South Street, High Hope Street, High Albert Street, High Gladstone Street, Lower Gladstone Street, High Grey Street, Lower Grey Street, Addison Street, Wilson Street, Three Cross Streets from Wilson Street to Milburn Street, Arthur Street, Cross Street from the Green to Dawson Street, Cross Street from the Green to Emmerson Street, Calvert Square, Croft Street, West Road, North Terrace, Whitfield Street, Moravian Street, Victoria Street, Kellett's Square, Rosamont Terrace, Commercial Street, Church Street, Calvert Street. In the township of Hunwick and Helmington:— Helmington Square, Oxford Street. In the township of West Auckland:— Post Office Square, Chapel Street, Johnson Terrace, Oakley Street, Eden Terrace, South Terrace, Staindrop Terrace, West Terrace, Lockeys Terrace, North Terrace, Mill Bank, Windlestone Terrace.
	Section 161, first paragraph - -	The contributory places of Byer's Green, Helmington Row, and North Bedburn.
	Sections 150, 151, and 152 - -	The contributory places of Middlestone and Westerton.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Barton-upon-Irwell -	Sections 20, 39, 45; section 47 (1); sections 66, 114, 115, 150, 152, 156, 158; and section 160 (1) and (3).	The whole district.
Bedford - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory places of Carlton, Great Barford, Harrold, Kempston, Odell, Riseley, and Wootton.
Bolton - - - -	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158; section 160 (1) and (3),; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Bradshaw, Edgworth, Halliwell, Harwood, and Lostock.
	Section 157 (4); and section 158 -	The contributory places of Entwistle, Longworth, Quarlton, and Sharples.
Bradfield - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory place of Tilehurst.
Burnley - -	Section 44, last paragraph; section 169, second and third paragraph; and section 170.	The contributory places of Altham, Barley-with-Wheatley Booth, Barrowford Booth, Briercliffe-with-Extwisle, Burnley, Cliviger, Dunockshaw, Foulridge, Goldshaw-Booth, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Heyhouses, Higham with West Close Booth, Huncoat, Ightenhill Park, Great and Little Marsden, Old Laund Booth, Padiham, Read, Reedley Hollows, Filley Close, and New Laund Booths, Rough Lee, Simonstone, Wheatley Carr, and Worsthorn-with-Hurstwood.
Camelford - - -	Section 39 - - - -	The contributory place of Lanteglos (with Camelford).
Conway - - -	Section 155; section 160 (1); and section 161, first paragraph.	Eirias and Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs special drainage districts.
	Section 150, except in so far as it relates to the sewering of private streets; and sections 151 and 152.	The portions of the Eirias special drainage district known as Llwywon Road, Church Walks, Beach Road, Abergele Road, and Penbryn Road, and the portions of the Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs special drainage district, known as Station Road, Conway Road, and Sea View Road.
Docking - - -	Sections 25 and 26; sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 45, 47, 156, 157, and 158; section 164; section 169, second and third paragraphs; section 170; section 171 (2), (3), (4), and (5); section 172; section 161, first paragraph; and section 163.	Hunstanton Saint Edmund's special drainage district.
Doncaster - - -	First paragraph of section 161 -	Wheatley special drainage district.
East Ward - -	Section 171 (2) - - - -	Appleby and Bongate special drainage districts.
Epsom - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory place of Cheam.
Faversham - -	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Boughton-under-Blean, Faversham, Linstead, Ospringe, Preston-next-Faversham, and Teynham.
Ditto - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory place of Faversham.
Garstang - -	Section 161, first paragraph - -	The contributory place of Garstang.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Guildford - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - -	The contributory place of Woking.
Howden - - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 45, 157, and 158.	The contributory place of Howden.
Keighley - - -	Sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The whole district.
Kendal - - -	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Ambleside special drainage district, Barbon, Burton, Crook, Dilicar, Firbank, Milnthorpe, and Heversham, Holme, Hutton Roof, Levens, Nether Staveley, Over Staveley, Preston Richard, Scalthwaitrigg Hay, and Hutton i'th'Hay, and Stainton.
Ditto - -	Section 171, with respect to Hackney Carriages.	Ambleside special drainage district.
Leighton Buzzard -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The whole district.
Macclesfield - -	Section 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Bollington, Butteley, Chelford, Chorley, Hurdsfield, Poynton, Prestbury, Rainow, Sutton, Tytherington, Upton, and Worth.
Morpeth - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Bothal Demesne, Chevington East, Longhurst, North Seaton, Pegswood, and Widdrington.
Northwich - -	Section 169, second and third paragraphs, and section 170.	The contributory places of Acton, Anderton, Barnton, Comberbach, Crowton, Cuddington, Davenham, Hartford, Leftwich, Little Budworth, Little Leigh, Lostock Gralam, Marston, Moulton, Newton, Shurlach, Weaverham, Wincham.
Orsett - - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Gray's Thurrock, Little Thurrock, and West Thurrock.
Penzance - -	Section 25; section 42, so much as is not already in force; section 45; section 47 (1) and (2); sections 66, 113, 114, 155, 157, and 158; section 171 (2), (4), and (5); section 172, second paragraph.	The contributory place of Marazion.
	Section 25 - - - -	The contributory places of Paul and St. Just.
Preston - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Alston and Dilworth.
Ringwood - -	Section 171 (2) - - -	The whole district.
Royston - -	So much of section 42 as is not already in force.	Royston special drainage district.
Saint Columb Major -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158; and section 161, first paragraph.	St. Columb special drainage district.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
Settle - - -	Section 42, so much as is not already in force; sections 45, 157, and 158.	The contributory places of Bentham, Burton in Lonsdale, Giggleswick, Hellifield, Ingleton, Langcliffe, Long Preston, and Settle.
	Section 169, second and third paragraphs; section 170.	The contributory places of Austwick, Bentham, Burton in Lonsdale, Clapham with Newby, Giggleswick, Ingleton, Long Preston, Settle, Stainforth, and Thornton in Lonsdale.
	Section 39 - - - -	The contributory places of Bentham, Ingleton, Long Preston, and Settle.
Stockport - -	Section 164 - - - -	The contributory place of Reddish.
Stockton - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force therein; sections 45, 47, 112, 113, 114, and 115; and section 161, first paragraph; sections 150, 151, and 152, except in so far as they relate to the sewering of private streets.	In the contributory place of Norton, as regards the several streets set forth in Schedule A., and as regards the footways of the several streets set forth in Schedule B., such streets and footways respectively not being highways repairable by the inhabitants at large:— SCHEDULE A. Stockton Road, Hermitage Place, Marmaduke Terrace, Summerhouse Square, Grey Terrace, Williams Row, Bowes' Yard, Eden Place, Metcalf Street, Bolsover Street, Thirsk Terrace, Napier Street, Edgar Terrace, Halifield Street, Grey Street, Butler Street, Prospect Terrace, Eastbourne Terrace, Grove Place, Silksworth Street, Wesley Place, so much of the Grove as does not front Stockton Road. SCHEDULE B. High Street, East Row, West Row, High Row, Mill Lane, Grange Terrace, Victoria Terrace, Prospect Place, Cambridge Terrace, so much of the Grove as fronts Stockton Road.
	Sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory places of Aislaby, Carlton, Elton, Egglescliffe, Grindon, Hartburn East, Longnewton, Newsham, Newton Bewley, Preston, and Redmarshall.
Stokesley - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; and sections 157 and 158.	The contributory places of Great Ayton, Great and Little Broughton, Hutton, Stokesley, and Yarm.
Sunderland - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory places of Bishopwearmouth and Monkwearmouth.
Thirsk - - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; section 157 (4); and sections 158, 169, and 170.	The contributory places of Sowerby and Thirsk.
Thornbury - -	Sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force; sections 157 and 158; section 169, second and third paragraphs; and section 170.	The contributory place of Berkeley, Hamfallow, Hinton, and Thornbury special drainage district.
Uxbridge - - -	Sections 25 and 26; sections 42 and 44, so much as is not already in force therein; and sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 153, 155, 156, 157, and 158.	The contributory place of Norwood.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Area in respect of which Urban Powers are conferred.
West Bromwich -	Sections 157 and 158 - - - -	The contributory places of Oldbury, Warley Salop, Warley Wigorn.
Wirrall - -	Section 171, so far as relates to public bathing.	The contributory places of Hoose, Great Meolse, Little Meolse, and West Kirby.
Ditto - -	Section 161, first paragraph - -	Hoylake special drainage district and the contributory place of West Kirby.
Worksop - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The contributory places of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Elmton, and North and South Anston.

No. 121.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS FORMED during the Year 1879.

Name of Special Drainage District.	Area of District.	Date of Authority for formation.
Bagillt - - - - -	The township of Bagillt Fawr, Bagillt Fechan, and Welstone in the parish of Holywell.	12th July 1879.
Chatterley - - - - -	The highway township of Chatterley in the parish of Wolstanton.	19th December 1879.
Chesterton - - - - -	The highway township of Chesterton in the parish of Wolstanton.	19th December 1879.
Connah's Quay - - - -	The township of Wepre and Golftyn in the parish of Northop.	12th July 1879.
Hoylake - - - - -	The townships of Great Meolse, Hoose, and Little Meolse.	3rd July 1879.
Hunstanton, Saint Edmund's -	Part of the parish of Hunstanton	4th August 1879.
Mount Charles and Charlestown.	Part of the parish of Saint Austell	3rd July 1879.
Petworth - - - - -	Part of the parish of Petworth -	9th May 1879.
Purley - - - - -	Part of the parish of Coulsdon -	15th September 1879.
Saint Columb - - - -	Part of the parish of Saint Columb Major.	6th March 1879.
Silverdale - - - - -	The highway township of Knutton in the parish of Wolstanton.	19th December 1879.
Bolton (No. 1.) - - - -	The townships of Darcy Lever, and Great Lever, and parts of the townships of Breightmet, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, and Tonge-with-Haulgh.	15th February 1879.

No. 122.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS FOR THE YEAR 1879, ENGLAND AND WALES.

No. 122.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYS

	Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Butter.		Coffee.		Sugar.		Mustard.		Pickles.		Jam.	
	No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Sample	
	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.
THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	1425	332	310	7	214	3	517	85	281	41	91	0	288	42	13	1	21	0
COUNTIES.																		
Bedford	16	7	30	1	17	0	40	8	21	2	9	0	6	4	2	0	2	0
Berks	25	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	24	6	14	0	18	3	–	–	–	–
Bucks	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambridge	13	2	52	14	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester	279	51	44	0	27	0	17	1	58	24	–	–	10	2	2	0	–	–
Cornwall	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumberland	34	8	12	0	8	0	3	0	12	1	3	0	5	0	–	–	–	–
Derby	30	9	17	11	12	3	8	2	8	1	3	0	2	0	–	–	–	–
Devon	25	10	4	0	2	0	7	2	6	2	2	0	4	0	–	–	–	–
Dorset	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durham	318	89	13	0	7	0	26	1	2	1	8	0	16	3	–	–	3	0
Essex	56	6	29	3	4	0	8	0	27	3	14	0	9	2	–	–	–	–
Gloucester	330	51	36	0	18	0	36	2	59	1	44	0	43	4	–	–	–	–
Hereford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hunts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	69	26	4	0	1	0	70	8	64	14	–	–	54	16	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	991	170	195	12	67	3	88	13	83	22	10	1	52	20	6	0	4	0
Leicester	46	4	95	6	–	–	14	1	34	6	–	–	13	1	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	36	3	169	26	27	4	1	0	20	6	7	0	11	5	2	0	–	–
Middlesex	41	13	1	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	4	0	–	–	–	–
Monmouth	84	24	2	0	4	0	1	1	4	0	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northampton	14	4	52	11	22	0	14	0	16	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northumberland	56	6	11	0	29	0	18	0	7	2	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Nottingham	44	8	–	–	2	2	1	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxford	25	7	–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rutland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shropshire	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset	199	14	23	0	4	0	129	5	52	2	8	0	51	13	–	–	8	1
Southampton	198	46	28	0	18	0	63	14	44	8	1	0	2	1	7	0	9	0
Stafford	294	43	47	1	41	0	54	5	169	35	–	–	150	27	1	0	2	0
Suffolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	69	12	3	0	–	–	49	3	62	6	7	0	58	9	10	0	1	0
Sussex	147	22	34	0	19	0	32	7	26	0	3	0	6	2	–	–	–	–
Warwick	84	46	1	0	7	0	10	0	18	0	5	0	27	6	1	0	–	–
Westmoreland	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	3	2	1	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	3	0	4	0	–	–	–	–
Worcester	53	10	15	0	–	–	3	0	3	0	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–
York, E. Riding	38	5	3	1	–	–	8	1	22	6	2	0	12	4	–	–	–	–
„ N. Riding	23	1	6	0	4	0	4	0	8	3	4	0	8	1	–	–	1	0
„ W. Riding	276	40	32	0	7	0	56	10	59	38	–	–	34	6	–	–	1	0
WALES.																		
Anglesey	1	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	3	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brecknock	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen	11	2	2	0	–	–	1	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnarvon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denbigh	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Flint	6	2	2	0	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–
Glamorgan	252	15	8	0	33	0	9	0	35	0	2	0	22	4	–	–	–	–
Merioneth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montgomery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pembroke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Radnor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS	5654	1101	1287	95	601	15	1306	171	1244	236	243	1	922	176	44	1	52	1

OR THE YEAR 1879, ENGLAND AND WALES.

weets.		Wines.		Beers.		Gin.		Other Spirits.		Drugs.		Other Articles.		TOTAL.				
No. of amples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.		No. of Samples.				
xamined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Examined.	Adulterated.	Proportion Adulterated.		
																1879	1878	
118	0	4	0	98	1	134	33	92	8	117	13	872	19	4595	585	12·7	12·6	THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
																		COUNTIES.
12	0	1	0	30	1	–	–	1	1	31	7	70	4	288	35	12·1	7·7	Bedford.
–	–	–	–	10	0	3	0	2	0	3	1	42	2	153	12	7·8	8·1	Berks.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	0·0	0·0	Bucks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0	8	3	78	19	24·3	25·8	Cambridge.
3	0	1	0	12	0	53	5	58	11	20	6	86	3	670	103	15·3	27·9	Chester.
–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	7	3	42·8	26·6	Cornwall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	11	4	1	0	21	0	111	14	12·6	62·5	Cumberland.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	–	–	5	4	17	1	104	31	29·8	21·1	Derby.
–	–	–	–	2	0	1	0	1	0	14	6	12	1	80	21	26·2	13·5	Devon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	0·0	—	Dorset.
5	1	6	0	23	1	7	2	95	59	71	43	78	2	678	202	29·7	16·6	Durham.
–	–	–	–	6	0	2	0	1	0	–	–	60	0	216	14	6·4	71·4	Essex.
2	0	6	0	18	0	41	0	4	0	2	0	126	0	765	58	7·5	7·8	Gloucester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	0·0	—	Hereford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	100·0	14·6	Herts.
–	–	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0	0·0	—	Hunts.
–	–	–	–	–	–	45	19	39	14	2	0	41	11	389	108	27·7	13·1	Kent.
19	0	30	5	19	2	59	8	133	34	56	18	225	48	2037	356	17·4	24·7	Lancaster.
–	–	–	–	–	–	14	4	–	–	–	–	41	3	257	25	9·7	11·1	Leicester.
–	–	–	–	3	0	6	4	3	2	13	3	24	0	322	53	16·4	26·5	Lincoln.
–	–	–	–	1	0	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	0	69	16	23·1	23·1	Middlesex.
5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	3	116	29	25·0	33·7	Monmouth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0	2	0	1	0	2	1	24	7	29·1	33·3	Norfolk.
–	–	–	–	15	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	4	157	24	15·2	21·0	Northampton.
3	0	–	–	–	–	6	2	32	13	4	0	21	0	188	23	12·2	33·8	Northumberland.
–	–	–	–	5	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0	63	12	19·0	19·4	Nottingham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	7	25·0	46·2	Oxford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Rutland.
–	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0	9	0	0·0	17·6	Shropshire.
8	0	6	0	67	1	90	9	23	4	30	1	258	4	956	54	5·6	11·0	Somerset.
–	–	1	0	6	1	6	2	40	16	21	11	84	12	528	111	21·0	26·2	Southampton.
7	0	–	–	5	0	13	3	9	0	9	3	278	20	1079	137	12·6	15·9	Stafford.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	0·0	—	Suffolk.
5	0	–	–	4	0	55	12	53	12	76	13	76	3	528	70	13·2	22·4	Surrey.
13	0	1	1	28	0	2	1	44	9	24	1	48	0	427	43	10·0	14·7	Sussex.
16	0	–	–	6	0	1	0	1	0	–	–	94	10	271	62	22·8	22·6	Warwick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	16·6	45·9	Westmoreland.
1	0	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	0	35	2	5·7	15·4	Wilts.
15	0	–	–	39	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	5	185	23	12·4	16·1	Worcester.
–	–	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	15	8	55	4	159	29	18·2	21·8	York, E. Riding.
–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	9	4	12	4	44	0	132	19	14·3	17·8	„ N. Riding.
4	1	–	–	12	0	9	4	7	0	73	29	137	21	707	149	21·0	16·9	„ W. Riding.
																		WALES.
–	–	–	–	2	0	2	1	1	1	–	–	1	0	13	2	15·3	7·4	Anglesey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	14	10	38	29	–	–	–	–	59	39	66·1	—	Brecknock.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	32·3	Cardigan.
–	–	–	–	3	0	8	3	5	1	–	–	3	0	35	6	17·1	28·1	Carmarthen.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Carnarvon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	25·0	—	Denbigh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	5	0	7	0	–	–	4	0	27	2	7·4	—	Flint.
21	2	–	–	5	0	6	0	14	2	9	0	66	2	482	25	5·1	9·7	Glamorgan.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Merioneth.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0	1	0	0·0	—	Montgomery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Pembroke.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	—	—	Radnor.
257	4	56	6	434	16	601	131	725	224	613	171	3010	186	17,049	2535	14·86	17·18	TOTALS.

No. 123.

REPORT on EXAMINATIONS of TEA made under § 30 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

TO THE HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

I HAVE to report the work of this laboratory for the year 1879 in respect to the examination of tea under the Adulteration Act.

The total number of samples received for analysis was 575.

These consisted of—

417	Green teas.
97	Black teas.
30	Scented capers.
11	Fannings.
9	Dust.
11	Sweepings.
575	

Of these only seventeen were of such a character as to require the Board's directions as to their disposal.

One sample (1 chest) freshwater-damaged was condemned to be destroyed.

Another (82 chests) green tea containing old withered and exhausted leaves was allowed to be delivered for exportation only.

A third represented a chest plundered in China and the weight made up with sand. The tea being uninjured and readily sifted from the sand was allowed to be delivered under the trade term "false packed."

The fourteen remaining samples (1,039 chests) were allowed to be delivered without any restriction.

The facing of the green teas was very light, some being left of their natural colour; while the fair, and even good, average of the bulk of the samples operated on speaks well for the general character of the importations, as they must be assumed to represent those most doubtful in quality.

Respectfully,
(Signed) J. R. KEENE,
Analyst.

8th January 1880.

APPENDIX L.

Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges.

Page

No. 124. DISALLOWANCES and SURCHARGES made by DISTRICT AUDITORS at the Audits held for the Year ended at Michaelmas 1879 - - - - - 544

No. 125. APPEALS against ALLOWANCES, DISALLOWANCES, and SURCHARGES - - - - - - 545

No. 124.

DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES MADE BY DISTRICT AUDITORS AT THE AUDITS HELD FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT MICHAELMAS 1879.

In the Accounts of—	
Parish officers, guardians of the poor and union officers, managers of district schools and their officers - -	4329
Urban sanitary authorities and their officers - -	283
Rural sanitary authorities and their officers - - -	112
School boards and their officers - - - -	251
Highway boards and their officers - - - -	83
TOTAL NUMBER OF DISALLOWANCES AND SURCHARGES -	5058

No. 125.

APPEALS AGAINST ALLOWANCES, DISALLOWANCES, AND SURCHARGES.

DESCRIPTION OF APPELLANTS.	APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES OR SURCHARGES.					APPEALS AGAINST ALLOWANCES.		TOTAL.
	Confirmed and Remitted.	Confirmed and Discharged.	Confirmed and not Remitted.	Reversed.	Declared Null and Void.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	
Parish officers:								
Overseers	361	9	38	44	3	—	—	455
Assistant overseers	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Treasurer to governors and directors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vestry clerk	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guardians and union officers:								
Guardians	139	1	12	26	4	—	—	182
Clerks to guardians	15	—	2	4	—	—	—	21
Masters of workhouses	12	—	1	1	—	—	—	14
Relieving officers	93	4	3	20	1	—	—	121
Treasurer of guardians	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Collectors of guardians	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Warrant officer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Managers of district schools and their officers:								
Clerk to managers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Superintendents of district schools	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Urban Sanitary Authorities and their officers:								
Members of Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners	63	—	1	9	1	—	—	74
Treasurers	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	10
Rural Sanitary Authorities and their officers:								
Members	35	—	2	8	—	—	—	45
Clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Treasurers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Main Sewerage Board:								
Members	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
School boards and their officers:								
Members	71	—	1	13	—	—	—	85
Clerks	13	—	1	1	2	—	—	17
Treasurers	19	—	—	7	4	—	—	30
Schoolmaster	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Schoolmistresses	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
School treasurers	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Highway boards and their officers:								
Members	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	7
District Surveyors	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Surveyors	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Treasurers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Appellants against allowances	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
	862	14	62	142	19	4	3	1,106

APPENDIX M.

Orders.

	Page
No. 126. ORDERS ISSUED, Year 1879:—	
POOR LAW AND THE POOR RATE - - -	548
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH -	551
No. 127. GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED, Year 1879 - - -	553

No. 126.

ORDERS ISSUED by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, during the Year 1879.

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number issued.
POOR LAW AND THE POOR RATE.	
Adjustment of Interests - - - - - - -	7
Audit—	
Decisions on appeals against Allowances, Disallowances and Surcharges* - - - - - -	118
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers—	
Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts - - -	35
Collector for special purposes - - - - - -	1
Common Fund—	
Basis of Contribution - - - - -	1
Determining, in the case of a Parish which had been sub-divided, the proportions of the Liabilities of each part to the Common Fund - - - - - - -	1
Compensation for Improvements - - - -	1
Debts—	
Extending time for Payment - - - - -	122
Dietary - - - - - - - - -	2
District Auditor—	
Appointment and assignment of District and Duties - -	37
Education—	
School Attendance Committee: Fixing time for Appointment -	1
Emigration—	
Authorising Expenditure - - - -	9
Financial Statement, "The District Auditors Act, 1879"—	
Prescribing Form - - - - - -	1
General Orders (for particulars, *see* Table at page 479.) - -	23
Guardians, Managers, &c., Election of—	
Altering Number - - - - -	15
Triennial Election - - - - -	3
Carried forward - - - - -	377

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* These include the cases of School Boards.

Subjects of Orders.	Number issued.
Poor Law and the Poor Rate—*continued.*	
Brought forward - - - -	377
Guardians, Managers, &c., Election of—*continued.*	
Dividing into Wards or altering Wards. (*See also* next Table.) -	1
Supplying Vacancies - - - - - -	120
Deciding questions as to disputed Elections - - - - -	6
Rescinding Declaration Order as regards total number of Guardians	8
Uniting small Parishes. (Included under the head of "*Guardians: Altering numbers*" in this Table, and in the next Table under the heads "*Elections: Altering number of Members of Local Board*" and "*Division into Wards* [*Guardians under Public Health Act*]").	
Hospital—	
Transfer to Rural Sanitary Authority - - - -	1
Loans—	
Redemption of Balances - - - - - -	1
Local Acts—	
Alteration or Repeal of. (Included in "Provisional Orders.")	
Officers —	
Compensation for loss of Office - - - -	7
Dismissals - - - - - -	25
Parishes—	
Re-arrangement under section 1. of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" - - -	37
Parochial Offices - - - - - - -	17
Pay Clerk—	
Appointment - - - - - - -	1
Property of Unions or Separate Parishes—	
Sale, Letting, or Exchange - - - -	11
Apportionment of Sale Produce - - - -	1
Appropriation of ditto - - - - -	8
Grant of Land - - - - - -	1
Property of Parishes in Unions—	
Appointment of Trustees - - - - -	1
Sale, Letting, or Exchange - - - - -	60
Appropriation of Sale Produce - - - -	48
Exhausted Parish Lands. Sale - - - -	7
Do. do. Appropriation of Produce -	2
Property of School District—	
Appropriation of Sale Produce - - - -	1
Provisional Orders - - - - - - -	
For particulars, *see* Report, page xci, and Appendix, page .	3
Regulations—	
Regulations and Accounts. (*See also* General Orders.) - -	10
Altering, amending, or rescinding. (*See also* General Orders.) -	5
Carried forward - - - -	759

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number issued.
POOR LAW AND THE POOR RATE—*continued.*	
Brought forward - - - -	759
Relief—	
Committees: School Fees - - - - - -	7
Outdoor, Prohibitory - - - - - -	1
Removability and Settlement of Paupers. Decision - -	5
Schools—	
Removal of Children - - - - -	1
School Boards—	
Financial Statement, "The District Auditors Act, 1879"—Prescribing Form - - - - - -	1
Unions—	
Dissolution - - - - - -	1
Separation of Parishes from, or addition of Parishes to - -	13
Union Assessment Committee Act—	
Appointment of Committee - - - - -	2
Map - - - - - - -	2
Union Chargeability Act, 1865—	
Consent to adoption - - - - - -	1
Vestries Act—	
Application of, wholly or in part, to Parishes: Providing Vestry Rooms, and authorising appointment of Vestry Clerk, &c. -	17
Witnesses—	
Payment of Expenses incurred in attending Inquiries held by Local Government Inspectors - - - -	20
Workhouses, Separate Workhouse or District Schools, Asylums, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—	
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, and in the purchase, hiring, or exchange of Land for Sites or other purposes - -	100
Signing consent away from Guardians' Meeting - - -	15
TOTAL - - - -	945

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number issued.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH.	
Adjustment of Accounts under section 304 of the Public Health Act, 1875	11
Appeal under section 268. of the Public Health Act, 1875	1
Do. 273. Do. *dismissed.* (Included under "*Constitution of Local Government Districts otherwise than by Provisional Order.*")	
Apportionment of Expenses under section 229. of the Public Health Act, 1875	2
Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875: Modification of Scheme	2
Audit—	
Decisions on Appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges	19
Canal Boats—	
Prescribing Registration Authorities	1
Sale of Regulations: Prescribing Places and fixing Price	1
Costs of Inquiries	27
(944 cases. Schedules in Orders.)	
Debts—	
Extending time for payment	12
Districts—	
Constitution of Local Government Districts otherwise than by Provisional Order	10
Ditto Appointment of Returning Officer	1
Division into Wards. (Included under last heading.)	
Settlement of Boundaries for constitution of District	2
Constitution of Special Drainage Districts	13
Elections—	
Altering number of Members of Local Board	2
Division into Wards (Urban Authorities)	1
Ditto (Under section 9 of the Public Health Act)	2
Fixing and extending time for election	15
Financial Statement, "The District Auditors Act, 1879"— Prescribing Form	5
Fixing First Meeting	1
Highways—	
Prescribing Regulations under "The Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1879"	2
Hospital District (Joint)—	
Fixing time and place of First Meeting of Joint Board	1
House Refuse: Requiring Sanitary Authority to undertake or contract for removal of	1
Inspectors of Nuisances, Joint Appointment: (Altering salary)	1
Letting Property	2
Market Tolls: Approval	1
Carried forward	133

SUBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number issued.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*	
Brought forward	133
Medical Officers of Health—	
Joint Appointment (voluntary)	6
Ditto (altering salary)	3
Nomination of members of Rural Sanitary Authorities	8
Port Sanitary Authorities—	
Prescribing Regulations	3
Re-constitution of	36
Ditto (Joint Board)	4
Accounts (ditto) (Included under last head.)	
Provisional Orders (For particulars, *see* Table at page 443.)	91
Public Works Loans Commissioners: Repayment of misapplied portion of Loan to	1
Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876—	
Suspension of operation of section 3.	11
"Tidal Waters" declared to be "Streams" under section 20.	1
Sewers—	
Sanction to works without District	6
Sinking Fund or Instalments—	
Form of Return	2
Special Expenses: Determining	16
Many of the Orders included under the head of "Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities," also contain provision for special expenses.	
Turnpikes—	
Winding up Trust	1
Publication of Notice	1
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities. (For particulars, *see* Table at page .)	43
Ditto extending time for Publication of Orders	5
Ditto divesting Rural Authorities	1
Vaccination—	
Appointment of Teacher	1
Ditto of Teacher and Examiner	1
Voting at Local Board: Dispensing with prohibition	2
Water Supply—	
Determining cost	5
Sanction to works without District	1
Construction and Maintenance of Works: Apportionment of Expenses	1
TOTAL	383
TOTAL (LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH)	383
TOTAL (POOR LAW)	945
TOTAL	1,328

No. 127.

General Orders issued by the Local Government Board during the Year 1879.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1879. Jan. 16	Reading - - -	Altering, as regards the Union, (1) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an Out-door Labour Test, and (2) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
Feb. 12	The Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedule to the Order.	Altering regulations as regards the tenure of office of masters, matrons, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses of workhouses, and relieving officers, as well as regards changes in the extent of the districts of relieving officers, and the transfer of any relieving officer from one district to another. Prescribing duties of medical officers of districts and workhouses with respect to the notice to be given to Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases of a dangerous character, as well as with respect to the information to be furnished to medical officers of health in cases of sickness and death. Rescinding Article II. of the General Order of 10th June 1875, as to qualification of medical practitioner giving certificate to entitle a District Medical Officer to fees for amputation and prescribing amended regulations on the subject.
,, 27	Redruth - - -	Altering, as regards the Union; (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2.) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1879. Mar. 19	Helston - - -	Altering, as regards the Union (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 6th January 1857, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2.) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
" 20	The Parishes in England and Wales.	Prescribing regulations as regards the keeping and auditing of accounts of special rates, in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876."
April 25	The Unions in England and Wales.	Prescribing form of financial statement and certificate of the District Auditor, in pursuance of section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879."
" 26	The Separate Parishes in England and Wales.	Ditto.
June 14	The School Districts named in the Schedule to the Order.	Altering regulations as regards the tenure of office of superintendents, matrons, schoolmasters, or schoolmistresses of District Schools. Prescribing duties of medical officers of such schools with respect to the notice to be given to Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases of a dangerous character, as well as with respect to the information to be furnished to medical officers of health in cases of sickness and death.
" 21	The Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedule to the Order.	Altering regulations as regards the tenure of office of superintendents or masters, matrons, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses of Separate Workhouse Schools. Prescribing duties of medical officers of such schools with respect to the notice to be given to Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases of a dangerous character, as well as with respect to the information to be furnished to medical officers of health in cases of sickness and death.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c to which addressed.	Subject.
1879. July 4	The Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis.	Authorising the publication by the Guardians of additional statements of account.
„ 11	The Boards of Management of School Districts.	Prescribing form of financial statement and certificate of the District Auditor in pursuance of section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879."
„ 16	Camelford - - -	Altering as regards the Union (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 6th January 1857, by prescribing an outdoor labour test, and (2) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a superintendent of out-door labour.
Sept. 13	Borough of Bury St. Edmunds; and Hundreds of East and West Flegg, Forehoe, and Mutford and Lothingland.	Altering regulations as regards the tenure of office of master, matron, schoolmaster, or schoolmistress of the workhouse and relieving officer, and as regards any change in the extent of the district of a relieving officer and the transfer of any relieving officer from one district to another. Prescribing (1) duties of medical officers of districts and workhouses with respect to the notice to be given to the Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character, as well as with respect to the information to be furnished to medical officers of health in cases of sickness and death; and (2) as to qualification of medical practitioner giving certificate to entitle a district medical officer to fees for amputation or trephining.
„ 15	Bridgend and Cowbridge, Neath, and Swansea Unions.	Prescribing duties of medical officers for the Cottage Homes with respect to the notice to be given to the Sanitary Authorities on the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character, as well as with respect to the information to be furnished to medical officers of health in cases of sickness and death.

Date of Order.	Unions, &c. to which addressed.	Subject.
1879. Sept. 17	The Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis and the other Unions in the Counties of Berks, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.	Prescribing regulations for the Metropolitan Infirmary provided at Dane Hill, Margate, by Mr. John Weekly, for pauper children requiring sea bathing.
„ 23	Wolverhampton - -	Applying to the temporary workhouse parts of the regulations of the General Orders of the 24th July 1847 and the 12th February 1879, and the regulations of the General Order of the 14th January 1867.
Oct. 6	Durham - - -	Altering, as regards the Union (1) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test, and (2) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.
„ 7	The Unions named in the Schedule to the Order.	Altering regulations with regard to the periods for payment of salaries of inquiry officers.
„ „	The Unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.	Altering regulations with regard to the periods for payment of the salaries of the officers of the School Attendance Committees.
„ 20	The Central London and the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum Districts.	Prescribing form of financial statement and certificate of the District Auditor in pursuance of section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879."
Nov. 11	The School Districts named in the Schedule to the Order.	Prescribing additional regulations with regard to officers.
Dec. 11	The Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis, and the other Unions in the Counties of Berks, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.	Prescribing regulations for the government of the establishment provided at Wilderness Hill, Margate, by Mr. Francis Tresla Perry, for pauper children requiring sea bathing.
„ 18	Aston - - -	Altering, as regards the Union; (1.) the General Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, by prescribing an out-door labour test; and (2) the regulations of the General Consolidated Order of 24th July 1847, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of out-door labour.

APPENDIX N.

Alterations in Unions.

Page.
No. 128. ALTERATIONS in Unions during the year 1879 - - 558

No. 128.

ALTERATIONS IN UNIONS during the Year 1879.

The Tything of Mortimer West End was separated from the Bradfield Union on the 25th of March 1879 by an Order dated the 22nd of February 1879, and added to the Basingstoke Union on the 26th of March 1879 by an Order dated the 24th of February 1879.

The Liberty of Littlemoor was separated from the Abingdon Union on the 24th June 1879 by an Order dated the 28th of May 1879, and added to the Headington Union on the 25th June 1879, by an Order dated the 29th of May 1879.

The Parishes of Chute, Chute Forest, Ludgershall, and North Tidworth, were separated from the Andover Union on the 29th September 1879 by an Order dated 16th of July 1879, and added to the Pewsey Union on the 30th September 1879, by an Order dated the 17th of July 1879.

The Parish of Headley was separated from the Reigate Union on the 29th of September 1879 by an Order dated the 29th August 1879, and added to the Epsom Union on the 30th of September 1879 by an Order dated the 30th of August 1879.

The Parish of West Bradley was separated from the Wells Union on the 29th of September 1879 by an Order dated the 22nd of September 1879, and added to the Shepton Mallet Union on the 30th of September 1879 by an Order dated 23rd September 1879.

APPENDIX O.

Parliamentary Returns.

Page.

No. 129. LIST of REPORTS, RETURNS, and other DOCUMENTS prepared by the BOARD and presented to Parliament during the Session 1879 - - - - - - 560

No. 129.

LIST OF REPORTS, RETURNS, and other DOCUMENTS prepared by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and presented to Parliament during the Session 1878–9.

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
POOR LAW:		
Return of all complaints made to any Public Offices of inconvenience arising from the Union of Parishes belonging to different Counties in Poor Law or Highway Boards (H. of Lords) - -	42.	4, folio.
Pauperism.—Return of the Number of Persons born in Ireland who received with their Dependent Children, *i.e.*, their children under 16 years of age, any Relief in England as Paupers, either on the 1st day of January or on the 1st day of July 1877; and of the Number of Orphans and Deserted Children, Born of Irish Parents, who were in Receipt of Relief on the same Days - - - - -	58.	18, folio.
Monthly Comparative Statement of Paupers, for 1878 and 1879 - - - - -	80. (A.) to 80. (A.–XI.)	84, folio.
Paupers, 1st January 1879 - - - - -	80. (B.)	49, folio.
„ 1st July 1879 - - - - -	80. (B.–I.)	49, folio.
In-maintenance and Out-door Relief:		
Half year ended Lady-day 1879 - -	80. (C.)	33, folio.
Half year ended Michaelmas 1879 - -	80. (C.–I.)	33, folio.
Annual Poor Rate Return, 1878–1879 - - -	80. (D.)	17, folio.
Poor Relief.—Return (in part) with respect to each Union-County in England and Wales, of the Population in 1871, the Cost of In-maintenance and Out door Relief during the Parochial Year 1876–77, and the Rate per Head on Population of such Cost; together with the Expense of Maintaining Lunatics in Asylums and Licensed Houses at the Charge of the Poor's Rate - - -	136.	3, folio.
Return, showing— Each Workhouse in Great Britain in which Roman Catholic Inmates number 50 or upwards; specifying in each Case— (*a.*) The Number of such Inmates; (*b.*) The Amount Approximately Annually Expended in providing Relgious Ministrations for them; (*c.*) How much of such Expenditure is applied as Salary to a Chaplain; (*d.*) The Number of Protestant Inmates in each such Workhouse, and the Sum Approximately Annually Expended in providing Religious Ministrations for them; specifying Amount of Chaplain's Salary or Salaries, if any - - -	245.	4, folio.

NOTE.—Papers presented to both Houses by Command of Her Majesty are distinguished by having the letter C. prefixed to the No. All other documents have been laid before the House of Commons only; except the paper be otherwise designated.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1878–9—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Public Health:		
Diphtheria (North London).—Copy of Mr. W. H. Power's Report to the Local Government Board on Epidemic Prevalence of Diphtheria in North London	99.	14, folio.
Canal Boats.—Return* of the Number of Canal Boats Registered with each Registration Authority, in accordance with the Canal Boats Act, 1878; and, of the Total Number of Persons for the Accommodation of whom such Boats have been Registered by each Authority, specifying the Number of Men, Women, and Children. (H. of Lords.)	167.	5, folio.
Urban Water Supply.—Return showing the Means by which Drinkable Water is supplied to every Urban Sanitary District in England and Wales, such Means being provided by Public or Private Arrangements. The Return also states for each District— 1. The Name and Population, according to the Census of 1871; 2. The Source from which Water is supplied; 3. The Arrangements made for the Supply by Reservoir, Wells (Artesian or otherwise), Rivers (if Filtered or not), or any other Arrangements; 4. Amount of Daily Supply, and whether or not the Supply is sufficient; 5. Whether the Supply is Constant or not, and the Quantity used Daily; 6. The Rateable Value of the District; 7. The Capital Cost of the Permanent Works, if any; 8. The Annual Payment for Principal and Interest on Money borrowed for the Works; 9. The Average Annual Cost of maintaining the Works; 10. The Annual Amount of the Water Rates and Rents, if any; 11. The Act of Parliament or other Authority under which the Works have been executed; 12. What Improvements, if any, are considered necessary	265.	150, folio.
Slaughter Houses.—Return showing, in respect of each Urban Sanitary District in England and Wales, whether a Public Slaughter House has been provided by the Local Authority under any General or Local Act, and whether Byelaws have been made by the Local Authority for the Regulation of Slaughter Houses within the District not provided by them; together with a Summary showing (*a.*) the Total Number of Urban Sanitary Districts in England and Wales; (*b.*) the Number of such Districts in which	302.	12, folio.

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* Similar Return presented to the House of Commons.

LIST of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1878-9—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*		
Public Slaughter Houses have been provided by the Local Authorities; (*c.*) the Number of such Districts in which Byelaws have been made by the Local Authorities for the Regulation of Slaughter Houses not provided by them; and (*d.*) the Number of such Districts in which no such Byelaws have been made - -		
Statement of Accounts of the Metropolitan Water Companies for the year 1878 - - -	335.	38, folio.
Gas and Water Loans (England).—Return of the Amount of Loans outstanding against Urban Sanitary Authorities (England) for Gas and Waterworks, December 1878 - - -	371.	11, folio.
Alkali Acts.—Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports by the Inspector of his procedings during the years 1875 and 1876 - - -	C.-2199.	118, 8vo.
Plague.—Papers relating to the Modern History and recent progress of Levantine Plague; prepared from time to time by direction of the President of the Local Government Board -	C.-2262.	76, folio.
Alkali Acts.—Fourteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reports by the Inspector of his Proceedings during the years 1877 and 1878 - -	C.-2300.	128, 8vo.
Report of the Medical Officer for 1878 (Supplement to the Eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board) - - - -	C.-2452.	364, 8vo.
LOCAL TAXATION:		
Disturnpiked Roads.—Return of the Names of the several Turnpike Roads which have become disturnpiked between the 31st day of December 1870 and the 30th day of June 1878 in each County in England and Wales, with the Number of Miles of each such Road, and a Statement of the Cost of Maintaining the same, as shown by the last published Account: Similar Return with respect to the Turnpike Roads, the Trusts of which have been fixed by the Turnpike Continuance Acts to expire within Five years from the 30th day of June 1878: And Return of the Number of Turnpike Roads the Trusts of which will expire within the same Period under the Acts by which the same were constituted, if not extended by any of the Turnpike Continuance Acts (H. of Lords)	43.	18, folio.
Return of the Mileage and Expenditure of Highway Districts in England and North Wales, Wales, under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, for the year ended the 31st day of December 1876 - - - -	139.	21, folio.
Local Taxation Returns (Annual), 1877-78 - -	299.	286, folio.
County Rates (England).—Abstract of the County Treasurers Accounts, year ended (where not otherwise stated) with Lady-day 1878 - -	16.	16, folio.

ST of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1878–9—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
LOCAL TAXATION—*continued.*		
Municipal Borough Rates (England).—Abstract of the Municipal Borough Accounts, year ended (where not otherwise stated) with 25th March 1878 - - - - - -	17.	29, folio.
Turnpike Trusts.—Receipts and Expenditure 1876	C.–2365.	57, folio.
Highways.—Receipts and Expenditure, 1877 -	C.–2417.	33, folio.
Highways.—Receipts and Expenditure, 1878 -	C.–2428.	77, folio.
GENERAL:		
London School Board (Temporary Loans).—Copies of Correspondence with the London School Board with reference to Temporary Loans obtained by that Board : And of the Opinions of the Attorney General and of the Solicitor General thereon - -	176.	10, folio.
Salt Districts.—Copy of a Report or Memorandum on the Subject of the Landslips in the Salt Districts, prepared for the President of the Local Government Board by Lieut.-Col. Cox, R.E. -	403.	3, folio.
Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Eighth) - - - - -	C.–2372.	491, 8vo.